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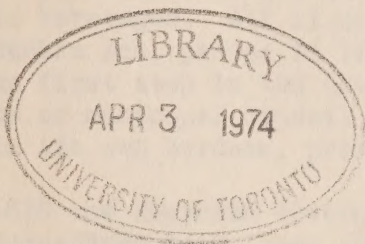
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THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

in



CANADA

The Control & Sale of Liquor  
in Canada

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Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS -CANADA

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CANADA.<sup>x</sup>

Two provinces of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, are under Prohibition. The remaining seven have adopted Government control and sale of intoxicating liquors. In Saskatchewan, Ontario, and New Brunswick the sale of all liquors, beer, and wine is a government monopoly. It is sold only in sealed packages at Government stores and may not be consumed in a public place. In British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Quebec, liquor is sold under the same system, but beer may be purchased by the glass at taverns or beer parlors, and in Quebec in sealed packages at licensed shops.

Control of the Liquor Traffic in Canada - Historical Summary.

Introductory.

Previous to Confederation the only legislative restriction upon the liquor traffic in the provinces was the necessity of obtaining a license to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages. All liquors could be purchased either in shops or at hotel bars. The Dunkin Act, passed in 1864 by the legislature of the United Province of Canada was the first step in the development of Local Option. Under the terms of this Act any county or municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors within its own borders, provided a majority of electors so declared.

In 1878 the Dominion Government passed a general Local Option law entitled "The Canada Temperance Act", more commonly known as the Scott Act. It was based upon the Dunkin Act, and provided that, if a petition signed by one quarter of the electors in any city or county in Canada, was presented to the Dominion Government a vote would be taken to determine if the retail sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. Decisions either for or against prohibition had to remain as decided by the majority vote for at least three years. The Scott Act met with general acceptance in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the latter of which still has province-wide prohibition under its provisions. The other provinces made but little use of the Scott Act, preferring to develop Local Option through provincial legislation. In the two decades before the Great War large numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities adopted Local Option under provincial laws.

Provincial Prohibition Before the Great War.

By 1901 the whole of Prince Edward Island had adopted the Scott Act and thus was virtually under prohibition. In various provinces votes on province-wide prohibition were taken from time to time. Results are shown in the following table:

Province.	Date	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition
Manitoba	1892	19,637	7,115
Prince Edward Island	1893	10,616	3,390
Ontario	1894	192,489	110,720
Nova Scotia	1894	43,756	12,355
Manitoba	1902	15,607	22,464
Ontario	1902	199,749	104,539

x The present bulletin is issued in response to frequent requests received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for information of a statistical and historical character relating to the liquor traffic in Canada, and the social and economic aspects of the varying systems of government control that have been adopted. The materials have been assembled by Professor L. W. Moffit of Wesley College, Manitoba, and Professor J. T. Culliton of McGill University, who have been on temporary employment in the Bureau during the summer season. The data will be later published in the Canada Year Book.



THE  
PROBLEM OF  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Introduction

Previous to 1900, the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States was at a high level. The average man consumed about one quart of pure alcohol daily. This was equivalent to about four glasses of whiskey. The consumption of alcoholic beverages has since that time declined steadily. In 1910, the average man consumed only about one quart of pure alcohol daily. This was equivalent to about one glass of whiskey. The decline in the consumption of alcoholic beverages has been due to a number of factors. One of the most important factors has been the increasing knowledge of the harmful effects of alcohol. Another factor has been the increasing cost of alcoholic beverages. A third factor has been the increasing popularity of other forms of recreation.

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No direct vote was taken in New Brunswick, but on Apr. 7th, 1893 the Legislature adopted a resolution favouring prohibition. A Dominion plebiscite on Dominion prohibition in 1898 resulted in 278,380 votes for prohibition and 264,693 against. Although in each case, except that of Manitoba in 1902, there was a majority for prohibition, the results were not considered decisive enough to warrant enactment of Provincial Prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War that there was any real departure from the Local Option system developed under the Scott Act and Provincial License Acts.

#### Prohibition in the War Period, 1914-1919.

During 1916-17, as a war policy, strict temperance legislation was passed in all the provinces, and the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medical and scientific purposes, was prohibited, save in the Province of Quebec, where like legislation was delayed until 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine, except in Quebec. A vote taken in that province in April, 1919 resulted in a majority of 129,679 for the sale of beer and wine. The following are the dates on which provincial prohibition came into force:

Manitoba .....	June 1, 1916.
Nova Scotia .....	June 30, 1916
Alberta .....	July 1, 1916
Ontario .....	Sept. 7, 1916
New Brunswick .....	May 1, 1917
Saskatchewan .....	July 1, 1917
British Columbia .....	July 1, 1917
Quebec .....	July 1, 1919

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government passed a law in 1916 making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read, that, on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question "that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden." If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, then the Governor-in-Council was to declare it in force.

#### Post War Developments.

During 1920 and the early months of 1921 eight of the nine provinces decided upon a permanent as distinguished from the emergency war policy. On July 10, 1920 the electors of New Brunswick approved the then existing prohibition law by a vote of 41,436 to 20,769, and defeated the proposal to allow the sale of wine and beer. The electors of British Columbia on Oct. 20, 1920 voted by a large majority in favour of government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malt liquors, thus rejecting the previous policy of prohibition. Plebiscites held in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan on October 25, 1920 resulted in large majorities for prohibition. The Ontario plebiscite held on April 19, 1921 showed a majority for continuing prohibition. On the other hand, Quebec adopted government control and sale of spirituous liquors in sealed packages. In Quebec the new system went into effect on May 1st, 1921.

On October 23, 1924 a plebiscite was held in Ontario on the question of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, or, as an alternative, the introduction of Government sale of beer and spirituous liquors. The O.T.A. was sustained with a reduced majority. Following upon the Ontario provincial election of 1926, in which the liquor question was a major issue, a Government control and sale system was established in that province, and went into effect June 1st, 1927. Previous to this Saskatchewan had adopted Government control as the result of a vote taken on July 1st, 1924, which showed a majority of 38,956 for Government sale. A system similar to that in Ontario and Saskatchewan went into effect in New Brunswick September 6th, 1927. In these three provinces beer and wine could be purchased only in sealed packages in government stores.





Three provinces have since the adoption of Government control modified its operation by permitting the sale of beer and wines by the glass. British Columbia, which had adopted Government control in 1920, took a plebiscite on June 20, 1924 to determine if beer and wine should be sold by the glass. On June 15, 1925 by proclamation the sale of beer and wines on licensed premises became effective in those electoral districts which had voted in favour of it the previous year. Following a plebiscite on November 5th, 1923, Government control and sale of spirituous liquors, and the sale of beer and wine by the glass on licensed premises went into operation in Alberta on May 10, 1924. Manitoba, by a referendum on June 22, 1923, adopted the system of Government control by 107,609 votes to 68,879. By a similar majority on July 11, 1923, the proposal to allow the sale of beer and wine with meals was defeated. But four years later, June 1927, a plebiscite on the question of the sale of beer by the glass was taken in conjunction with the provincial elections,, and resulted in the establishment of beer parlors in hotels, clubs, and other licensed premises.

### STATISTICS.

The accompanying tables cover Consumption, Sales by the various Government Commissions, Manufactures, Exports and Imports, and Government Revenues from the Liquor Traffic. Some of the principal features emerging may be noted. Consumption of spirits decreased during the war and prohibition period from more than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons of proof spirits in 1913 to 1,850,000 gallons in 1923, and had risen again by 1928 to 4,105,000 gallons in 1928. The downward trend in the earlier period surveyed is not so pronounced in the case of malt liquors. Their consumption decreased from 58 million gallons in 1914 to 26 million gallons in 1919, and had risen again to 58 million gallons in 1928, the per capita consumption being 6.07 gallons, as against 7.558 gallons in 1914. The consumption of wines does not show a very marked decrease in the war and prohibition period, but since 1918, the first year in which the production figures for native wines are available, the per capita consumption has risen from .101 gallons to .557 gallons in 1928.

Table 2 shows the gross value of Liquor Control Board sales for various Provincial fiscal years, for the dates of which see Table 4. The total sales in Manitoba would be much larger but that the breweries in that province are permitted to sell beer direct to permit holders. In the fiscal year ending at various dates in 1928 the total sales through Government Commissions in Canada amounted to more than \$107,000,000 or a total expenditure in Canada of rather more than \$10 per capita.

Table 3 reflects the increase in consumption. In 1919 alone exports exceeded imports. With some violent fluctuations, the manufacture of spirits rose from 2,356,000 gallons in 1920 to 11,596,000 gallons in 1928. The manufacture of malt liquors in the same period rose from 36,984,000 gallons to 58,397,000 gallons, and of wines from 421,000 gallons to 4,305,000 gallons.

Dominion Government Revenues (See Table 4) reflect partly the increased consumption and partly increased taxes, chiefly excise war taxes, which in 1928 amounted to nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars. The totals even with these allowances show a very decided upward trend. From the low figure of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1919 the Dominion Revenue from excise and customs duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages increased to  $49\frac{3}{4}$  millions in 1928. Provincial Revenues from the liquor traffic are now mostly from the profits on sales through Government Liquor Commissions. In 1920 the provinces received from liquor traffic revenue \$3,837,000 while in 1928 the corresponding figure was \$22,755,000. A striking feature of this situation is that in the fiscal year ending in 1928 approximately one-eighth of all Dominion and all Provincial revenue was derived from the trade in alcoholic beverages.

In Table 5 are given totals for criminal statistics as they relate to the Liquor Traffic. Convictions for indictable offences decreased in the early years of the war by some 27%, and then began to rise. In 1922 the offences under this head by juveniles were removed from the general list and reported separately, so that the apparent total dropped back to little more than that for 1917. In 1923 there was a small further reduction, but from that year the numbers rise steadily, reaching a higher total in 1928 than in the year ending September 30, 1914, although it should be remembered that population has increased appreciably during the same period. The number of convictions for "Illicit Stills", first separated from other Inland Revenue Act offences in 1921, reached a peak of 1068 in 1923 and decline to 291 in 1928. Convictions for "Driving an Auto while intoxicated" grew from 142 in 1921 to 1322 in 1928, while the





number of motor cars registered in Canada was slightly more than doubled. The proportion of immoderate drinkers amongst those whose use of liquors is recorded fell from 29.6% in 1914 to 9.9% in 1923, and had risen by 1928 to 14.4%.

Summary Convictions, if infractions of traffic regulations are excluded, are less than in pre-war days. The proportion of the total due to traffic offences is now about 55%. Of the remainder, convictions for drunkenness and infractions of the liquor laws accounted in 1928 for approximately 46%. Both show a considerable increase both in actual numbers and in percentage of the total, excluding traffic offences, since the low years 1918 and 1919. Convictions for drunkenness have increased from 21,026 in 1918 to 33,095 in 1928, although still far short of the pre-war figures of more than 60,000 in 1913. Infractions of the Liquor laws increased from 7,383 in 1919 to 15,150 in 1928.

Table 6 shows a steady increase in the number of deaths recorded as caused by alcoholism, and also in the proportion they bear to the total. Figures for Quebec are not available prior to 1926. It will be seen that deaths from alcoholism (excluding Quebec) have more than doubled in the seven years tabulated. The total deaths from cirrhosis of the liver show a similar increase from 144 in 1921 to 214 in 1925. A slight decrease in the other provinces in 1926 and 1927 is more than offset by the large number of deaths from that cause in Quebec. The number specified as due to alcoholism seems to bear no relation to the total, as the returns are at present made by physicians.





Table No.1. CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1912-1928.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION				CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA						
YEARS	POPULATION Estimated as at June 1	SPIRITS Fiscal year ending Mar. 31. Gallons of Proof Spts.	MALT LIQUORS		WINES		SPIRITS	MALT	WINES Imported	Native and Imported
			Gallons	Gallons	Native	Imported				
				Gallons Calendar year.						
1912	7,365,205	7,605,254	48,970,003	-	898,389	1.032	6.649	.122	-	-
1913	7,527,208	8,555,170	54,345,938	-	1,088,102	1.136	7.220	.145	-	-
1914	7,692,832	8,488,163	58,140,859	-	1,061,935	1.103	7.558	.138	-	-
1915	7,862,078	6,966,619	49,013,850	-	802,527	.886	6.234	.102	-	-
1916	8,035,584	5,941,309	39,966,048	-	514,861	.739	4.974	.064	-	-
1917	8,180,160	5,754,879	35,007,172	-	530,631	.703	4.279	.065	-	-
1918	8,328,382	5,687,017	28,527,611	308,326	529,018	.682	3.425	.063	.101	.126
1919	8,478,546	3,353,141	26,033,481	843,533	223,865	.395	3.070	.026	.143	.126
1920	8,631,475	5,256,546	36,902,609	515,280	720,556	.608	4.275	.083	.126	.136
1/1921	8,788,483	6,361,555	35,576,495	420,939	694,149	.723	4.048	.079	.131	.186
1922	8,908,550	2,066,274	38,450,777	754,344	464,517	.231	4.316	.052	.220	.361
1923	9,028,240	1,850,381	36,841,573	843,105	341,983	.204	4.081	.038	.373	.557
2/1924	9,150,940	2,152,033	43,809,836	1,140,074	567,719	.235	4.781	.062		
3/1925	9,268,700	2,090,179	48,197,798	1,371,942	673,387	.225	5.200	.073		
1926	9,389,693	2,510,869	52,595,657	2,693,021	697,602	.267	5.601	.074		
4/1927	9,519,220	2,894,322	51,879,344	2,699,016	856,079	.304	5.450	.092		
1928	9,658,000	4,105,982	58,625,673	4,305,422	1,181,192	.425	6.070	.122		

1/ B.C. and Quebec Liquor Commissions commenced sales.

2/ Alberta and Manitoba commenced sales.

3/ Saskatchewan Liquor Commission commenced sales.

4/ Ontario and New Brunswick Liquor Commissions commenced sales.





## PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS,

## BY PROVINCIAL FISCAL YEARS.

Province	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia	(1) 6,344,617 <sup>1</sup>	9,275,993	11,663,795	11,409,571	13,434,345	13,805,089	13,956,910
Alberta	-	-	(2) 2,632,605	3,734,111	4,248,586	4,858,849	(3) 1,256,353
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	(4) 7,812,675	10,365,208	11,708,534
Manitoba	-	-	3,639,179	(5) 2,962,902	3,745,377	3,793,772	3,985,005
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	(6) 17,533,659	48,995,591
Quebec	15,212,801	19,698,773	19,812,781	17,887,588	19,018,299	22,425,136	24,229,624
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,562,367
Total	21,557,418	28,874,766	37,748,360	35,994,278	48,279,282	72,721,713	107,694,384

(1) June 30, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

(2) May 12, to Dec. 31, 1924 only.

(3) Jan. 1, to March 31, 1928 only

(4) April 16, 1925, to March 31, 1926.

(5) Sept. 1, to April 30, 1925.

(6) June 1, to Oct. 31, 1927.





Table 3. MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1914, 1919-1929.

Fiscal Years	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
<b>MANUFACTURES</b>												
Spirits(Prf.Gals)	6,972,583	4,187,109	2,356,328	4,194,691	5,050,187	3,828,878	4,411,895	7,287,691	5,434,328	9,121,050	11,596,200	-
Malt Liquors Gals.	56,060,846	26,247,562	36,984,278	36,194,626	38,541,746	36,902,066	44,080,490	48,389,995	52,448,853	51,755,840	58,397,913	-
(Calendar Years)												
Wines(Fermented)Gals.	-	-	-	421,713	756,520	858,651	1,144,559	1,388,265	2,725,745	2,731,748	4,305,422	-
<b>IMPORTS</b>												
Spirits Gals.	3,780,644	441,633	1,444,601	3,554,214	1,368,297	1,210,413	1,291,847	1,194,500	1,449,361	1,633,254	2,457,131	2,604,769
Malt Liquors "	2,082,194	67,453	56,058	74,105	49,760	54,241	96,647	91,928	152,152	153,105	234,701	242,100
Wines	1,067,508	223,915	720,556	694,149	364,507	341,983	567,704	673,347	697,602	756,179	1,259,855	1,334,873
Value of Imports \$	8,373,228	1,849,666	9,135,536	34,646,207	24,524,202	20,935,291	21,486,439	19,123,629	25,254,073	29,312,315	45,900,187	48,844,111
<b>EXPORTS</b>												
Spirits-Domestic	798,643	638,728	1,840,653	901,014	198,393	413,525	1,239,454	1,260,729	1,359,441	1,583,365	1,826,089	2,389,543
Foreign	-	29,600	4,179	8,730	32,497	89,710	39,105	14,637	21,277	143,043	247,506	245,185
Total -Gallons	798,643	668,328	1,844,832	909,744	231,890	503,235	1,278,559	1,275,366	1,380,718	1,726,408	2,163,595	2,634,728
Malt Liquors, Dom.	10,287	253,333	209,113	793,172	472,735	1,509,763	3,192,491	3,142,048	3,786,164	4,252,583	3,825,003	4,110,698
Foreign	-	21,375	923	-	119	1,756	4,326	-	-	12	388	634
Total-Gallons	10,287	274,708	210,036	793,172	704,854	1,511,519	3,196,817	3,142,048	3,786,164	4,252,595	3,825,391	4,111,332
Wines, Domestic	6,985	3,680	6,914	2,441	2,100	870	1,949	6,277	20,896	34,179	32,184	40,046
Foreign	-	2,722	641	2,906	797	2,663	540	753	1,962	19,321	132,748	195,227
Total-Gallons	6,985	6,402	7,555	5,347	2,897	3,533	2,489	7,030	22,858	53,500	164,932	235,273
Total Value - Dom.	1,049,597	1,958,843	4,639,937	3,207,632	1,790,249	5,906,326	14,854,175	16,225,533	21,207,777	24,838,053	27,287,137	30,118,907
Foreign	295,281	186,325	20,551	121,338	675,431	2,097,026	862,530	275,355	488,696	3,167,643	7,532,403	8,192,429
Total Value All Exports	1,344,878	2,145,168	4,660,488	3,328,970	2,465,680	8,003,342	15,716,705	16,500,888	21,696,473	28,005,696	34,819,530	38,311,336
Excess of Imports over Imports	7,028,350	295,502	4,475,048	31,317,237	22,058,522	12,931,849	5,769,734	2,622,741	3,557,600	1,306,619	11,090,657	10,532,775

x Excess of exports.





Table 4.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(A)  
DOMINION REVENUE.

Year	Excise Duties	Excise War Taxes	Total Excise	Customs Duties	Total Liquor Revenue
Fiscal Years - March 31,	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913	9,602,118	-	9,602,118	9,097,715	18,699,833
1914	9,168,346	-	9,168,346	9,485,612	18,653,958
1915	8,849,384	-	8,849,384	8,852,478	17,701,862
1916	8,798,854	-	8,798,854	7,488,454	16,287,308
1917	9,989,782	-	9,989,782	5,462,155	15,451,937
1918	11,567,013	-	11,567,013	4,050,177	15,617,190
1919	6,983,497	-	6,983,497	1,538,696	8,522,193
1920	9,026,743	-	9,026,743	5,845,657	14,872,400
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	14,544,941	15,291,747	29,836,688
1922	8,042,688	2,078,041	10,120,729	11,518,439	21,639,168
1923	8,046,139	2,771,833	10,818,072	12,288,103	23,106,175
1924	9,464,135	4,386,119	13,850,254	13,071,977	26,922,231
1925	9,501,395	4,736,177	14,237,562	12,069,235	26,306,797
1926	11,036,715	5,562,087	16,598,802	14,606,394	31,205,196
1927	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,434,514	16,422,608	35,857,122
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	24,987,208	24,818,083	49,805,291
Total	158,532,136	40,045,593	198,577,819	171,907,530	370,485,349





Table 4. GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(B)

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND GRAND TOTAL.

Year	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Provincial Revenues	GRAND TOTAL in CANADA
Fiscal Year	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Oct. 30	June 30	Oct. 31	April 30	April 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31		
1913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,699,833
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,653,958
1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,701,862
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,628,138
1917	-	1,000 <sup>1/</sup>	43,273	1,047,768	346,168	864	213,209	12,624	75,924	1,740,830	17,313,859
1918	-	200	9,195	1,326,093	192,531	-	252,783	13,734	67,385	1,861,922	17,928,803
1919	-	66	10,892	1,375,939	213,709	1,725	660,323	11,224	37,735	2,311,613	10,611,281
1920	-	13,448	9,709	1,356,104	316,087	1,770	-	294,969	97,011	2,089,098	18,609,660
1921	-	51,100	9,491	1,554,079	1,010,788	27,045	30,000	501,476	653,281	3,837,260	32,620,790
1922	75,000	30,000	14,859	1,199,268	888,886	83,335	18,973	250,755	222,526	2,784,102	28,842,121
1923	279,996	23,000	296,907	2,860,010	1,390,319	-	37,039	922,034	1,393,645	7,202,953	32,204,729
1924	506,688	14,000	403,431	4,345,073	889,817	245,686	39,494	1,054,318	1,600,044	9,098,554	36,887,254
1925	366,879	44,000	437,310	4,079,444	1,037,701	679,171	49,915	1,224,272	2,046,327	9,955,023	35,508,528
1926	51,820	45,000	352,861	4,197,235	1,045,004	522,318	30,586	1,644,840	1,312,661	9,201,731	43,086,974
1927	122,486	57,000	416,075	5,339,393	1,083,802	699,454	732,022	1,954,675	1,476,670	11,881,778	52,650,776
1928	167,973	15,000	123,402	5,700,000	4,750,366	727,463	615,829	2,184,361	2,509,260	16,793,654	72,560,501
	244,391	-	335,027	7,000,000	8,130,390	926,163	600,000	2,765,009	2,752,229	22,755,210 <sup>2/</sup>	
Total	1,815,233	293,814	2,462,433	41,380,406	21,955,568	3,914,994	3,280,173	12,836,491	14,244,099	101,523,728	471,909,067

1/ Figures prior to 1921 are indicative rather than accurate, as provincial accounts in that period do not always differentiate liquor revenue from other sources, e.g. liquor licenses not always separated from others; fines for infractions of liquor laws not separated from other fines.

2/ This does not include all the profits of Liquor Control Boards, e.g., in Saskatchewan the total profits of the Board were \$2,199,501, while only \$600,000 appears in the Ordinary Revenue; in British Columbia an additional \$418,953 distributed direct to the municipalities by the Control Board. On the other hand, the Alberta total for 1928 really includes the revenue for 15 months.





Table 5. CRIMINAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(A)  
Convictions for Indictable Offences.

Year ending Sept. 30.	Total Con- victions	Illicit Stillis	Driv- ing While Drunk	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons				
				Mod- erate	Immod- erate	Not Stated	% Immod- erate Among Reported	% Immod- erate in Convicted for Class I Offences
1912	15,566	-	(b)	9,339	3,063	(c)3,164	24.7	(d) 26.7
1913	18,320	-	-	8,044	3,183	7,093	28.3	39.1
1914	21,438	-	-	7,539	3,174	10,725	29.6	35.8
1915	20,625	-	-	7,394	2,348	10,883	24.1	24.2
1916	19,160	-	-	7,377	1,891	9,892	20.4	20.1
1917	15,559	-	-	5,387	1,332	8,840	19.8	18.7
1918	17,370	-	-	11,656	1,357	4,357	10.4	13.7
1919	18,396	-	-	10,726	1,276	6,394	10.6	18.1
1920	18,443	239	48	11,000	1,232	6,211	10.07	14.2
1921	19,396	220	142	11,331	1,322	6,743	10.04	14.2
1922	(a)15,720	643	202	8,990	1,197	5,533	10.17	11.9
1923	15,188	1,068	353	8,509	944	5,755	9.9	12.0
1924	16,258	955	529	9,013	1,015	6,230	10.1	12.5
1925	17,219	548	609	9,518	1,330	6,371	12.2	14.2
1926	17,448	405	724	9,121	1,158	7,169	11.1	11.2
1927	18,836	353	953	10,848	1,399	6,589	11.4	13.6
1928	21,691	291	1,322	11,627	1,962	8,102	14.4	13.6

- (a) Convictions for indictable offences by juveniles are, from 1922, separately listed under "Juvenile Convictions for Major Offences."
- (b) From 1924 "Driving Auto While Drunk" is listed under "Summary Convictions", but not included under either "Traffic Convictions" or "Drunkenness" in above table.
- (c) In view of the large number of those whose use of liquors is not stated, these figures should be used with caution. The percentage of immoderates amongst those convicted of Class I offences is probably under rather than over the true figure.
- (d) Class I includes all "Offences Against the Person", such as murder, manslaughter, rape, seduction, incest, assaults, assault on females, procuration, etc.





Table 5. CRIMINAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(B)  
Summary Convictions.

Year ending Sept. 30.	Total Con- victions	Con- victions for In- fractions of Traffic: Laws	Convictions for Drunkenness			Convictions for Infractions of Liquor and Temperance Acts.		
			Total : Con- victions	% of Total Sum- mary Con- victions	% of Total Less Traffic: Con- victions	Total : Con- victions	% of Total Sum- mary Con- victions	% of Total Less Traffic Con- victions
1912	130,960	(e)12,462	53,171	40.6	44.8	5,671	4.36	4.8
1913	154,818	15,020	60,975	39.3	43.6	5,969	3.87	4.28
1914	161,597	13,246	60,067	37.2	40.4	5,871	3.64	3.96
1915	132,430	10,549	41,161	31.1	33.7	5,452	4.13	4.50
1916	104,631	11,381	32,730	31.2	35.1	6,248	6.00	6.71
1917	98,452	16,338	27,882	28.3	33.9	7,339	7.48	8.94
1918	105,899	21,181	21,026	19.8	24.8	7,472	7.11	8.89
1919	111,623	25,296	24,217	21.7	28.5	7,382	6.56	8.58
1920	144,265	43,890	39,769	27.5	39.6	10,247	7.11	10.24
1921	155,376	51,844	34,358	22.1	32.8	10,460	6.74	10.15
1922	136,322	47,977	25,048	18.3	28.3	8,519	6.25	9.67
1923	137,493	49,416	25,565	18.6	29.0	10,088	7.35	11.45
1924	142,999	59,529	27,338	19.1	32.7	10,449	7.07	12.57
1925	151,825	63,149	26,751	17.6	30.1	11,636	7.70	13.21
1926	169,913	87,303	28,317	16.1	34.2	13,512	7.94	16.47
1927	193,240	95,381	31,171	16.1	31.8	12,477	6.46	12.65
1928 (f)	245,000	140,117	33,095	13.5	31.5	15,150	6.18	14.44

(e) While Summary Convictions increased 47% from 1912 to 1927, Indictable Offences increased only 21%. Two factors are mainly responsible: (a) the separate listing of Juvenile Indictable Offences as Juvenile Major Offences, and (b) the rapid increase in convictions for offences against regulations concurrent with the increase in the number of motor cars. Traffic convictions in 1912 formed only 9.2% of the total, while in 1927 they formed 49.3%. If traffic convictions are deducted there is an actual decrease in convictions during the period of 17.4%. Hence, for illustration, the convictions for drunkenness and infractions of liquor and temperance acts are shown as percentages of both "Total Summary Convictions" and "Total Summary Convictions less Traffic Convictions."

f) An approximate figure, which will, however, not be greatly in error when the final figure is available.





Table 6.

DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO ALCOHOLISM.

Year		CANADA- Total Deaths all Causes	Deaths in Canada - Alcoholism	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Percentage of Total due to Alcoholism
1921	M.	36,411	78	1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10	0.12
	F.	31,311	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	
	Total	67,722	82	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11	
			144	3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12	
			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1922	M.	37,044	89	-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15	0.13
	F.	31,984	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Total	69,028	92	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15	
			159	1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18	
			4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1923	M.	37,517	110	1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11	0.17
	F.	32,665	13	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3	
	Total	70,182	123	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14	
			178	1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19	
			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1924	M.	35,415	114	1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24	0.18
	F.	30,782	11	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3	
	Total	66,197	125	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27	
			164	1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25	
			7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1925	M.	35,681	120	-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	21	0.19
	F.	30,796	8	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	
	Total	66,477	128	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	22	
			214	6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27	
			3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1926	M.	56,979	186	3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	0.20
	F.	50,475	22	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	
	Total	107,454	208	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	
			283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18	
			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1927	M.	56,265	213	-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	0.22
	F.	49,027	16	-	-	-	5	6	-	2	2	-	
	Total	105,292	229	-	8	9	57	82	24	15	11	22	
			347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23	
			11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

N.B. CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER. The total deaths from this cause, while placed in the column of deaths attributed to alcoholism, are quoted ~~xxx~~ for information only, and should not be considered as necessarily due to Alcoholism except for those definitely "Specified Alcoholic."











63-207

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

*Article*  
THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR

in

CANADA



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.

THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1667 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies too laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were also early imposed on the sale of liquor to the whites. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licenses to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American Provinces and found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time until in 1866 the various acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them the powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by the month of March the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if a majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-8); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces





merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (91-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, it being argued that the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

the

The uncertainty as to rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of ten gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was however sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (Russell v. The Queen) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, which was made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.





In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation. Since these decisions there has been no question of the rights of the provinces to regulate the sale of liquor within their confines.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible, merely, to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2.) In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all the provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. An amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was, however, defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.





Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was: For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Summaries of the legislation under these Acts are as follows:

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act.— The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration.— By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor, to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to





be accounted for as a part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending September 30.

Disposition of Profits.- From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the Nova Scotia police. Expenditures incurred prior to the coming in force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a liquor commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes were cast against the sale of liquor under a government control act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a government control act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold.- (1) By permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Delivered direct by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Commission. In such case the brewer acts as agent of the Commission and must take to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(3) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold.- (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanitariums, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other person disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act.- The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.





Administration.-- By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority to "control all dealings in liquor in the province, and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of the business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits.-- From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a Reserve Fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

Regulation of Sale.--

Where sold.-- At government liquor stores; or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold.-- (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on physician's prescription.

To whom sold.-- Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

QUEBEC

Act.-- The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration.-- By the Quebec Liquor Commission, which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. The Commission must make an annual report to the Provincial Treasurer for the year ending April 30. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration.

Disposition of Profits.-- Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where sold.-- From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc., holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. But such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

And in addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.





How sold.- (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits, or wine must have been purchased directly from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold.- (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or to other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees, who may purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

## ONTARIO

Act.- The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration.- By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending October 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid direct to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits.- From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Governor in Council for the creation of a Reserve Fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

## Regulation of Sale

v Where Sold.- At government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses and wineries, and from distilleries, for scientific, medicinal or manufacturing purposes, on the order of the Board. Government Liquor Stores may not be established in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act is still in force, nor in municipalities where at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" By-Law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of government sale.





How Sold.— (1) (a) Liquors, wines and beer in sealed containers by permit from government liquor stores; (b) Beer in sealed containers by permit from the premises of licensed brewers or from a brewers' warehouse, on the order of and or with the supervision and approval of the Board; (c) Native wine in sealed containers by permit from the premises of licensed native wine manufacturers with the supervision and approval of the Board.

(2) Vendors may sell in limited quantity to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

To Whom Sold.— (1) To holders of individual "Resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age who have resided in the province for at least one month;

(2) To holders of individual "Non-Resident" permits which are procurable for a period of one month from the date of issue by persons of 21 years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) To holders of "Resident" or "Temporary" Native Wine and Beer Permits.

(4) To holders of Special Permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, ministers of the gospel, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) To a minister of any religious faith by the holder of a sacramental wine permit.

N.B. Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription) or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by Act of the Dominion of Canada. The having and use of liquor is restricted to a citizen's residence. Sale by the glass is not permitted, nor advertising.

#### MANITOBA

Act.— The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 7, 1928. This act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act", which came into force in 1923.

Administration.— By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licenses, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from license or permit fees or otherwise arising under this act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits.— From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Governor in Council for the creation of a Reserve Fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold.— From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. But liquor stores may not be established nor licenses granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.





How sold.- (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, (none in operation) licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold.- (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises. Not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; or interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; nor to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act.- The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration.- By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of Profits.- The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a Reserve Fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold.- At Liquor Board stores; or for medicinal purposes by druggists or physicians under permits.

Beer, wine and spirituous liquors are sold at general liquor stores established in cities, towns and villages, but the number of such cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed twenty-five. Beer and wine only are sold at beer and wine stores established throughout the province. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of the electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold.- In sealed packages from liquor board stores.





To whom sold.— (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of The Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the liquor board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicans authorized by permit to purchase from the board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the liquor board stores.

## ALBERTA

Act.— The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration.— By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become a part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits.— From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a Reserve Fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

## Regulation of Sale

Where sold.— From government liquor stores; in licensed hotels, clubs, canteens; and the authorized distributing agency of Alberta Brewers.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold.— (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members.

Licensees may purchase from either a vendor or licensed brewer and sell for consumption on premises. No bars are allowed.

(3) Brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may be licensed to sell and deliver (a) beer and malt liquor to vendors; (b) beer to any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit; (c) beer to licensees who are entitled to purchase from Brewers. Purchasers from Brewers must pay a tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon as from April 1, 1932) to the Board. This tax is collected and remitted by the Brewers.

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.





To whom sold.— (1) Individual permits may be granted to persons over 21 years of age who have been resident in the province for one month or longer. Also, a permit for one month may be granted to tourists or temporary sojourners.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons nor to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act.— The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration.— By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits.— From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a Reserve Fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and an amount equal to 23 per cent of the net amount so paid in is paid to the several municipalities in the province in proportion to the aggregate number of days attended by pupils enrolled in the public schools of the respective municipalities.

Prior to the above amendment on April 1, 1929, after making provision for the Reserve Fund the sums required in respect of the "Mothers Pensions Act" were taken from the profits of the Board before proportioning the remaining profits as follows:

- (1) One half into the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the public service of the province.
- (2) Fifteen per cent into the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be applied in aid of hospitals or other charitable institutions.
- (3) Thirty-five per cent apportioned to the municipalities of the province according to their population; two-sevenths of this must be used for school purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold.— From government liquor stores, or from beer parlours.

However, beer parlours may be established only in the electoral districts which have voted in favour of the sale of beer by the glass in licensed premises.

How sold.— (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription.





(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed beer parlours. Licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on the licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises.

(3) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons and other persons disqualified by Dominion Act or Liquor Board regulations.

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec and 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba and Alberta. For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in these provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible.

And, of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1. further indicates the total revenue accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

Except in certain instances, the reports of the Boards do not show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor.



TABLE 1. -- Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues paid directly to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional amounts for permits, etc. paid directly to Provincial Governments	Total net revenue from liquor control
	Gross sales	Other revenue	Net profits		
Nova Scotia - Aug. 18 - Sept. 30.					
Year ended September 30					
1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	-	23,151
1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	22,267	751,207
1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	23,870	516,571
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31					
1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
Quebec - Year ended April 30					
1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	754,370	-	5,754,370
1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	2,462,181	-	5,462,181
1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
1927	22,425,136	1,484,088	6,778,000	-	6,778,000
1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,688	-	7,609,688
1929	27,007,431	1,644,515	9,688,267	-	9,688,267
1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	-	8,262,188
1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,113,899	-	6,113,899
Ontario - Year ended October 31					
1927 (5 months)	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	1,949,966(x)	4,754,726(x)
1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	908,575	8,736,663
1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	931,000	10,652,449
1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	870,000	10,285,967
1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	875,000	9,366,653
1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	645,000	7,277,420
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
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1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
Manitoba - Year ended August 31					
" " April 30					
1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
1931	9,500,800	677,658	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
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1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
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1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
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1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
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1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
1929	7,372,622	694,868	1,922,107	-	1,922,107
1930	7,626,265	741,856	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
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1932	5,399,003	597,136	1,440,041	-	1,440,041
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1925 (6 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,165	-	1,315,165
1927	3,793,772	358,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
1928	3,985,006	338,169	1,345,117	-	1,34





	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional amounts for permits, etc. paid directly to Provincial Governments	Total net revenue from liquor control
	Gross sales	Other revenue	Net profits		
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31 -	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,416
1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
Alberta - Year ended December 31	(7 months)				
1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,127,536
1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,732
1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,936,295
1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,187,745
1928 (3 months)	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	602,546
1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	191,434	2,853,007
1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	197,204	2,598,932
1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	165,600	1,888,338
1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	127,694	1,423,468
British Columbia - Year Ended March 31	(9½ months)				
1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
1924	11,663,798	127,644	3,037,101	170,918	3,208,019
1925	11,409,671	143,832	2,689,039	158,181	2,847,220
1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
1927	13,805,080	251,234	3,469,397	167,035	3,636,432
1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,947	4,376,170
1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861





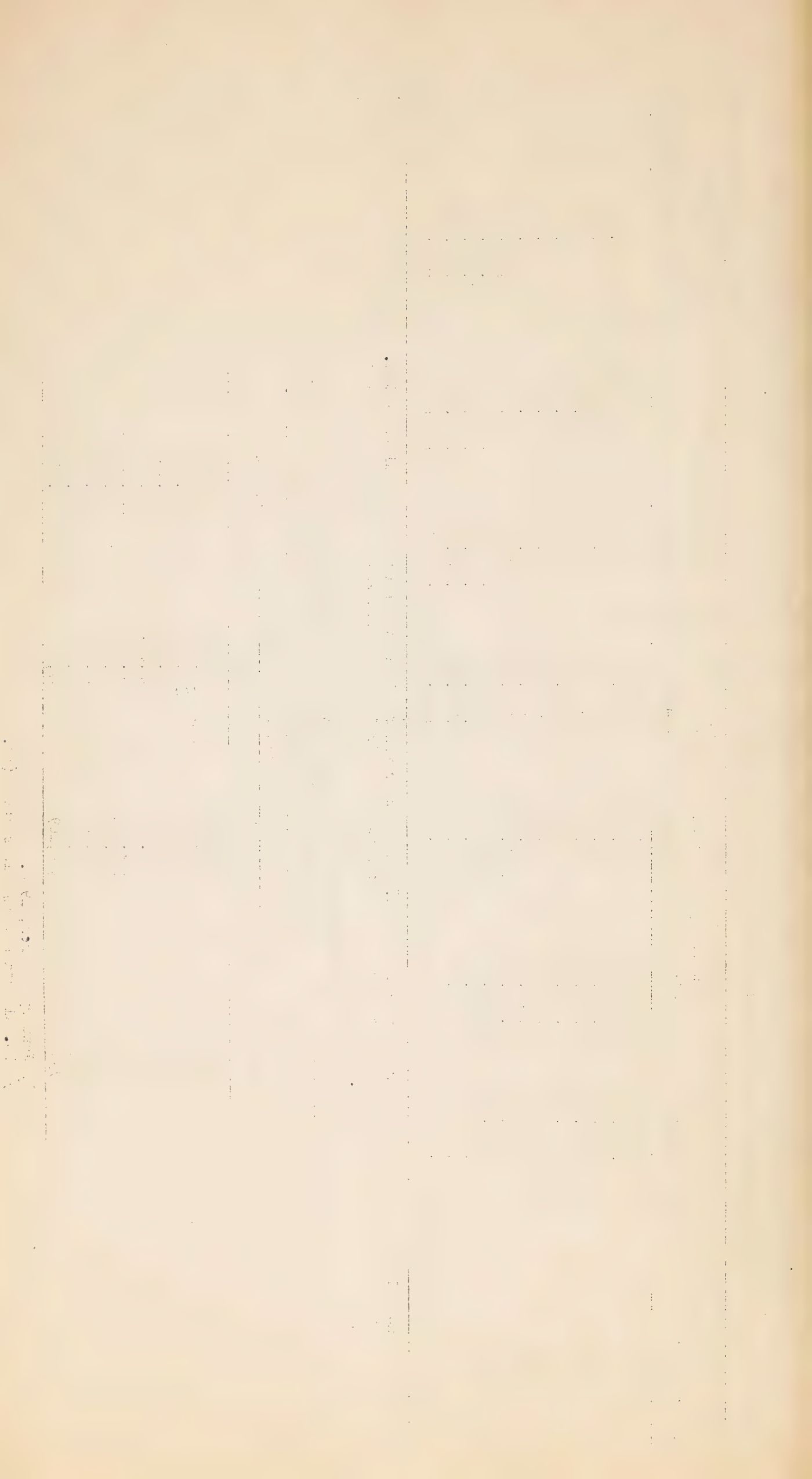
(a) For Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, gross sales do not include beer sold directly by the brewers to the Licensees. The Quebec Commission publishes separate figures on beer as follows:

Fiscal Year ended April 30th -	Beer manufactured and sold within the province		Beer imported from Ontario		Beer exported from the province		Tax of 5 per cent on gross sales paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,336	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,160,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285

In Manitoba and Alberta the value of beer sales is not given, but the beer taxes paid to the Boards are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Boards also pay the beer tax on their purchases from the brewers, and the beer sales of the Boards would be already included in the total gross sales above.

Fiscal Year	Beer taxes as shown by Liquor Boards	
	MANITOBA	
	Tax	accrued Tax
1924	\$ 238,990	\$ 28,694
1925	145,346	21,000
1926	238,182	23,918
1927	240,400	52,095
1928	161,312	50,317
1929	357,292	67,049
1930	385,966	62,813
1931	357,732	58,074
1932	306,169	49,284
		\$ 485,470
		444,979
		474,190
		452,078
		117,120 1/
		547,428
		531,967
		440,184
		355,452

1/ January - March, 1928.  
See Alberta see page 16 section (b).



FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 1. - Cont'd.

(b) Ontario - In addition to the gross sales indicated in the table native wine was sold direct from wineries to the public as follows:

Year ended October 31, 1928	-	\$ 743,210.00
" " " " 1929	-	\$1,126,945.00
" " " " 1930	-	\$1,620,742.09
" " " " 1931	-	\$1,125,886.79
" " " " 1932	-	\$1,090,018.12

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930 but since that date a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. The above sales are not included in the Board's financial statements.

(c) Alberta - Sales of beer and malt liquors not over  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  alcohol by weight by Brewers direct to Permittees and Licensees exclusive of sales made through the Alberta Liquor Control Board:

1924 ( 7 Months)	.....	\$3,025,000.
1925 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$4,873,000.
1926 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$4,863,600.
1927 ( 15 Months)	.....	\$5,970,400.
1928 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$5,361,500.
1929 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$4,872,000.
1930 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$4,080,000.
1931 ( 12 Months)	.....	\$3,175,000.

The above figures are approximate, and cover both draught and bottled beers, and include cost of all containers, both kegs and bottles.

(d) In addition to giving the value of sales the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta report quantities sold as follows:

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission in the year ended September 30, 1932 sold 338 gallons alcohol, 54,731 gallons spirits, 109,968 gallons wines and 1,107,308 gallons beers as compared with 408 gallons alcohol, 84,995 gallons spirits, 126,783 gallons wines and 1,290,928 gallons beers the preceding year.

The Quebec Liquor Commission in the year ended April 30, 1932 sold 692,270 gallons spirits and 1,131,738 gallons wines as compared with 865,859 gallons spirits and 1,351,183 gallons wines in the previous fiscal year. Beer sales are shown in section (a) above.

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario in the year ending October 31, 1932 sold 931,039 gallons spirits, 1,191,694 gallons native wine, 88,703 gallons imported wine and 8,578,560 gallons beers as compared with 1,283,634 gallons spirits, 1,505,978 gallons native wine, 102,948 gallons imported wine and 10,402,294 gallons beers the previous year. Direct sales of native wine from wineries amounted to 568,109 gallons as compared with 589,577 gallons in 1931.

Sales in Alberta as reported by the Liquor Control Board for the year ended March 31, 1932 were 1,990 gallons alcohol, 109,300 gallons spirits, 143,600 gallons wines and 2,861,000 gallons beer, ale and stout as compared with 2,100 gallons alcohol, 148,000 gallons spirits, 163,000 gallons wines and 3,542,000 gallons beer, ale and stout the preceding year. Calculations based on the amount of gallonage taxes collected by the Board would indicate that the Brewers of Alberta have disposed of through Distributors Limited, and the Board approximately 2,844,000 gallons of malt liquors during the fiscal year 1932 as compared with 3,521,500 gallons the previous year.





# DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

Table 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1933.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/ \$	Excise Taxes 2/		Excise Duties on Malt 1/ \$	Customs Duties 3/ \$	Total Dominion Revenue 4/ \$
		Domestic \$	Imports \$			
1913	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	8,042,688	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	25,466,050
1923	8,046,139	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,660,571
1924	9,464,135	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,213,484
1925	9,501,395	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,857,752
1926	11,036,715	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,228
1927	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	5/ 7,201,246	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,325,438

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per gallon except to licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932 it was reduced to \$7.00 per gallon.

The excise duty on screened malt is at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt is 15 cents per gallon.

2/ The excise tax was levied for the first time in May 1920, the rate being \$2.00 per gallon but was abolished in May 1921. On wines over 40 per cent the rate was set at \$3.00 per gallon but in September 1923 was reduced to \$1.50 per gallon. On wine over 40 per cent the tax was 30 cents per gallon but in September 1923 was reduced to 7½ cents per gallon. For ale and beer the tax was 30 cents per gallon. This tax was repealed in May 1921 but was brought back into force in May 1922 at the rate of 15 cents per gallon and in June 1922 was reduced to 12½ cents per gallon. The same rates applied to domestic production and imports. On June 2, 1931 a special excise tax of 1 p.c. was imposed on importations. On April 6, 1932 this was increased to 3 p.c.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from the Irish Free State was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturer's sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 these totals were made up as follows:-

Non-Potable Spirits	Potable Spirits	Malt Liquor
1932 - \$1,053,472	1932 - \$7,100,815	1932 - \$385,503
1933 - \$ 881,029	1933 - \$6,320,217	1933 - \$302,539





PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1932, there were nearly 42½ million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

Table 3.- Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-1932.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	proof gal.	gallons		proof gal.	gallons
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1923	3,828,878	36,902,066
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1924	4,411,895	44,080,490
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1925	7,287,691	42,389,995
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

Table 4.- Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar years 1919-1931.

Calendar years	Gallons	Calendar Years	Gallons
1919	807,425	1925	1,388,265
1920	515,280	1926	2,725,745
1921	421,713	1927	2,731,748
1922	756,520	1928	4,351,123
1923	358,651	1929	6,162,774
1924	1,100,359	1930	5,718,354
		1931	6,705,215



(fiscal years, 1920-1932)

(Proof Gallons)

Fiscal Years ended March 31	In process including deficiencies brought forward	Manufactures including surpluses	Returned to distilleries for redistillation	Received from other sources duty paid	Total	Warehoused	Spirits and fusel oil written off	Deficiencies on which duty was collected	In process including deficiencies carried forward	Total
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	308	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,868	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,503	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,018	885,110	14,559,598
1929	885,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396





Fiscal Years, 1920-1932.

(Proof Gallons)

Fiscal year ended March 31	In warehouse at beginning of the year including transits	Warehoused during the year-ex distillery	Otherwise warehoused	Entered for consumption	Exported in bond	Used in bonded factories	Otherwise accounted for	For redistillation	In warehouse at end of year including transits
1920	10,675,567	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	1,603,889	154,951	788,852	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	1,072,397	442,935	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617
1922	6,175,617	6,140,188	1,612,105	730,474	192,327	1,057,036	489,928	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	315,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,039
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927	12,797,396	10,842,061	156,677	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,276	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,797
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	41,940,409	8,657,893	100,874	787,612	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858

#Prior to 1922 quantities shown under "Entered for consumption" include non-potable as well as potable spirits; for 1922 and later years only potable spirits have been included. It is not possible to obtain separate figures for the earlier years.





(Gallons)

Fiscal year ended March 31	Remaining in warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for consumption	Exported in bond	Remaining in warehouse	Total #
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	60,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484

# Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores.



Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8.- Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1920-1932.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Proof gallons	\$	gallons	\$	gallons	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	901,857	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,263,438	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,334,792	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,365,321	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,089,897	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	900,317	1,743,509

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1919-1932.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	gallons	\$	gallons	\$	gallons	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,729	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	21,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1920-1932.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	gallons	\$	gallons	\$	gallons	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	23,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,921	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597





# APPARENT CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on the consumption of liquor in Canada. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities carried away by individual tourists, when taken in total, would reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for that year. The figures in the above tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits.- Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of this may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption." Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Malt Liquors.- Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines.- The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by deducting exports from the production in Canada. Similarly the apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for consumption," as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years only the latter have been shown in table 11.





Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years, 1920-1932.

Year	Entered for Consumption +	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct re-exports of imported spirits +	Deduct total domestic exports (including exports in bond) +	Apparent consumption
			(Proof Gallons)			
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	183	2,016,886	2,461,994

+ Export figures as given in the trade returns all in imperial gallons. These have been converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-1932.

Year ended March 31st.	Production	Add quantities entered for consumption from warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct quantities placed in warehouses (Gallons)	Deduct exports (domestic)	Deduct re-exports of imported goods	Apparent Consumption
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,065	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,541	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,854,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,654	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, 1919-1932.

Fiscal Year ended March 31st.	N A T I V E			I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported
	Production x	Less Exports	Apparent Consumption	Imports	Less Re-Exports	Apparent Consumption	
				(Gallons)			
1920	807,425	6,914	800,511	740,433	641	739,792	1,540,303
1921	515,280	2,441	512,839	714,938	2,906	712,074	1,224,913
1922	421,713	2,100	419,613	384,211	797	383,414	803,027
1923	756,520	870	755,650	359,273	2,663	356,610	1,112,260
1924	858,651	1,949	856,702	598,125	540	597,585	1,454,287
1925	1,144,559	6,277	1,138,282	706,717	753	705,964	1,844,246
1926	1,388,265	20,896	1,367,369	736,311	1,962	734,349	2,101,718
1927	2,725,745	34,179	2,691,566	901,857	19,321	882,536	3,574,102
1928	2,731,748	32,184	2,699,564	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,830,254
1929	4,351,127	40,046	4,311,077	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	5,450,642
1930	6,162,774	36,598	6,126,176	1,365,321	160,056	1,215,265	7,341,441
1931	5,718,354	11,441	5,706,913	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	6,778,237
1932	6,705,215	1,778	6,703,437	900,317	76	900,241	7,603,678

x Calendar Years (previous).



STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. As a preliminary to such a study Table 14 contains an estimate of population from 1901 to 1930. Such a table was considered necessary as a basis of any interpretation of the figures of liquor in association with Table 16, showing figures of crime. It will be obvious that certain ages are more closely connected with crime than other ages, and, that in recorded convictions for indictable offences, males between the ages of 20 and 39 years preponderate. In fact for every one crime per unit expected of the population at other ages, three crimes may be expected of males 20-39. Now the years between 1914 and 1918 were obviously abnormal from the point of view of the age and sex distribution of the population. Further, the ages of males 20-30, (especially 20-27 or 28) are of greatest preponderance among immigrant arrivals. The heavy immigration of 1901-1914 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at these ages and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war, also the emigration of these arrivals, and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at 20-39.

In the scaling of population between 1901 and 1921 the remainder of the population was assumed to have increased in a normal manner. The males 20-39 were estimated separately from weights derived from:-

- (1) The actual male population (native and immigrant separately) at these ages at the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921;
- (2) The date of arrival of the immigrant population living in 1921;
- (3) The accumulation of immigrant arrivals up to each year between 1901 and 1921. For reference the figures of these arrivals are shown in Table 14.

The results are obviously only an estimate but they probably show the true trend of population growth during the years in question. It will be found that an index (see Table 15) compounded of the males 20-39 and of the rest of the population in which each unit of males 20-39 is given a weight of 3 and each unit of the rest of the population is given a weight of 1 varies remarkably closely with an index of indictable offences shown in Table 16, so closely as to indicate that the trend of crime shown in that table is a reflection of the increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are, of course, shown separately.





Table 14.- Population of Canada 1901 to 1931 estimated for intercensal years to show:  
 (1) Males 20-39 years of age.  
 (2) The remainder of the population; also the floating population of each year as indicated by the number of immigrant arrivals.

Population (in thousands)

Year	Males 20-39	Remainder of the Population	Total Population	Immigrant Arrivals
1901	834	4,537	5,371	49
1902	859	4,635	5,494	67
1903	895	4,756	5,651	128
1904	938	4,889	5,827	130
1905	983	5,019	6,002	146
1906	1,035	5,162	6,197	189
1907	1,088	5,323	6,411	124
1908	1,148	5,477	6,625	262
1909	1,203	5,597	6,800	146
1910	1,255	5,733	6,988	208
1911	1,325	5,882	7,207	311
1912	1,399	5,990	7,389	354
1913	1,490	6,142	7,632	402
1914	1,584	6,295	7,879	384
1915	1,463	6,518	7,981	144
1916	1,359	6,642	8,061	48
1917	1,294	6,766	8,060	75
1918	1,267	6,881	8,148	79
1919	1,285	7,026	8,311	57
1920	1,348	7,208	8,556	117
1921	1,384	7,404	8,788	148
1922	1,400	7,519	8,919	89
1923	1,414	7,595	9,009	72
1924	1,426	7,716	9,142	148
1925	1,450	7,843	9,293	111
1926	1,474	7,976	9,450	96
1927	1,503	8,132	9,635	143
1928	1,534	8,299	9,833	151
1929	1,564	8,463	10,027	168
1930	1,592	8,614	10,206	163
1931	1,601	8,776	10,377	88

Table 15.- Index (1901=100) of population compared with index of major convictions for the years 1901-1931. #

Year	Population	Major Convictions	Year	Population	Major Convictions
1901	100.0	100.0	1916	152.3	345.2
1902	102.5	103.6	1917	151.3	257.9
1903	105.7	118.3	1918	151.8	286.2
1904	109.4	130.7	1919	154.6	313.2
1905	113.2	147.2	1920	159.9	325.5
1906	117.4	157.7	1921	164.2	348.8
1907	122.0	174.9	1922	166.5	339.1
1908	126.7	218.5	1923	168.2	327.6
1909	130.8	222.2	1924	170.4	350.7
1910	134.9	222.8	1925	173.2	371.4
1911	140.0	241.3	1926	176.1	376.4
1912	144.7	295.2	1927	179.6	406.3
1913	150.8	345.3	1928	183.3	468.5
1914	156.9	405.8	1929	186.9	519.8
1915	155.0	379.1	1930	190.2	613.8
			1931	192.9	680.4

# The criminal statistics for these years show that for every major conviction per unit of the remainder of the population, there were three per unit of males 20-39 years; accordingly in constructing the above index of population the males 20-39 years were given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1.





Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences			Non-indictable Offences				Driving while drunk	
	Total Convictions	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons		Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts		
		Moderate	Immoderate						Not stated
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,636	-	2,933	1,688	-	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	540	16,532	3,031	0
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,236	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	3,518	25,296	24,217	7,383	48
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	3,518	43,170	39,769	10,247	142
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	2,858	51,786	34,362	10,460	202
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	3,516	47,977	25,048	8,519	353
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	944	5,533	49,816	25,565	10,088	529
1924	16,258	955	9,013	1,015	5,755	60,058	27,338	10,449	609
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,230	63,778	26,751	11,636	724
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	6,371	78,027	28,317	13,512	953
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	7,169	96,340	31,171	12,477	1,322
1928	21,720	291	11,627	1,962	6,589	141,493	33,224	15,263	2,106
1929	26,097	289	12,919	1,914	8,102	166,337	38,826	19,327	1,799
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	9,264	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,397
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,628	212,361	29,148	16,185	

x The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.





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B. Table 16.- (Cont'd.) Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-1931

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	1,770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-

Offences Against Liquor Acts												
1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	309	858	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	53	219	193	382	41	-
1908	3,579	43	334	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	7
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,292	970	1,432	14	10
1931	16,185	52	583	541	2,936	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	-





## MORTALITY STATISTICS

In table 17 are shown statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also, to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base thereon an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in reporting alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes can be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.





TABLE 17. - DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO ALCOHOLISM, 1921 - 1931.

Total Deaths All Causes		Deaths attributed to Alcoholism										Canada		
Canada (Regis- tration area as of 1921) x		Canada (Regist- ration area as of 1921) x	Percentage of deaths attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Que- bec	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chevan	Alb- erta	British Columbia	Total Deaths all Causes	Deaths attri- buted to Alcoholism
1921-Male	36,411	78		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		
Female	31,311	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		
Total	67,722	82	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		
1922-Male	37,044	89		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		
Female	31,984	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Total	69,028	92	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		
1923-Male	37,517	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		
Female	32,665	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		
Total	70,182	123	0.17	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		
1924-Male	35,415	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24		
Female	30,782	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	27		
Total	66,197	125	0.18	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	20		
1925-Male	35,681	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		
Female	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
Total	66,477	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21		
1926-Male	37,747	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	186
Female	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	22
Total	70,203	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	208
1927-Male	37,438	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	213
Female	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	16
Total	69,117	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	229
1928-Male	39,444	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	202
Female	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	19
Total	72,425	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	221
1929-Male	41,685	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	224
Female	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	23
Total	76,294	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	247
1930-Male	40,285	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,102	167
Female	33,076	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	19
Total	73,361	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	186
1931-Male	38,462	106		-	5	7	31	66	10	8	12	16	56,529	137
Female	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,980	9
Total	70,030	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	146

x The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-31 are shown in the last two columns.



63-202

MERCHANDISING FILE 93

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
IN ECONOMICS, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (CHINA)

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# THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR

IN

CANADA



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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. Similarly, in the English colonies laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were also early imposed on the sale of liquor to the whites. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces and found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them the powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by the month of March the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if a majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9), "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (91-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873.

In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of ten gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was however sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, which was made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion is also within the competence of provincial legislation. Since these decisions there has been no question of the rights of the provinces to regulate the sale of liquor within their confines.



The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible, merely, to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all the provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. An amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was, however, defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was: For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act.- The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration.- By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor, to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as a part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending September 30.

Disposition of Profits.- From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred prior to the coming in force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a liquor commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes were cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any holder



eeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. (1) By permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Delivered direct by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Commission. In such case the brewer acts as agent of the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(3) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanitariums, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act. The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority to "control all dealings in liquor in the province, and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits. From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. At government liquor stores; or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.



(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on physician's prescription.

To whom sold.- Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

QUEBEC.

Act.- The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration.- By the Quebec Liquor Commission, which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. The Commission must make an annual report to the Provincial Treasurer for the year ending April 30. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration.

Disposition of Profits.- Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc. holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

And in addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold.- (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits, or wine must have been purchased directly from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase liquor either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold.- (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees, who may purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

#### ONTARIO.

Act.- The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration.- By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending October 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid direct to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits.- From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- At government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses and wineries, and from distilleries, for scientific, medicinal or manufacturing purposes, on the order of the Board. Government Liquor stores may not be established in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act is still in force, nor in municipalities where at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" By-Law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of government sale.

How sold.- (1) (a) Liquors, wines and beer in sealed containers by permit from government liquor stores; (b) Beer in sealed containers by permit from the premises of licensed brewers or from a brewers' warehouse, on the order of and with the supervision and approval of the Board; (c) Native wine in sealed containers by permit from the premises of licensed native wine manufacturers with the supervision and approval of the Board.

(2) Vendors may sell in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

Amendments introduced in the Ontario House in the 1933 session would permit the sale of beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants and clubs and the sale of beer in beverage rooms. At the time of writing, however, these are not effective.



To whom sold. (1) To holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) To holders of individual "non-resident" permits which are procurable for a period of one month from the date of issue by persons of 21 years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) To holders of "resident" or "temporary" native wine and beer permits.

(4) To holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, ministers of the gospel, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) To a minister of any religious faith by the holder of a sacramental wine permit.

N.B. Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription) or to any person disqualified by the Board or by Act of the Dominion of Canada. The having and use of liquor is restricted to a citizen's residence. Sale by the glass is not permitted, nor advertising.

#### MANITOBA.

Act.— The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 7, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act", which came into force in 1923.

Administration.— By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits.— From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.— From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. But liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold.— (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores or for delivery therefrom to permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928



he brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, (none in operation) licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold.- (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board, before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued, in respect of any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to permittees resident in his own hotel.

#### ASKATCHEWAN.

Act.- The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration.- By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits.- The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such

regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- At Liquor Board stores; or for medicinal purposes by druggists or physicians under permits.

Beer, wine and spirituous liquors are sold at general liquor stores established in cities, towns and villages, but cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed twenty-five. Beer and wine only are sold at beer and wine stores established throughout the province. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of the electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold.- In sealed packages from liquor board stores.

To whom sold.- (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

ALBERTA.

Act.- The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effect by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration.- By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become a part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under the Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits.- From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sum as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores; in licensed hotels, clubs, canteens; and the authorized distributing agency of Alberta Brewers.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.



How sold.- (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle on licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

Licensees may purchase from either a vendor or licensed brewer. No bars are allowed.

(3) Brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may be licensed to sell and deliver (a) beer and malt liquor to vendors; (b) beer to any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit; (c) beer to licensees who are entitled to purchase from Brewers. Purchasers from Brewers must pay a tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon as from April 1, 1932) to the Board. This tax is collected and remitted by the Brewers.

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold.- (1) Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of twenty-one years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons nor to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Act.- The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration.- By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits.- From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores, or from beer parlours.

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions, which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises. At the 1933 session of the Legislature section 27 of the "Government Liquor Act" was amended whereby beer can now be sold by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises in addition to beer by the glass for consumption in the said premises.



How sold.- (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on the licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold.- (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

To Veterans' Club Licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

At the 1933 session of the Legislature the fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc. were reduced from \$2.00 to \$0.25.

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta. For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in these provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible.

And, of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The foreign liquor traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total revenue accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparison of values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold when available is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alta	August 18 - September 30 1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	-	23,151
	Year ended September 30 1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	22,267	751,207
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	23,870	516,571
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	(32,292 for 1932) (24,580 for 1933)	343,553
British Columbia	Year ended October 31 1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	Year ended April 30 1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,088	6,778,000	-	6,778,000
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,688	-	7,609,688
	1929	27,007,431	1,644,515	9,688,267	-	9,688,267
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	-	8,262,188
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,113,899	-	6,113,899
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,773,219(1)	-	5,773,219(1)
	Year ended October 31 1927 (5 months)	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	500,000	3,304,760
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	893,390	8,721,478
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	985,000	10,646,449
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	965,000	10,280,967
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	860,000	9,351,653
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	645,000	7,277,420
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	485,000	5,908,622
Manitoba	Year ended August 31 1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	" " April 30 1925 (8 months)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928 †	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287

(1) Includes \$1,500,000 transferred from the reserves.

† Nine and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1923; two and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1928

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control - Concluded

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,416
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
Alberta - Year ended December 31	1924 (7 months)	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	" " March 31 1928 (3 months)	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	191,434	2,852,482
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	197,204	2,608,090
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	165,600	1,904,554
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	127,694	1,433,235
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	103,583	1,422,723
British Columbia - Year ended March 31	1922 (9½ months)	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	127,644	3,037,101	170,918	3,208,019
	1925	11,409,671	143,832	2,689,039	158,181	2,847,220
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,080	251,234	3,469,397	167,035	3,636,432
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,947	4,376,170
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	3,224,873	96,862	2,321,735



Footnote to Table 1. - Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards are attached herewith:

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

SALES	1933	1932	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	6,636.00	8,441.25	10,168.00
Spirits .....	822,502.80	1,270,615.00	1,908,428.50
Wines .....	332,302.10	364,774.79	461,678.60
Beer .....	1,647,022.45	2,122,675.57	2,577,426.55
Miscellaneous .....	264.98	602.39	530.58
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,808,728.33</b>	<b>3,767,109.00</b>	<b>4,958,232.23</b>
	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
Alcohol .....	283	338	408
<u>Spirits</u>			
Brandy .....	1,329	1,835	2,313
Gin .....	9,488	10,589	12,548
Rum .....	12,113	23,218	41,846
Whiskey .....	14,757	18,531	27,591
Liqueurs .....	322	558	697
	38,009	54,731	84,995
Wines .....	108,547	106,868	125,155
Cider .....	2,530	3,100	1,628
	111,077	109,968	126,783
<u>Beers</u>			
Imported .....	7,923	10,542	15,084
Western .....	181,233	220,716	223,273
Halifax .....	685,235	876,050	1,052,571
	874,391	1,107,308	1,290,928

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

SALES	1933	1932	1931	1930
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	39,668.25	18,759.15	29,843.30	59,915.90
Spirits .....	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.05	2,372,431.82	3,092,229.97
Wine .....	186,034.28	182,410.62	270,503.92	389,306.64
Beer .....	628,892.90	874,762.65	1,110,599.18	1,267,825.00

(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by The Quebec Liquor Commission.

SALES	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 2	1 9 3 1	1 9 3 0	1 9 2 9	1 9 2 8
	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
<u>Spirits</u>						
Alcohol and White Whiskey .....	35,357.9	46,330.6	66,641.6	87,492.6	76,772	86,137
Brandies and Cognacs .....	71,396.5	113,023.1	136,153.8	151,000.5	146,460.2	140,162
Gins .....	141,299.7	182,133.7	217,119.6	252,022.8	250,272.2	225,914
Irish Whiskies .....	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228	2,986.8	3,766.7	4,942
Liqueurs .....	6,445.9	9,557	13,130.9	20,970.4	17,317	15,239
Rums .....	16,266.3	23,116.5	27,812	34,730.1	31,918.4	32,887
Rye Whiskies .....	53,187.7	72,364.3	110,064.9	104,641.3	110,425.5	102,722
Scotch Whiskies .....	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5	336,933.7	341,500.3	295,123
Miscellaneous spirits .....	2,278.0	3,415.4	4,405.3	5,616.1	6,424.8	7,742
TOTAL .....	504,043.6	692,270.2	865,858.6	996,394.3	984,857.1	910,873

Wines

Champagnes .....	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074	82,616.3	98,417.9	76,148
Clarets .....	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5	61,381	61,586.4	56,712
Saufernes .....	69,949.9	95,468.8	113,335	134,665	124,558.4	100,297
Ports .....	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5	614,413.2	590,228.6	548,094
Sherries .....	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0	502,407.4	531,294.9	478,451
Burgundies .....	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6	55,606.4	57,057.3	50,075
Vermouths .....	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4	75,933.5	64,369.2	48,554
Sundries .....	75,203.7	82,261.4	87,141.2	93,535.6	83,527.7	75,541
TOTAL .....	856,734.5	1,131,737.8	1,351,183.2	1,620,558.4	1,611,040.4	1,433,878

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:-

Fiscal Year ended April 30th.	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780

## (d) Ontario. Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

SALES	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits .....	8,745,731.82	9,478,823.89	10,630,575.99	11,654,935.95	12,043,271.33	10,915,969.75
Imported Spirits .....	5,673,806.21	8,825,364.50	13,641,595.10	17,768,669.82	20,225,232.58	18,977,367.25
Domestic Wines .....	2,207,466.75	2,217,160.15	2,670,478.90	2,439,810.05	2,083,953.05	998,664.49
Imported Wines .....	555,503.40	710,813.05	860,264.40	961,009.90	1,153,891.45	1,152,444.08
Domestic Beers .....	12,869,497.68	14,743,317.86	17,861,793.78	19,245,125.39	19,621,165.10	16,660,675.62
Imported Beers .....	91,241.40	124,282.40	170,999.60	213,450.60	233,056.30	290,470.00
TOTAL .....	30,143,247.26	36,099,561.85	45,835,707.77	52,283,001.71	55,360,569.81	48,995,591.19

Gallons

Domestic Spirits .....	551,195	537,011
Imported Spirits .....	262,975	394,028
Domestic Wines .....	1,064,349	1,191,694
Imported Wines .....	65,775	88,703
Domestic Beers .....	7,466,670	8,578,560
Imported Beers .....	24,390	34,104
TOTAL .....	9,435,354	10,824,100

Sales of domestic beer as compiled from the sales records of the Board and with respect to the sales to other provinces and for export from Canada, from the monthly report of the Ontario brewers were as follows:

SALES	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales from Liquor Stores' stock .....	682,810	689,150	737,609	781,618	849,221	760,472
Order orders taken at Liquor stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	59,638	75,669	105,884	138,594	179,286	271,621
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	6,724,222	7,813,741	9,558,801	10,056,562	10,028,509	8,296,235
Total Ontario sale of domestic beer .....	7,466,670	8,578,560	10,402,294	10,976,774	11,057,016	9,328,328
Sales to other provinces .....	1,467,854	1,448,273	1,440,440	1,525,628	1,517,855	1,301,391
Export sales .....	143,182	8,850		554,997	2,332,254	3,768,519
Total .....	1,611,036	1,457,123	1,440,440	2,080,625	3,850,109	5,069,910

## Sales of native wine were as follows:

SALES	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales to permit holders at wineries .....	442,754	568,109	589,577	806,684	553,518	322,400
Sales to the Board .....	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631	1,337,153	1,199,385	478,468
Total Ontario sales .....	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208	2,143,837	1,752,903	800,868
Sales to other provinces .....	931,428	982,957	1,183,762	1,346,094	1,735,194	1,564,891
Export sales .....	792	562	174	14,774	31,462	42,559
TOTAL .....	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144	3,504,705	3,519,559	2,440,314

The value of native wine sold direct from the wineries to the public was as follows:

	\$		\$
1933 .....	909,199.83	1930 .....	1,620,742.09
1932 .....	1,090,018.12	1929 .....	1,126,945.00
1931 .....	1,125,886.79	1928 .....	743,210.00



Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930 but since that date a purchaser must be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. The preceding sales are not included in the Board's financial statements.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1.

Beer Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Accrued Tax</u> \$	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Accrued Tax</u> \$
1924	238,990	28,694	1929	357,292	67,049
1925	145,346	21,000	1930	385,966	62,813
1926	238,182	23,918	1931	357,732	58,074
1927	240,400	52,095	1932	306,169	49,284
1928	161,312	50,317	1933	281,107	39,376

(f) Alberta: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1.

Beer Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$
1924	485,470	1929	547,428
1925	444,979	1930	531,967
1926	474,190	1931	440,184
1927	452,078	1932	355,452
1928	117,120 //	1933	398,729

Analysis of sales as published by the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

<u>SALES</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1928</u>
<u>Imperial Gallons</u>						
Beer, Ale and Stout .....	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000	4,277,500	4,400,000	4,565,000
Wines .....	101,500	143,600	163,000	203,000	219,200	172,000
Spirits .....	85,000	109,300	148,000	195,700	198,000	195,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals druggists, manufacturers, etc. ....	1,600	1,990	2,100	2,650	4,700	5,600
Sales of Malt Liquors by Brewers of Alberta .....	2,587,000/	2,844,000/	3,521,500/	4,256,000/	4,380,000/	4,553,600
Exported to other provinces .....	14,500x	40,000x	360,000x	700,000x	352,700x	418,000

/ Approximate - based on the amount of gallonage tax collected by the Board.

x Not subject to gallonage tax.

// January-March, 1928.

(h) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

SALES	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>					
Spirits, Rye whiskey, Bourbon whiskey, Scotch whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,786.51	8,984,113.02	8,291,186.87
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth and Bitters .....	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,459.30	231,559.70	195,471.65
	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,245.81	9,215,672.72	8,486,658.52
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy ....	110,065.25	171,931.43)	)	)	)
Clarets and Sauternes .....	25,695.25	42,834.05)	295,796.40)	368,821.55)	345,148.05
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .....	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,659.80	191,404.90	165,585.10
	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,456.20	560,226.45	510,733.15
<u>British Empire Wines</u>					
British Columbia .....	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,242.05	269,055.25	224,784.65
Australia .....	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,710.45		
Ontario .....	15,705.40	36,207.23	45,272.79	51,191.20	45,961.25
South Africa .....	33,390.60	4,951.25			
	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,225.29	320,246.45	270,745.90
<u>Oriental Liquors</u> .....	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,297.40	458,982.65	423,274.10
<u>Malt Liquor</u>					
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout					
To Licensees .....	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,774.10	2,837,841.90	2,531,687.35
To Permit Holders .....	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,005.80	2,845,792.55	2,675,580.10
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale					
Dutch Lager Beer (imported) .....	60,615.45	167,899.00	)	)	)
British (imported) Ale and Stout ...	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,498.12)	259,929.90)	234,253.63
	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,379,278.02	5,943,564.35	5,441,521.08
Christmas Hampers .....			17,920.00		
TOTAL .....	8,607,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,422.72	16,498,692.62	15,132,932.75

# DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

Table 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1934.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/	Excise Taxes 2/ Domestic Imports		Excise Duties on Malt 1/	Customs Duties 3/	Total Dominion Revenue 4/
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913	9,602,118	"	"	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	"	"	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	"	"	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	"	"	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	"	"	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	"	"	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	"	"	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	"	"	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
1923	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,002
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	7,503,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934	7,411,390 5/	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per gallon except for licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1923 it was reduced to \$7.00 per gallon. On March 22, 1933 the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$7.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits 27 cents; soap, etc. 15 cents.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934 was at the rate of 3 cents per pound on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Effective July 1, 1934 excise duties are as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00. Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond, applicable in each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon:

(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$2.50.



(b) Used in the production of perfume or perfumed spirits, \$1.50.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents.

On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$2.50 per gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, the rate is \$1.00 per gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer - The following excise duties apply to beer or malt liquors:

(a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.

(b) Upon all such beer in storage upon the first day of July 1934, whereon the duty of 15 cents per gallon imposed by section 198, chapter 60, R.S. 1927 has been paid ..... 7 cents per gallon.

(c) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

(d) Brewed from duty-paid malt and in storage on July 1, 1934, 7 cents per gallon.

(e) Upon all unfermented wort (sweet wort) suitable for the brewing of beer in storage and unsold upon the first day of July 1934, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt - The excise duties on malt are as follows:

(a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.

(b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.

(c) Malt imported crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

(d) On hand duty paid upon July 1, 1934, 3 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup - The rates on malt syrup suitable for the brewing of beer are:

(a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.

(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

(c) In storage and unsold on July 1, 1934, 13 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 75 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920 and was thirty cents per gallon. It was repealed in May, 1921, but re-enacted in May, 1922 at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon.

The Excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1½% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from the Irish Free State was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturer's sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933 and 1934 these totals were made up as follows:-

<u>Non-Potable Spirits</u>	<u>Potable Spirits</u>	<u>Malt Liquor</u>
1933 .... \$ 881,029	1933 ..... \$6,320,346	1933 ... \$302,539
1934 .... \$ 843,407	1934 ..... \$6,333,106	1934 ... \$234,877

#### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1933 there were nearly 41 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

Table 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-34.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	<u>Pf. Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>		<u>Pf. Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1924	4,411,895	44,080,490
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1925	7,287,691	48,389,995
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1923	3,828,878	36,902,066	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar years 1919-32.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1926	2,725,745
1920	515,280	1927	2,731,748
1921	421,713	1928	4,351,123
1922	756,520	1929	6,162,774
1923	858,651	1930	5,718,354
1924	1,144,559	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1925	1,388,265		(3,499,881) (2)
		1932	(2,912,985) (1)
			(2,707,960) (2)

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



Year ended March 31	Manufactures including Deficiencies Brought Forward		Distilleries for Redistillation		from Other Sources		Total		Warehoused		Fusel Oil Written Off		on which Duty was Collected		including Deficiencies Carried Forward		Total	
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	9,849	4,673,570	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570	377,009	377,009	4,673,570	4,673,570	4,673,570	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,823	6,039,244	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,244	301,192	301,192	6,039,244	6,039,244	6,039,244	6,039,244
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	29,474	6,681,366	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366	511,252	511,252	6,681,366	6,681,366	6,681,366	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	16,888	5,063,545	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545	498,740	498,740	5,063,545	5,063,545	5,063,545	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	48,867	6,157,515	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515	482,411	482,411	6,157,515	6,157,515	6,157,515	6,157,515
1925	482,411	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	46,841	9,279,113	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113	614,236	614,236	9,279,113	9,279,113	9,279,113	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	139,781	7,944,605	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605	580,583	580,583	7,944,605	7,944,605	7,944,605	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	211,220	11,716,237	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,237	859,893	859,893	11,716,237	11,716,237	11,716,237	11,716,237
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	255,938	14,559,59	14,559,59	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,59	685,118	685,118	14,559,59	14,559,59	14,559,59	14,559,59
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	293,997	19,853,970	19,853,970	18,944,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970	1,040,833	1,040,833	19,853,970	19,853,970	19,853,970	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	327,273	20,167,447	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447	876,954	876,954	20,167,447	20,167,447	20,167,447	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	222,425	11,677,480	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480	514,408	514,408	11,677,480	11,677,480	11,677,480	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	125,680	9,125,396	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396	431,156	431,156	9,125,396	9,125,396	9,125,396	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	92,752	6,741,902	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902	528,455	528,455	6,741,902	6,741,902	6,741,902	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	134,892	8,591,081	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081	467,755	467,755	8,591,081	8,591,081	8,591,081	8,591,081

Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal years 1920-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse at Beginning of Year including Transits		Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery		Otherwise Warehoused		Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond		Used in Bonded Factories		Otherwise Accounted for		For Redistillation		In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits	
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,567	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	1,603,889	154,951	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889	1,603,889
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	1,072,397	442,935	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397	1,072,397
1922	6,175,617	6,140,188	1,612,105	730,474	192,327	1,057,036	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327	192,327
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	779,678	315,213	1,366,483	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213	315,213
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699	875,699
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535	803,535
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007	499,007
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	511,792	1,170,059	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792	511,792
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420	579,420
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,776	1,034,875	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776	1,143,776
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197	1,810,197
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327	2,558,327
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137	2,276,137
1933	42,477,858	6,195,307	8,737	769,527	1,991,994	905,505	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994	1,991,994
1934	40,774,608	8,093,226	88,163	933,946	2,478,975	827,699	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975	2,478,975

† Prior to 1922 separate figures for potable and non-potable spirits are not available.



Table 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gallon	Gallon	Gallon	Gallon	Gallon	Gallon	Gallon
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	60,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,735	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063

† Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 612 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off.

#### Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,600
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,500
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,900
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,200
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,900
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,800
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	901,857	1,701,900
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,263,438	3,437,500
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,334,792	3,597,900
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,365,321	3,200,700
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,089,897	2,290,000
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	900,317	1,743,500
1933	732,281	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	684,082	1,188,800
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	532,984	963,700

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1919-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,729	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,577,330 <sup>1</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132

<sup>1</sup> Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,921	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953

<sup>1</sup> Proof gallons.

#### APPARENT CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities carried away by individual tourists, when taken in total, would reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may in certain years buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of this may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, i.e., to subtract the exports from the production, since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.



Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years, 1920-34.

Year	Entered For Consumption †	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits †	Deduct Total Domestic Exports †	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	478	2,546,196	1,584,263

Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-34.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	-	40,258,953

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-34.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	NATIVE		IMPORTED			Apparent Consumption, Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)		Imports	Less Re-Exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.		Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319		714,938	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913		384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355		359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715		598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846		706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775		736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686		901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887		1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117		1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261		1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973		1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556		900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387		684,082	45	684,127	3,162,514
1934	2,679,619		532,984	5,783	538,767	3,218,386

### STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. As a preliminary to such a study Table 14 contains an estimate of population from 1901 to 1932. Such a table was considered necessary as a basis of any interpretation of the figures of liquor in association with Table 16, showing figures of crime. It will be obvious that certain ages are more closely connected with crime than other ages, and, that in recorded convictions for indictable offences, males between the ages of 20 and 39 years preponderate. In fact for every one crime per unit expected of the population at other ages, three crimes may be expected of males 20-39. Now the years between 1914 and 1918 were obviously abnormal from the point of view of the age and sex distribution of the population. Further, the ages of males 20-30, (especially 20-27 or 28) are of greatest preponderance among immigrant arrivals. The heavy immigration of 1901-1914 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at these ages and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war, also the emigration of these arrivals, and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at 20-39.

In the scaling of population between 1901 and 1921 the remainder of the population was assumed to have increased in a normal manner. The males 20-39 were estimated separately from weights derived from:-

- (1) The actual male population (native and immigrant separately) at these ages at the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921;
- (2) The date of arrival of the immigrant population living in 1921;
- (3) The accumulation of immigrant arrivals up to each year between 1901 and 1921. For reference the figures of these arrivals are shown in Table 14.

The results are obviously only an estimate but they probably show the true trend of population growth during the years in question. It will be found that an index (see Table 15) compounded of the males 20-39 and of the rest of the population in which each unit of males 20-39 is given a weight of 3 and each unit of the rest of the population is given a weight of 1 varies remarkably closely with an index of indictable offences shown in Table 16, so closely as to indicate that the trend of crime shown in that table is a reflection of the increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are, of course, shown separately.

Tabld 14. - Population of Canada 1901 to 1932<sup>4</sup> estimated for intercensal years to show:

- (1) Males 20-39 years of age.
- (2) The remainder of the population; also the floating population of each year as indicated by the number of immigrant arrivals.

Population (in thousands)

Year	Males 20-39	Remainder of the Population	Total Population	Immigrant Arrivals	Year	Males 20-39	Remainder of the Population	Total Population	Immigrant Arrivals
1901	834	4,537	5,371	49	1917	1,294	6,766	8,060	75
1902	859	4,635	5,494	67	1918	1,267	6,881	8,148	79
1903	895	4,756	5,651	128	1919	1,285	7,026	8,311	57
1904	938	4,889	5,827	130	1920	1,348	7,208	8,556	117
1905	983	5,019	6,002	146	1921	1,384	7,404	8,788	148
1906	1,035	5,162	6,197	189	1922	1,400	7,519	8,919	89
1907	1,088	5,323	6,411	124	1923	1,414	7,595	9,009	72
1908	1,148	5,477	6,625	262	1924	1,426	7,716	9,142	148
1909	1,203	5,597	6,800	146	1925	1,450	7,843	9,293	111
1910	1,255	5,733	6,988	208	1926	1,474	7,976	9,450	96
1911	1,325	5,882	7,207	311	1927	1,503	8,132	9,635	143
1912	1,399	5,990	7,389	354	1928	1,534	8,299	9,833	151
1913	1,490	6,142	7,632	402	1929	1,564	8,463	10,027	168
1914	1,584	6,295	7,879	384	1930	1,592	8,614	10,206	163
1915	1,463	6,518	7,981	144	1931	1,601	8,775	10,376	88
1916	1,359	6,642	8,061	48	1932	1,628	8,878	10,506	26

Table 15. - Index (1901=100) of Population compared with index of Major Convictions for the years 1901-1932. †

Year	Population	Major Convictions	Year	Population	Major Convictions
1901	100.0	100.0	1917	151.3	257.9
1902	102.5	103.6	1918	151.8	286.2
1903	105.7	118.3	1919	154.6	313.2
1904	109.4	130.7	1920	159.9	325.5
1905	113.2	147.2	1921	164.2	348.8
1906	117.4	157.7	1922	166.5	339.1
1907	122.0	174.9	1923	168.2	327.6
1908	126.7	218.5	1924	170.4	350.7
1909	130.8	222.2	1925	173.2	371.4
1910	134.9	222.8	1926	176.1	376.4
1911	140.0	241.3	1927	179.6	406.3
1912	144.7	295.2	1928	183.3	468.5
1913	150.8	345.3	1929	186.9	519.8
1914	156.9	405.8	1930	190.2	613.8
1915	155.0	379.1	1931	192.9	680.4
1916	152.3	345.2	1932	195.6	676.9

† The criminal statistics for these years show that for every major conviction per unit of the remainder of the population, there were three per unit of males 20-39 years; accordingly in constructing the above index of population the males 20-39 years were given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1.



Table 16. - Criminal Statistics.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Immoderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,636	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,236	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	3,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,858	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	4
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	14
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	20
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	944	5,755	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	35
1924	16,258	955	9,013	1,015	6,230	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	52
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	60
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	72
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	95
1928	21,720	291	11,627	1,962	8,102	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,34
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,10
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,75
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,628	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,36
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	95

† The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.

B.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-1932.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	42
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	49
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	38
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	94
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,10
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,34
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,25
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	-
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	-

Table 16. - Criminal Statistics - Cont'd.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-1932 - Cont'd.

CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	1,770	391	2,372	25	-
21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-

C. Offences Against Liquor Acts											
1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
3,245	37	540	309	858	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	53	219	193	382	41	-
3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-
10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8

### MORTALITY STATISTICS

In Table 17 are shown statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also, to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in reporting alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes can be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.



All Causes Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921) ♀	Canada (Registra- tion Area as of 1921) ♀	Percentage deaths attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Que- bec ♀	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alb- erta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths attri- buted to Alcoholism
1921-Male	78		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		
Female	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		
Total	82	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		
1922-Male	89		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		
Female	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Total	92	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		
1923-Male	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		
Female	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		
Total	123	0.17	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		
1924-Male	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24		
Female	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3		
Total	125	0.18	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27		
1925-Male	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		
Female	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
Total	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21	56,979	186
1926-Male	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	50,475	22
Female	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	107,454	208
Total	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	56,265	213
1927-Male	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	49,027	16
Female	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	105,292	229
Total	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	58,480	202
1928-Male	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	50,577	19
Female	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	109,057	221
Total	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	60,920	224
1929-Male	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	52,595	23
Female	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	113,515	247
Total	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	59,109	167
1930-Male	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	50,197	19
Female	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	109,306	186
Total	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	56,529	137
1931-Male	106		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	47,988	9
Female	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	104,517	146
Total	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	56,153	122
1932-Male	99		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	48,224	14
Female	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	104,377	136
Total	110	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16		

♀ The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-32 are shown in the last two columns.

	Total - Registration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1921 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
1922 - Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
1923 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
1924 - Total	164		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
1925 - Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211	283	6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
1926 - Total	158		1	15	11	-	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 - Total	215		1	15	11	-	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 - Total	195		-	9	9	-	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 - Total	199		3	13	8	-	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 - Total	174		2	12	13	-	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 - Total	185		-	16	7	-	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	207		3	13	10	-	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26

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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F. S. S. (Hon.)

THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. Similarly, in the English colonies laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were also early imposed on the sale of liquor to the whites. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces and found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon the powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by the month of March the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so effective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Uniform Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (91-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873.

In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of ten gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former Act.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was however sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, which was made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhere to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.



The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all the provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. An amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was, however, defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving legislative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act.— The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration.— By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor, to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending September 30.

Disposition of Profits.— From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred prior to the coming into force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a liquor commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.— Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes were cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may



be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold.- (1) By permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Delivered direct by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Commission. In such case the brewer acts as agent of the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(3) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold.- (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act.- The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration.- By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority to "Control all dealings in liquor in the province, and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits.- From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- At government liquor stores; or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold.- (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.



(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on physician's prescription.

To whom sold.—Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

#### QUEBEC.

Act.—The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration.—By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. The Commission must make an annual report to the Provincial Treasurer for the year ending April 30. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration.

Disposition of Profits.—Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.—From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc. holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

And in addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits, or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold.- (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees, who may purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

#### ONTARIO.

Act.- The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Disposition of Profits.- By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending October 31. +

All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid direct to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration.

From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Amendments to the Liquor Control Act of Ontario passed during the 1934 session of the Legislature, and following Royal Proclamation on July 12 by the Honourable Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, empowered the Board to "issue authorities for the sale of beer and wine, or beer or wine in standard hotels and such other premises as the regulations may provide and define". The Amendments also provided that no authority should be issued in any municipality in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or where, upon the coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a by-law, passed under the Liquor Licence Act, was in force prohibiting the sale of liquor by retail unless and until a favourable vote has been taken. The legislation also empowered the Board to provide for the purchasing of beer and wine by a resident without an individual permit being required.

Following the proclaiming of the legislation the required regulations were prepared, passed by the Board, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on July 18. The regulations provided for the issuance of authorities to:-

(a) Standard Hotels -- for the sale and consumption of beer and wine with meals in their respective dining rooms, and of beer without meals in their respective beverage rooms.

(b) Clubs -- for the sale and consumption of beer and wine with meals in their respective dining rooms, and of beer without meals in other parts of the club premises approved by the Board.

+ Changed to March 31 at the 1934 session of the Legislature.

(c) Railway Trains -- for the sale and consumption of beer and wine with meals, and of beer without meals in railway dining cars.

(d) Steamships -- for the sale and consumption of beer and wine with meals in their respective dining rooms, and of beer without meals in such portions of the steamship as are approved by the Board.

With respect to standard hotels, separate authorities were issued for:-

- (1) The sale of beer with meals;
- (2) The sale of wine with meals;
- (3) The sale of beer without meals in beverage rooms.

A similar arrangement was observed with respect to steamship authorities, and with regard to clubs and railway trains, authorities were obtainable for:-

- (1) The sale of beer;
- (2) The sale of wine with meals.

The fee for each authority was set at \$50.00, the expiration date of all authorities being October 31, 1934.

The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses, wineries, and branch retail sales offices of wineries, and since July 24, 1934 in hotels, clubs, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established or beer and wine sold in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act is still in force, nor in municipalities where at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" By-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where sale is in effect a vote for the discontinuance of such sale may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality.

How sold.- (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewers' warehouse.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.



(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms and guest rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of twenty-one years of age who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons twenty-one years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "Special Single Purchase" permits which are procurable by persons twenty-one years of age, entitling the holders to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) To holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, ministers of the gospel, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to Authority Holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without permit.

N. B. - Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription) or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

#### MANITOBA.

Act. The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 7, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act", which came into force in 1923.

Administration. By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours (none in operation); in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold.- (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, (none in operation) licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board, before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued, in respect to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only a permittee resident in his own hotel.



## SASKATCHEWAN.

Act.— The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration.— By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits.— The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.— At Liquor Board stores; or for medicinal purposes by druggists or physicians under permits.

Beer, wine and spirituous liquors are sold at general liquor stores established in cities, towns and villages, but cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed twenty-five. Beer and wine only are sold at beer and wine stores established throughout the province. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of the electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold.— In sealed packages from liquor board stores.

To whom sold.— (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

## ALBERTA.

Act.— The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration.— By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.



Disposition of profits.- From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold.- From government liquor stores; in licensed hotels, clubs, canteens; and the authorized distributing agency of Alberta Brewers.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold.- (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle on licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

Licensees may purchase from either a vendor or licensed brewer. No bars are allowed.

(3) Brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may be licensed to sell and deliver (a) beer and malt liquor to vendors; (b) beer to any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit; (c) beer to licensees who are entitled to purchase from Brewers. Purchasers from Brewers must pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents per gallon prior to April 1, 1932) to the Board. This tax is collected and remitted by the Brewers.

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold.- (1) Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of twenty-one years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons nor to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Act.- The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration.- By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board. (Sections 4, 111, 116).

Disposition of profits.- From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal. (Section 117).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature Section 118 of the Government Liquor Act was amended whereby Sections 2, 3 and 4 thereof which provided for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue fund of an amount equal to 25 per cent of the net profits to the several municipalities of the province were rescinded. As the Act stands at the present time the net profits of the Board are not earmarked in any way except in Section 117 which provides for a reserve fund.

Regulation of Sale.-

Where sold.- From government liquor stores, or from beer parlours. (Sections 3, 27).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions, which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises. At the 1933 session of the Legislature section 27 of the "Government Liquor Act" was amended whereby beer can now be sold by the unopened bottle.

for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises in addition to beer by the glass for consumption in the said premises (Section 27).

How sold. (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed. (Sections 3, 6, 8).

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription. (Sections 7, 21).

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed. (Section 27).

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep on club premises for personal consumption. (Section 26).

(5) Veterans clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on the licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act. (Section 26A).

To whom sold. (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc. (Sections 6, 11, 12).

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises. (Section 27).

To Veterans' Club Licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises. (Section 26A).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature the fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc. were reduced from \$2.00 to \$0.25. (Section 11).

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta. For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in these provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible.

And, of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total revenue accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold when available is given in the footnotes of Table 1.

Also in Ontario from July 24, 1934.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control:

			Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc.		Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control Boards
			Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits	Paid Direct to Provincial Govern- ments		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia - August 18 - September 30	1930		621,588	7,168	23,151	-	23,151	
	1931		4,958,232	38,737	728,941	943	729,884	
	1932		3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993	
	1933		2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,253	
	1934		2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,355	
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31	1928		3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923	
	1929		4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497	
	1930		4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303	
	1931		3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065	
	1932		2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540	
	1933		2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253	
	1934		2,296,139	18,232	849,452	-	849,452	
Quebec - Year ended April 30	1922		15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919	
	1923		19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756	
	1924		19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370	
	1925		17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181	
	1926		19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490	
	1927		22,425,136	1,484,088	6,778,000	-	6,778,000	
	1928		24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,688	-	7,609,688	
	1929		27,007,431	1,644,515	9,688,267	-	9,688,267	
	1930		27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613	
	1931		22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	-	8,262,188	
	1932		17,979,782	1,372,653	6,113,899	-	6,113,899	
	1933		12,702,927	1,217,251	5,773,219(1)	-	5,773,219	
	1934		11,370,604	1,236,139	5,656,522	-	5,656,522	
Ontario - Year ended October 31	1927(5 mos.)		17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,290	3,318,050	
	1928		48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560	
	1929		55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906	
	1930		52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626	
	1931		45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170	
	1932		36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059	
	1933		30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358	
	1934		36,093,657(2)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,856	
Manitoba - Year ended August 31	1924		3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161	
	1925(8 mos.)		2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016	
	1926		3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185	
	1927		3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901	
	1928(2)		3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117	
	1929		7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107	
	1930		7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981	
	1931		6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783	
	1932		5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041	
	1933		4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287	
	1934		3,761,362	412,710	992,068	-	992,068	

(1) Includes \$1,500,000 transferred from the reserves. (2) Nine and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1923; two and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1928. (3) In view of the Liquor Control Board on July 24, 1934 changed the method of collecting their revenue on beer from the basis of 5 per cent of gross sales on the gallonage produced for Ontario sale and in the case of the Quebec and Manitoba breweries on gallons sold, the of beer sold from brewers' retail shops and brewers' warehouses from July 24, 1934 to October 31, 1934 was not included the sales of the Board as set forth in the profit and loss account. Such sales however, which totalled \$8,340,981.65 e cluded in the 1934 gross sales as shown above.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards of Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31						
	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
Alberta - Year ended December 31						
	1924 (7 months)	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
" "	March 31					
	1928 (3 months)	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
British Columbia - Year ended March 31						
	1922 (9½ months)	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	127,644	3,037,101	170,918	3,208,019
	1925	11,409,671	143,832	2,689,039	158,181	2,847,220
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,080	251,234	3,469,397	167,035	3,636,432
	1928	13,956,910	309,343	3,769,714	170,241	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,947	4,376,170
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,339	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,243,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	3,224,873	96,862	3,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,208,488	43,949 +	2,252,437

+ The Government Liquor Act, Amendment Act 1933 provided for the reduction in the individual liquor permit fees from \$2.00 to .25 cents, as from April 18, 1933.

Footnote to Table 1. - Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards are attached herewith:

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

SALES	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	5,193.00	6,636.00	8,441.25	10,168.00
Spirits.....	752,390.20	822,502.80	1,270,615.00	1,908,428.50
Wines.....	464,434.40	332,302.10	364,774.79	461,678.60
Beer.....	1,696,445.45	1,647,022.45	2,122,675.57	2,577,426.55
Miscellaneous.....	148.70	264.98	602.39	530.58
TOTAL.....	2,918,611.75	2,808,728.33	3,767,109.00	4,958,232.23
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	240	283	338	408
Spirits				
Brandy .....	1,118	1,329	1,835	2,313
Gin.....	10,152	9,488	10,589	12,548
Rum.....	9,494	12,113	23,218	41,846
Whiskey.....	15,780	14,757	18,531	27,591
Liqueurs.....	417	322	558	697
TOTAL.....	36,961	38,009	54,731	84,995
Wines.....	164,935	108,547	106,868	125,155
Cider.....	3,705	2,530	3,100	1,628
TOTAL.....	168,640	111,077	109,968	126,783
Beers				
Imported.....	8,083	7,923	10,542	15,084
Western.....	203,457	181,233	220,716	223,273
Halifax.....	685,456	685,235	876,050	1,052,571
TOTAL.....	896,996	874,391	1,107,308	1,290,928

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	37,573.50	39,668.25	18,759.15	29,843.30	59,915.90
Spirits.....	1,314,681.75	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.05	2,372,431.82	3,092,229.97
Wine.....	294,022.19	186,034.28	182,410.62	270,503.92	389,306.64
Beer.....	649,623.37	628,892.90	874,762.65	1,110,599.18	1,267,825.00

## (c) Quebec Analysis of sales by The Quebec Liquor Commission.

SALES	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol and White Whiskey...	42,035.5	35,357.9	46,330.6	66,641.6	87,492.6	76,772	86,137.9
Brandies and Cognacs.....	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,023.1	136,153.8	151,000.5	146,460.2	140,162.5
Gins.....	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,133.7	217,119.6	252,022.8	250,272.2	225,914.9
Irish Whiskies.....	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228	2,986.8	3,766.7	4,942.5
Liqueurs.....	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557	13,130.9	20,970.4	17,317	15,239.8
Rums.....	13,378.1	16,266.3	23,116.5	27,812	34,730.1	31,918.4	32,887.8
Rye Whiskies.....	54,308.0	53,187.7	72,364.3	110,064.9	104,641.3	110,425.5	102,722.4
Scotch Whiskies.....	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5	336,933.7	341,500.3	295,123.5
Miscellaneous Spirits.....	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,415.4	4,405.3	5,616.1	6,424.8	7,742.3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>487,324.8</b>	<b>504,043.6</b>	<b>692,270.2</b>	<b>865,858.6</b>	<b>996,394.3</b>	<b>984,857.1</b>	<b>910,873.6</b>
<b>Wines</b>							
Champagnes.....	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074	82,616.3	98,417.9	76,148.1
Clarets.....	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5	61,381	61,586.4	56,712.8
Sauternes.....	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8	113,335	134,665	124,558.4	100,297.9
Ports.....	330,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5	614,413.2	590,228.6	548,094.1
Sherries.....	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0	502,407.4	531,294.9	478,454.2
Burgundies.....	17,494.7	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6	55,606.4	57,057.3	50,075.9
Vermouths.....	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4	75,933.5	64,369.2	48,554
Miscellaneous.....	76,906.6	75,203.7	82,261.4	87,141.2	93,535.6	83,527.7	75,541.5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>844,133.4</b>	<b>856,734.5</b>	<b>1,131,737.8</b>	<b>1,351,183.2</b>	<b>1,620,558.4</b>	<b>1,611,040.4</b>	<b>1,433,878.5</b>

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:-

iscal Year ended April 30th	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid to The Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755



(d) Ontario: Analysis of sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

SALE	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits ...	9,506,957.29	8,745,731.82	9,478,823.89	10,630,575.99	11,654,935.95	12,043,271.33	10,915,969.75
Imported Spirits ...	4,788,821.57	5,673,806.21	8,825,164.50	13,641,595.10	17,768,669.82	20,225,232.58	18,977,367.25
Domestic Wines .....	2,284,755.75	2,207,466.75	2,217,160.15	2,670,473.90	2,439,810.05	2,083,953.05	993,664.49
Imported Wines .....	601,919.38	555,503.40	710,813.05	860,264.40	961,009.90	1,153,891.45	1,152,444.08
Domestic Beers .....	18,827,722.96	12,869,497.68	14,743,317.86	17,861,793.78	19,245,125.39	19,621,165.10	16,660,675.62
Imported Beers .....	83,480.10	91,241.40	124,282.40	170,999.60	213,450.60	233,056.30	290,470.00
TOTAL .....	36,093,657.05	30,143,247.26	36,099,561.85	45,835,707.77	52,283,001.71	55,360,569.81	48,995,591.19

	<u>Gallons</u>		
Domestic Spirits ...	608,532	551,195	537,011
Imported Spirits ...	223,645	262,975	394,028
Domestic Wines .....	940,690	1,064,349	1,191,694
Imported Wines .....	71,433	65,775	88,703
Domestic Beers .....	11,891,442.4	7,466,670	8,578,560
Imported Beers .....	22,344	24,390	34,104
TOTAL .....	13,758,086	9,435,354	10,824,100

† Includes sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses: Gallons, 10,936,751, \$17,113,835.25

Sales of domestic beer as compiled from the sales records of the Board and with respect to the sales to other provinces and for export from Canada, from the monthly report of the Ontario Brewers were as follows:

SALES	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Sales from Liquor Stores' stock .....	896,529	682,810	689,150	737,609	781,618	849,221	760,47
Beer orders taken at Liquor stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' ware- houses .....	58,162	59,638	75,669	105,884	138,594	179,286	271,62
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses	10,936,751	10,124,222	7,813,741	9,558,801	10,056,562	10,028,509	8,296,23
Total Ontario sale of domestic beer .....	11,891,442	7,466,670	8,578,560	10,402,294	10,976,774	11,057,016	9,328,32
Sales to other provinces .....	1,444,135	1,467,854	1,148,273	1,440,440	1,525,628	1,517,855	1,301,39
Export sales .....	63,207	143,182	8,850	-	554,997	2,332,254	3,768,51
Total .....	1,507,342	1,611,036	1,157,123	1,440,440	2,080,625	3,850,109	5,069,91

Sales of native wine were as follows:

SALES	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Sales at wineries .....	390,106	442,754	568,109	589,577	806,684	553,518	322,40
Sales to the Board .....	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631	1,337,153	1,199,385	478,46
Total Ontario sales .....	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208	2,143,837	1,752,903	800,86
Sales to other provinces .....	1,443,320	931,428	982,957	1,183,762	1,346,094	1,735,194	1,564,81
Export sales .....	35,041	792	562	174	14,774	31,462	42,51
TOTAL .....	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144	3,504,705	3,519,559	2,408,3

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1.

<u>Beer Taxes</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Accrued Tax</u> \$	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Accrued Tax</u> \$
1924	238,990	28,694	1929	357,292	67,049
1925	145,346	21,000	1930	385,966	62,813
1926	238,182	23,918	1931	357,732	58,074
1927	240,400	52,095	1932	306,169	49,284
1928	161,312	50,317	1933	281,107	39,376
			1934	262,479	42,255

(f) Alberta: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1.

<u>Beer Taxes</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax</u> \$
1924	485,470	1929	547,428
1925	444,979	1930	531,967
1926	474,190	1931	440,184
1927	452,078	1932	355,452
1928	117,120†	1933	398,729
		1934	386,634

Analysis of sales as published by the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

<u>SALES</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1928</u>
<u>Imperial Gallons</u>							
Beer, Ale and Stout .....	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000	4,277,500	4,400,000	4,565,000
Wines .....	101,500	101,500	143,600	163,000	203,000	219,000	172,000
Spirits .....	87,500	85,000	109,300	148,000	195,700	198,000	195,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc. ....)	1,400	1,600	1,990	2,100	2,650	4,700	5,600
Sales of Malt Liquors by Brewers of Alberta ....	2,495,000†	2,587,000†	2,844,000†	3,521,500†	4,256,000†	4,380,000†	4,553,600†
Imported to other provinces .....	15,000x	14,500x	40,000x	360,000x	700,000x	352,700x	418,000x

† Approximate - based on the amount of gallonage tax collected by the Board.

x Not subject to gallonage tax.

†† January--March, 1928.

(h) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia

SALES	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>						
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol.....	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,786.51	8,984,113.02	8,291,186
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	106,623.30	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,459.30	231,559.70	195,471
Total .....	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,245.81	9,215,672.72	8,486,658
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy..	106,397.65	110,065.25	171,931.43)	)	)	)
Carets and Sauternes.....	17,666.70	25,695.25	42,834.05)	295,796.40)	368,821.55)	345,148
Champagne and Sparkling Wines....	43,690.30	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,659.80	191,404.90	165,585
Total .....	167,754.65	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,456.20	560,226.45	510,733
<u>British Empire Wines</u>						
British Columbia.....	370,841.30	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,242.05	269,055.25	224,781
Australia.....	60,894.52	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,710.45		
Ontario.....	11,804.70	15,705.40	36,207.23	45,272.79	51,191.20	45,961
South Africa.....	43,814.05	33,390.60	4,951.25			
Total .....	487,354.57	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,225.29	320,246.45	270,745
Oriental Liquors.....	193,493.75	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,297.40	458,982.65	423,274
<u>Malt Liquor</u>						
B. C. Beer, Ale and Stout						
To Licensees.....	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,774.10	2,837,841.90	2,531,687
To Permit Holders.....	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,005.80	2,845,792.55	2,675,580
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale....	15,649.00	60,615.45	167,899.00	)	)	)
British (Imported) Ale and Stout..	90,227.55	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,498.12)	259,929.90)	234,253
Total .....	3,836,796.95	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,379,278.02	5,943,564.35	5,441,521
TOTAL .....	9,262,102.11	8,60,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,422.72	16,498,692.62	15,132,932

Includes Christmas Hampers, \$17,920.00.



DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

Table 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1934.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/ \$	Excise Taxes 2/		Excise Duties on Malt 1/ \$	Customs Duties 3/ \$	Total Dominion Revenue 4/ \$
		Domestic \$	Imports \$			
1913	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
1923	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	7,503,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934	7,411,390 5/	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014
1935	9,299,072 5/	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	23,790,383

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per gallon except to licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932 it was reduced to \$7.00 per gallon. On March 22, 1933 the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$7.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits 27 cents; soap, etc. 15 cents.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934 was at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Effective July 1, 1934 excise duties are as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00 + Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond, applicable in each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon.

\* Reduced to \$4.00 per gallon on March 23, 1935.

(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$2.50.

(b) Used in the production of perfume or perfumed spirits, \$1.50.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents.

On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$2.50 per gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, the rate is \$1.00 per gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer - The following excise duties apply to beer or malt liquor:

(a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.

(b) Upon all such beer in storage upon the first day of July 1934 whereon the duty of 15 cents per gallon imposed by section 198, chapter 60, R.S. 1927 has been paid..... 7 cents per gallon.

(c) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

(d) Brewed from duty-paid malt and in storage on July 1, 1934, 7 cents per gallon.

(e) Upon all unfermented wort (sweet wort) suitable for the brewing of beer in storage and unsold upon the first day of July 1934, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt - The excise duties on malt are as follows:

(a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.

(b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.

(c) Malt imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

(d) On hand duty paid upon July 1, 1934, 3 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup - The rates on malt syrup suitable for the brewing of beer are:

(a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.

(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

(c) In storage and unsold on July 1, 1934, 13 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 75 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920 and was thirty cents per gallon. It was repealed in May, 1921, but re-enacted in May, 1922 at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon.

The Excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1½% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from the Irish Free State was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.



4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturers' sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933 -- 1935 these totals were made up as follows:-

Non-Potable Spirits		Potable Spirits	Malt Liquor
1933 .....	\$ 881,029	1933 ..... \$6,320,346	1933 .....\$ 302,539
1934 .....	\$ 843,407	1934 ..... \$6,333,106	1934 .....\$ 234,877
1935 .....	\$ 946,655	1935 ..... \$7,208,507	1935 .....\$1,143,910

#### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1933 there were nearly 41 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

Table 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-35.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31			Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31		
Spirits (1)		Malt Liquors	Spirits (1)		Malt Liquors
Pf. Gal.		Gal.	Pf. Gal.		Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1924	4,411,895	44,080,490
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1925	7,287,691	48,389,995
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1923	3,828,878	36,902,066	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
			1935	4,321,457	52,078,590

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-33.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1926	2,725,745
1920	515,280	1927	2,731,748
1921	421,713	1928	4,351,123
1922	756,520	1929	6,162,774
1923	858,651	1930	5,718,354
1924	1,144,559	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1925	1,388,265		(3,499,881) (2)
		1932	(2,912,985) (1)
			(2,707,960) (2)
		1933	(1,920,587) (1)
			(2,718,530) (2)

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manufactures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Red-emption	Received from Other Sources	Total	Warehoused	Spirits and Fuel Oil Written Off	On which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,065,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,065,545
1924	498,740	4,441,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,755,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,445,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110

Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Warehouse at Beginning of Year including Transits	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Used in Bonded Factories	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redistillation	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,567	3,816,124	1,603,889	154,951	788,852	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	2,816,071	1,072,297	442,335	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617
1922	6,175,617	730,474	192,327	1,057,036	489,928	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,157,769	729,678	315,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924	8,677,289	899,291	875,699	1,244,242	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927	12,797,396	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,522	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929	21,767,997	2,016,802	1,443,276	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,797
1930	30,846,797	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	41,940,409	100,874	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858
1933	42,477,858	8,737	1,991,994	905,505	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608
1934	40,774,608	88,163	2,478,975	827,699	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271

Table 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	60,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,735	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,242,518	11,360,213	11,176,838	31,636	131,377	11,360,213

Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 4 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off; in 1935, 20,362 gallons written off.

#### Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	901,857	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,263,438	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,334,792	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,365,321	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,089,897	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	900,317	1,743,509
1933	732,281	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	684,082	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,021,687



Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1919-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,729	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>f</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>f</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>f</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109

<sup>f</sup> Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,921	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>f</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>f</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>f</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918

<sup>f</sup> Proof gallons.



### APPARENT CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits.— Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of this may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. — Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. — The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years, 1920-35.

Year	Entered for Consumption /	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits /	Deduct Total Domestic Exports /	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312

\* Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-35.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	NATIVE	IMPORTED			Apparent Consumption, Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-Exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,938	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,127	3,162,514
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,304	542,032	1,970	540,042	3,727,346

STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. As a preliminary to such a study Table 14 contains an estimate of population from 1901 to 1934. Such a table was considered necessary as a basis of any interpretation of the figures of liquor in association with Table 16, showing figures of crime. It will be obvious that certain ages are more closely connected with crime than other ages, and, that in recorded convictions for indictable offences, males between the ages of 20 and 39 years preponderate. In fact for every one crime per unit expected of the population at other ages, three crimes may be expected of males 20-39. Now the years between 1914 and 1918 were obviously abnormal from the point of view of the age and sex distribution of the population. Further, the ages of males 20-30, (especially 20-27 or 28) are of greatest preponderance among immigrant arrivals. The heavy immigration of 1901-1914 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at these ages and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war, also the emigration of these arrivals, and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at 20-39.

In the scaling of population between 1901 and 1921 the remainder of the population was assumed to have increased in a normal manner. The males 20-39 were estimated separately from weights derived from:-

- (1) The actual male population (native and immigrant separately) at these ages at the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921;
- (2) The date of arrival of the immigrant population living in 1921;
- (3) The accumulation of immigrant arrivals up to each year between 1901 and 1921. For reference the figures of these arrivals are shown in Table 14.

The results are obviously only an estimate but they probably show the true trend of population growth during the years in question. It will be found that an index (see Table 15) compounded of the males 20-39 and of the rest of the population in which each unit of males 20-39 is given a weight of 3 and each unit of the rest of the population is given a weight of 1 varies remarkably closely with an index of indictable offences shown in Table 16, so closely as to indicate that the trend of crime shown in that table is a reflection of the increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are, of course, shown separately.



Table 14. - Population of Canada 1901 to 1934 estimated for intercensal years to show:

(1) Males 20-39 years of age.

(2) The remainder of the population; also the floating population of each year as indicated by the number of immigrant arrivals.

Population (in thousands)

Year	Males 20-39	Remainder of the Population	Total Population	Immigrant Arrivals		Males 20-39	Remainder of the Population	Total Population	Immigrant Arrivals
1901	834	4,537	5,371	49	1919	1,285	7,026	8,311	57
1902	859	4,635	5,494	67	1920	1,348	7,208	8,556	117
1903	895	4,756	5,651	128	1921	1,384	7,404	8,788	148
1904	938	4,889	5,827	130	1922	1,400	7,519	8,919	89
1905	983	5,019	6,002	146	1923	1,414	7,596	9,010	72
1906	1,035	5,062	6,097	189	1924	1,426	7,717	9,143	148
1907	1,088	5,323	6,411	124	1925	1,450	7,844	9,294	111
1908	1,148	5,477	6,625	262	1926	1,474	7,977	9,451	96
1909	1,203	5,597	6,800	146	1927	1,503	8,134	9,637	143
1910	1,255	5,733	6,988	208	1928	1,534	8,301	9,835	151
1911	1,325	5,882	7,207	311	1929	1,564	8,465	10,029	168
1912	1,399	5,990	7,389	354	1930	1,592	8,616	10,208	163
1913	1,490	6,142	7,632	402	1931	1,601	8,775	10,376	88
1914	1,584	6,295	7,879	384	1932	1,628	8,878	10,506	26
1915	1,463	6,518	7,981	144	1933	1,656	9,025	10,681	20
1916	1,359	6,642	8,001	48	1934	1,682	9,153	10,835	14
1917	1,294	6,766	8,060	75					
1918	1,267	6,881	8,148	79					

Table 15. - Index (1901=100) of Population compared with index of Major Convictions for the years 1901-1933. †

Year	Population	Major Convictions	Year	Population	Major Convictions
1901	100.0	100.0	1917	151.3	257.9
1902	102.5	103.6	1918	151.8	286.2
1903	105.7	118.3	1919	154.6	313.2
1904	109.4	130.7	1920	159.9	325.5
1905	113.2	147.2	1921	164.2	348.8
1906	117.4	157.7	1922	166.5	339.1
1907	122.0	174.9	1923	168.2	327.6
1908	126.7	218.5	1924	170.4	350.7
1909	130.8	222.2	1925	173.2	371.4
1910	134.9	222.8	1926	176.1	376.4
1911	140.0	241.3	1927	179.6	406.3
1912	144.7	295.2	1928	183.3	468.5
1913	150.8	345.3	1929	186.9	519.8
1914	156.9	405.8	1930	190.2	613.8
1915	155.0	377.1	1931	192.9	680.4
1916	152.3	345.2	1932	195.5	676.9
			1933	198.8	710.6

† The criminal statistics for these years show that for every major conviction per unit of the remainder of the population, there were three per unit of males 20-39 years; accordingly in constructing the above index of population the males 20-39 years were given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1.

Table 16. - Criminal Statistics.

Indictable Offences							Non-indictable Offences			
Year	Use of Liquors by Convicted						Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
	Total Convictions	Illicit Still	Persons		Not stated					
			Moderate	Immoderate						
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,636	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,236	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	3,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,858	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	944	5,755	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924	16,258	955	9,013	1,015	6,230	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928	21,720	291	11,627	1,962	8,102	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,628	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744

The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.

B. Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-1933												
Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-



Table 16. - Criminal Statistics - Concl'd.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-1933 - Concl'd.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1915	41,161	271	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,770	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	1,770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,413	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	273	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	2,281	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1

C. Offences Against Liquor Acts

1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	510	309	858	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	53	219	193	382	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	318	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,236	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,070	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	314	1,186	1	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	27	72
1929	19,727	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	3	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,391	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	388	907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4



### MORTALITY STATISTICS

In Table 17 are shown statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in recording alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes can be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may effect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.

TABLE 17. - DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO ALCOHOLISM, 1921-1933.

Total Deaths		Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Canada	
All Causes	Canada (Registration Area as of 1921)/	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism of 1921)/	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism
1921-Male	36,411		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		186
Female	31,311		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		22
Total	67,722	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		208
1922-Male	37,044		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		213
Female	31,984		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		16
Total	69,028	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		229
1923-Male	37,517		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		202
Female	32,665		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		19
Total	70,182	0.17	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		221
1924-Male	35,415		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24		224
Female	30,782		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3		229
Total	66,197	0.12	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27		202
1925-Male	35,681		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		19
Female	30,796		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		221
Total	66,477	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21		224
1926-Male	37,747		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17		224
Female	32,456		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6		229
Total	70,203	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23		202
1927-Male	37,438		-	8	9	5	76	24	13	9	22		19
Female	31,679		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-		221
Total	69,117	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22		224
1928-Male	39,444		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25		224
Female	32,981		-	18	-	4	6	3	-	4	2		229
Total	72,425	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27		202
1929-Male	41,685		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36		224
Female	34,609		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5		229
Total	76,294	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41		224
1930-Male	40,285		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27		167
Female	33,076		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4		19
Total	73,361	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31		186
1931-Male	38,462		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16		137
Female	31,568		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-		9
Total	70,030	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16		146
1932-Male	38,879		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13		122
Female	32,410		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3		14
Total	71,289	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16		136
1933-Male	38,270		-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15		83
Female	32,062		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2		15
Total	70,332	0.12	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17		98

Total Registration Area as 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1921 -Total	144	3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not "	143	3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
1922 -Total	159	1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not "	155	1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
1923 -Total	178	1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not "	177	1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
1924 -Total	164	1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not "	157	1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
1925 -Total	214	6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not "	211	6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
1926 -Total	158	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not "	152	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 -Total	215	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not "	206	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 -Total	195	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not "	188	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 -Total	199	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not "	188	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 -Total	174	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not "	165	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 -Total	185	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not "	174	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 -Total	207	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not "	196	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 -Total	211	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not "	195	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23

Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





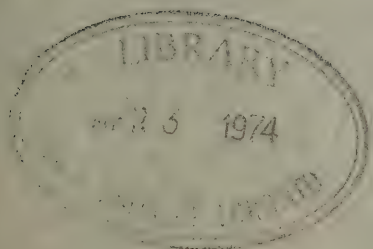
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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA.

Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. Similarly, in the English colonies laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the whites. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces and found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by the month of March the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shops, saloons, taverns, auctioneers and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation and trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law

was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1871. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of ten gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was however sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, ship, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion is also within the competence of provincial legislation.



The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act, which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all the provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. An amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was, however, defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,657; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,896 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.



During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquor into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibitive laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distiller or brewer for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the locality where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor, to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending September 30.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred prior

the coming in force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a liquor commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) By permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Delivered direct by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Commission. In such case the brewer acts as agent of the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(3) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.



Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At government liquor stores; or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

QUEBEC.

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. The Commission must make an annual report to the Provincial Treasurer for the year ending April 30. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc. holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.



(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees, who may purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

#### ONTARIO.

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores; to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; and to issue, suspend or cancel "authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid direct to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board, which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries. In hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established or beer and wine sold in municipalities where at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where sale is in effect a vote for the discontinuance of such sale may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent. of the voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's warehouse.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms and guest rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons twenty-one years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons twenty-one years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) To holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to Authority holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

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N.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.



MANITOBA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 7, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act", which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From Government liquor stores; in government beer parlours (none in operation); in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, (none in operation) licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.



(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board, before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued, in respect to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At Liquor Board stores; For medicinal purposes by druggists or physicians under permits.

Beer, wine and spirituous liquors are sold at general liquor stores established in cities, towns and villages (cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed twenty-eight). Beer and wine only are sold at beer and wine stores or on licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of the electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - In sealed packages from Liquor Board stores. By the glass or bottle for consumption on licensed premises; by the bottle in sealed packages from licensed premises for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

ALBERTA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle on licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

Licensees may purchase from either a vendor or licensed brewer. <sup>(x)</sup> No bars are allowed.

(3) Brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may be licensed to sell and deliver (a) beer and malt liquor to vendors; (b) beer to any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit; (c) beer to licensees who are entitled to purchase from brewers. Purchasers from vendors must pay a tax of 15½ cents

(x) An amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that "licensees may purchase from a Government store or warehouse only".



per gallon (12½ cents per gallon prior to April 1, 1932) to the Board. This tax is collected and remitted by the Brewers. (x)

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of twenty-one years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons nor to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board. (Sections 4, 111, 116).

Disposition of profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal. (Section 117).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature Section 118 of the Government Liquor Act was amended whereby Sections 2, 3 and 4 thereof which provided for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue fund of an amount equal to 23 per cent of the net profits to the several municipalities of the province were rescinded. As the Act stands at the present time the net profits of the Board are not earmarked in any way except in Section 117 which provides for a reserve fund.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, or from beer parlours. (Sections 3, 27).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions, which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises. At the 1933 session of the Legislature section 27 of the "Government Liquor Act" was amended whereby beer can now be sold by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises as well as by the glass for consumption in the said premises (Section 27).

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(x) An amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that "brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Liquor Board". The gallonage tax is no longer levied but is included in the spread between the price the Board pays the brewers and the price charged the licensees and permit holders.



How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed. (Sections 3, 6, 8).

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription. (Sections 7, 21).

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed. (Section 27).

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption. (Section 26).

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licenses entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on the licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act. (Section 26A).

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc. (Sections 6, 11, 12).

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises. (Section 27).

To Veterans' Club Licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises. (Section 26A).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature the fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc. were reduced from \$2.00 to \$0.25. (Section 11).

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS.

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta. (x) For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. And, of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total revenue accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold when available is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

(x) See note page 12.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control

			Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
			Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia - August 18 - September 30	1930		621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
	Year ended September 30	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
		1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
		1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
		1934	2,818,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
	14 Months ended November 30	1935	3,806,835	8,044	671,385	25,858(1)	697,243
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31	1928		3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
		1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
		1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
		1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
		1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
		1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
		1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
		1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
Quebec - Year ended April 30	1922		15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
		1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,314,756	-	4,314,756
		1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	4,604,371	-	4,604,371
		1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	4,712,182	-	4,712,182
		1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,546,490	-	5,546,490
		1927	22,425,136	1,484,088	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
		1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
		1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
		1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,612	-	10,080,612
		1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	-	8,262,188
		1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
		1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
		1934	11,370,603	1,236,139	5,339,536	-	5,339,536
		1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	6,209,100	-	6,209,100
Ontario - Year ended October 31	1927 (5 mos)		17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
		1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
		1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
		1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
		1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
		1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
		1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
		1934	27,752,675(2)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
	November 1 - March 31,	1935	8,110,589(3)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Of this amount \$18,979,821.80 was sold from the liquor stores and \$8,772,853.60 from breweries and brewers' warehouses. In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses from July 24 to October 31 totalled \$8,340,981.65, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years.

(3) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$9,317,288.88, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years. Sales of domestic wine direct to customers at wineries and branch sales offices amounted to \$557,199.10.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ba - Year ended August 31	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	1925 (8 mos.)	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928(x)	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,636	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
chewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	66,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
a - Year ended December 31	1924 ( 7 mos.)	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	1928 ( 3 mos.)	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
h Columbia - Year ended March 31	1922 (9½ mos.)	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	127,644	3,037,101	170,918	3,208,019
	1925	11,409,671	143,832	2,689,039	158,181	2,847,220

Nine and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1923, two and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1928.



TABLE 1. Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia - Year ended						
March 31						
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,080	251,234	3,469,397	167,035	3,636,432
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,947	4,376,170
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343

**Note:** Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards are attached herewith:

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Sales	1934-5 (14 months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	3,001.25	5,193.00	6,636.00	8,441.25	10,168.00
Spirits .....	1,171,158.95	752,390.20	822,502.80	1,270,615.00	1,908,428.50
Wines .....	631,709.05	464,434.40	332,302.10	364,774.79	461,678.60
Beer .....	2,000,888.95	1,696,445.45	1,647,022.45	2,122,675.57	2,577,426.55
Miscellaneous .....	77.17	148.70	264.98	602.39	530.58
TOTAL .....	3,806,835.37	2,918,611.75	2,808,728.33	3,767,109.00	4,958,232.23
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	164	240	283	338	408
<u>Spirits</u>					
Brandy .....	1,985	1,118	1,329	1,835	2,313
Gin .....	20,678	10,152	9,488	10,589	12,548
Rum .....	16,922	9,494	12,113	23,218	41,846
Whiskey .....	27,194	15,780	14,757	18,531	27,591
Liqueurs .....	784	417	322	558	697
TOTAL .....	67,563	36,961	38,009	54,731	84,995
Wines .....	231,135	164,935	108,547	106,868	125,155
Cider .....	4,585	3,705	2,530	3,100	1,628
TOTAL .....	235,720	168,640	111,077	109,968	126,783
<u>Beers</u>					
Imported .....	8,617	8,083	7,923	10,542	15,084
Western .....	268,130	203,457	181,233	220,716	223,273
Halifax .....	780,754	685,456	685,235	876,050	1,052,571
TOTAL .....	1,057,501	896,996	874,391	1,107,308	1,290,928

(b) New Brunswick Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board

	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	21,836.70	37,573.50	39,668.25	18,759.15	29,843.30	59,915.90
Spirits .....	1,311,264.05	1,314,681.75	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.05	2,372,431.82	3,092,229.97
Wine .....	342,138.99	294,022.19	186,034.28	182,410.62	270,503.92	389,306.64
Beer .....	700,629.60	649,623.37	628,892.90	874,762.65	1,110,599.18	1,267,825.00

(c) Quebec Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>							
Alcohol and White Whiskey .	50,169.5	42,035.5	35,357.9	46,330.6	66,641.6	87,492.6	76,772.0
Brandies and Cognacs .....	39,315.2	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,023.1	136,153.8	151,000.5	146,460.2
Gins .....	168,335.4	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,133.7	217,119.6	252,022.8	250,272.2
Irish Whiskies .....	548.2	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228.0	2,986.8	3,766.7
Liqueurs .....	3,978.7	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557.0	13,130.9	20,970.4	17,317.0
Rums .....	13,270.1	13,378.1	16,266.3	23,116.5	27,812.0	34,730.1	31,918.4
Rye Whiskies .....	54,161.8	54,308.0	53,187.7	72,364.3	110,064.9	104,641.3	110,425.5
Scotch Whiskies .....	185,826.7	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5	336,933.7	341,500.3
Miscellaneous Spirits .....	2,168.6	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,415.4	4,405.3	5,616.1	6,424.8
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	517,774.2	487,324.8	504,043.6	692,270.2	865,858.6	996,394.3	984,857.1
<b>Wines</b>							
Champagnes .....	16,965.9	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074.0	82,616.3	98,417.9
Clarets .....	19,192.5	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5	61,381.0	61,586.4
Sauternes .....	36,535.4	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8	113,335.0	134,665.0	124,558.4
Ports .....	358,715.2	330,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5	614,413.2	590,228.6
Sherries .....	441,220.9	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0	502,407.4	531,294.9
Burgundies .....	13,701.7	17,494.7	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6	55,606.4	57,057.3
Vermouths .....	18,503.2	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4	75,933.5	64,369.2
Miscellaneous .....	74,911.4	76,906.6	75,203.7	82,261.4	87,141.2	93,535.6	83,527.7
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	979,746.2	844,133.4	856,734.5	1,131,737.8	1,351,183.2	1,620,558.4	1,611,040.4

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows: -

Fiscal Year ended April 30th	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid The Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938



Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows: (Concluded)

Fiscal Year ended April 30th	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid to The Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086

(d) Ontario: Analysis of Sales as Reported by The Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Five Months ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1934	Year ending October 31, 1934	Year ending October 31, 1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits .....	4,338,479.50	4,252,385.53	9,506,957.29	8,745,731.82
Imported Spirits .....	1,931,670.40	2,330,249.67	4,788,821.57	5,673,806.21
Domestic Wines .....	984,454.25	994,529.65	2,284,755.75	2,207,466.75
Imported Wines .....	330,484.70	286,589.00	601,919.38	555,503.40
Domestic Beers .....	490,814.89	492,688.15	1,713,887.71	1,399,296.28
Imported Beers .....	34,685.50	31,890.80	83,480.10	91,241.40
Total sales from Liquor Stores ..	8,110,589.24	8,388,332.80	18,979,821.80	18,673,045.86
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer) .	9,317,288.88	3,800,178.80	17,113,835.25	11,470,201.40
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) .	557,199.10	387,605.48	934,342.04	909,199.83
TOTAL .....	17,985,077.22	12,576,117.08	37,027,999.09	31,052,447.09
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	301,049	268,811	608,532	551,195
Imported Spirits .....	90,477	108,382	223,645	262,975
Domestic Wines .....	399,984	409,977	940,690	1,064,349
Imported Wines .....	39,836	34,265	71,433	65,775
Domestic Beers .....	301,994	262,238	954,691	742,448
Imported Beers .....	9,120	8,596	22,344	24,390
Total sales from Liquor Stores ..	1,142,460	1,092,269	2,821,335	2,711,132
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer) .	6,410,474	2,260,315	10,936,751	6,724,222
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) .	219,645	162,557	390,106	442,754
TOTAL .....	7,772,579	3,515,141	14,148,192	9,878,108

Sales of domestic beer in Ontario during the fiscal years 1928-9 to 1933-4 inclusive and during the five months ending March 31, 1935 were as follows:

Sales	1934-5 (5 months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales From Liquor Stores' stock .....	291,430	896,529	682,810	689,150	737,609	781,618	8
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses	10,564	58,162	59,638	75,669	105,884	138,594	1
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses	6,410,474	10,936,751	6,724,222	7,813,741	9,558,801	10,056,562	10,0
Total Ontario sale of domestic beer .....	6,712,468	11,891,442	7,466,670	8,578,560	10,402,294	10,976,774	11,0
Sales to other provinces .....	394,722	1,444,135	1,467,854	1,148,273	1,440,440	1,525,628	1,5
Export sales .....	10,569	63,207	143,182	8,850	-	554,997	2,3
TOTAL .....	405,291	1,507,342	1,611,036	1,157,123	1,440,440	2,080,625	3,8



Sales of native wine were as follows:

	1934-5 (5 months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
at wineries .....	219,645	390,106	442,754	568,109	589,577	806,684	553,518
to the Board .....	404,102	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631	1,337,153	1,199,385
al Ontario sales .....	623,747	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208	2,143,837	1,752,903
to other provinces .....	546,738	1,443,320	931,428	982,957	1,183,762	1,346,094	1,735,194
total sales .....	3,807	35,041	792	562	174	14,774	31,462
TOTAL .....	1,174,292	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144	3,504,705	3,519,559

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown in Table 1.

#### Beer Taxes

Tax	Accrued	Fiscal	Tax	Accrued
\$	\$	Year	\$	\$
238,990	28,694	1930	385,966	62,813
145,346	21,000	1931	357,732	58,074
238,182	23,918	1932	306,169	49,284
240,400	52,095	1933	281,107	39,376
161,312	50,317	1934	262,479	42,255
357,292	67,049	1935	277,099	45,101

(f) Alberta: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1.

#### Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$
1924	485,470	1930	531,967
1925	444,979	1931	440,184
1926	474,190	1932	355,452
1927	452,078	1933	398,729
1928	117,120 //	1934	386,634
1929	547,428	1935	445,066

Analysis of sales as published by the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Ale and Stout .....	2,935,000	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000	4,277,500	4,400,000
.....	127,000	101,500	101,500	143,600	163,000	203,000	219,000
ts .....	108,000	87,500	85,000	109,300	148,000	195,700	198,000
ol (including sales for							
itals, druggists manu-							
urers, etc. ....	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,990	2,100	2,650	4,700
of Malt Liquors by							
vers of Alberta	2,871,000/	2,495,000/	2,587,000/	2,814,000/	3,521,500/	4,256,000/	4,380,000/
ted to other provinces	4,000x	15,000x	14,500x	40,000x	360,000x	700,000x	352,700x

Approximate -- based on the amount of gallonage tax collected by the Board. x Not subject to gallonage tax.

January -- March, 1928.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

Sales	1934-5	1933-4	1932-33	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>						
Spirits, Rye whiskey, Bourbon						
Whiskey, Scotch whiskey, Brandy,						
Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	4,812,106.60	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,786.51	8,984,111.11
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth,						
Bitters .....	90,907.65	106,623.30	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,459.30	231,551.11
Total .....	4,903,014.25	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,245.81	9,215,662.22
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy	115,119.20	106,397.65	110,065.25	171,931.43)		)
Clarets and Sauternes .....	15,292.65	17,666.70	25,695.25	42,834.05)	295,796.40)	368,821.11
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .	37,803.52	43,690.30	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,659.80	191,401.11
Total .....	168,215.37	167,754.65	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,456.20	560,222.22
<u>British Empire Wines</u>						
British Columbia .....	433,166.00	370,841.30	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,242.05	269,051.11
Australia .....	110,164.00	60,894.52	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,710.45	
Ontario .....	11,367.10	11,804.70	15,705.40	36,207.23	45,272.79	51,191.11
South Africa .....	46,474.60	43,814.05	33,390.60	4,951.25		
Total .....	601,171.70	487,354.57	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,225.29	320,242.22
<u>Oriental Liquors</u> .....	209,662.10	193,493.75	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,297.40	458,981.11
<u>Malt Liquors</u>						
B. C. Beer, Ale and Stout						
- To Licensees .....	2,687,124.70	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,774.10	2,837,841.11
- To Permit Holders .....	1,539,029.55	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,005.80	2,845,791.11
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale .	6,745.95	15,649.00	60,615.45	167,899.00		)
British (Imported) Ale and Stout	80,971.25	90,227.55	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,498.12)	259,921.11
Total .....	4,313,871.45	3,836,796.95	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,379,278.02	5,943,553.22
TOTAL .....	10,195,934.87	9,262,102.11	8,607,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,422.72	16,498,609.22

\* Includes Christmas Hampers, \$17,920.00



## DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sale tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1936.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/ \$	Excise Taxes 2/ Domestic Imports		Excise Duties on Malt 1/ \$	Customs Duties 3/ \$	Total Dominion Revenue 4/ \$
1913	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
1923	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
1929	19,683,967	8,154,850	30,561	4,755,297	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	7,503,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934	7,411,390 5/	4,933,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014
1935	9,299,072 5/	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	23,790,383
1936	7,810,341 5/	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	20,946,576

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per gallon except to licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932 it was reduced to \$7.00 per gallon. On March 22, 1933, the rate on bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$1.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits 27 cents; soap, etc. 15 cents.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934 was at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Effective July 1, 1934 excise duties are as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00. Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond applicable to each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon.

5/ Reduced to \$4.00 per gallon on March 23, 1935.



(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$2.50.

(b) Used in the production of perfume or perfumed spirits, \$1.50.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents.

On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$2.50 per gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, the rate is \$1.00 per gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer - (a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt - (a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.  
(b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.  
(c) Malt imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup - (a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 75 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920 and was thirty cents per gallon; it was repealed in May, 1921, but re-enacted in May, 1922 at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon.

The excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1½% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits increased to \$3.00 in August, 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from the Irish Free State was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturers' sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.; 1936 increased to 8 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933 -- 1936 these totals were made up as follows:

<u>Non-Potable Spirits</u>		<u>Potable Spirits</u>		<u>Malt Liquor</u>	
1933	..... \$ 881,029	1933	..... \$ 6,320,346	1933	.....\$ 302,539
1934	..... \$ 843,407	1934	..... \$ 6,333,106	1934	.....\$ 234,877
1935	..... \$ 946,655	1935	..... \$ 7,208,507	1935	.....\$ 1,143,910
1936	..... \$ 950,031	1936	..... \$ 6,451,550	1936	.....\$ 408,760

### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1936 there were over 36 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, Fiscal years 1913-36.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31			Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31		
Spirits (1)		Malt Liquors	Spirits (1)		Malt Liquors
Pf. Gal.		Gal.	Pf. Gal.		Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1923	3,828,878	26,902,066	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1924	4,411,895	44,080,490			
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995			

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-34.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1930	5,718,354
1920	515,280	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1921	421,713		(3,499,881) (2)
1922	756,520	1932	(2,912,985) (1)
1923	858,651		(2,707,960) (2)
1924	1,144,559	1933	(1,920,587) (1)
1925	1,388,265		(2,718,530) (2)
1926	2,725,745	1934	(3,690,994) (1)
1927	2,731,748		(3,292,643) (2)
1928	4,351,123		
1929	6,162,774		

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-36.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward		Manufactures including Surpluses		Returned to Distilleries for Redistillation		Received from Other Sources		Total		Warehoused		Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off		Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected		In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward		Total	
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	4,673,570	2,356,329	4,266,940	9,849	4,673,570	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570	29,233	388
1921	377,009	6,039,243	4,194,691	5,711,178	6,823	6,039,243	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243	23,422	3,451
1922	301,192	6,681,366	5,050,188	6,140,188	29,474	6,681,366	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366	23,179	6,747
1923	511,252	5,063,545	3,828,879	4,544,516	18,888	5,063,545	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545	20,085	204
1924	498,740	6,157,515	4,411,896	5,615,401	48,867	6,157,515	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515	59,065	638
1925	482,411	9,219,113	7,281,691	8,646,683	46,841	9,219,113	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,219,113	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,219,113	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,219,113	14,399	3,795
1926	614,236	7,944,605	5,434,329	7,328,232	339,781	7,944,605	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605	29,754	6,036
1927	580,583	11,716,236	9,121,051	10,842,001	211,220	11,716,236	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236	12,757	1,585
1928	859,893	14,559,598	11,596,200	13,851,317	255,938	14,559,598	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598	19,345	3,818
1929	685,118	19,853,970	16,816,312	18,794,370	293,997	19,853,970	18,636	131	1,040,832	19,853,970	18,636	131	1,040,832	19,853,970	18,636	131	1,040,832	19,853,970	18,636	131
1930	1,040,832	20,167,447	16,815,423	19,269,025	327,273	20,167,447	21,156	3,2	8,6954	20,167,447	21,156	3,2	8,6954	20,167,447	21,156	3,2	8,6954	20,167,447	21,156	3,2
1931	876,954	11,677,480	9,286,780	11,455,524	222,425	11,677,480	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480	16,583	965
1932	514,408	9,125,396	7,099,637	8,657,897	125,680	9,125,396	26,700	9,643	9,125,396	9,125,396	26,700	9,643	9,125,396	9,125,396	26,700	9,643	9,125,396	9,125,396	26,700	9,643
1933	431,156	6,741,902	4,345,834	6,195,337	92,752	6,741,902	11,335	575	528,455	6,741,902	11,335	575	528,455	6,741,902	11,335	575	528,455	6,741,902	11,335	575
1934	528,455	8,591,081	6,411,250	8,093,226	134,892	8,591,081	29,803	291	46,155	8,591,081	29,803	291	46,155	8,591,081	29,803	291	46,155	8,591,081	29,803	291
1935	467,555	6,820,110	4,323,457	6,429,171	139,131	6,820,110	15,000	80	3,5859	6,820,110	15,000	80	3,5859	6,820,110	15,000	80	3,5859	6,820,110	15,000	80
1936	375,859	9,290,978	6,533,190	8,635,090	167,396	9,290,978	17,237	743	637,908	9,290,978	17,237	743	637,908	9,290,978	17,237	743	637,908	9,290,978	17,237	743

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-35.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In warehouse at Beginning of Year including Transits		Warehoused during the Year exclusive of Distillery		Otherwise Warehoused		Entered for Consumption		Exported In Bond		Used in Bonded Factories		Otherwise Accounted For		For Redistillation		In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits	
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,567	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	1,603,889	154,951	788,852	1,640,324	6,943,371	1,640,324	1,640,324	788,852	1,640,324	6,943,371	1,640,324	1,640,324	6,943,371	1,640,324
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	1,072,397	442,935	2,384,588	1,460,124	6,175,617	1,460,124	1,460,124	2,384,588	1,460,124	6,175,617	1,460,124	1,460,124	6,175,617	1,460,124
1922	6,175,617	6,140,188	1,612,005	730,474	192,327	1,057,036	489,928	1,300,376	8,457,769	1,300,376	1,300,376	489,928	1,300,376	8,457,769	1,300,376	1,300,376	8,457,769	1,300,376
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	315,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	705,526	8,677,289	705,526	705,526	1,114,745	705,526	8,677,289	705,526	705,526	8,677,289	705,526
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	1,521,588	1,985,998	8,718,502	1,985,998	1,985,998	1,521,588	1,985,998	8,718,502	1,985,998	1,985,998	8,718,502	1,985,998
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,335	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	1,693,495	1,462,169	1,462,169	1,485,894	1,462,169	1,693,495	1,462,169	1,462,169	1,693,495	1,462,169
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,755,259	12,797,396	1,755,259	1,755,259	1,894,957	1,755,259	12,797,396	1,755,259	1,755,259	12,797,396	1,755,259
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	1,810,783	1,810,783	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	1,810,783	1,810,783	16,400,401	1,810,783
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	3,101,771	3,101,771	3,101,771	3,101,771	21,767,997	3,101,771	3,101,771	21,767,997	3,101,771
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,216	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	20,846,797	2,058,542	2,058,542	3,495,228	2,058,542	20,846,797	2,058,542	2,058,542	20,846,797	2,058,542
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,998	39,851,290	1,985,998	1,985,998	3,504,923	1,985,998	39,851,290	1,985,998	1,985,998	39,851,290	1,985,998
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409	1,291,321	1,291,321	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409	1,291,321	1,291,321	41,940,409	1,291,321
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858	1,082,046	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858	1,082,046	1,082,046	42,477,858	1,082,046
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	1,991,994	905,505	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	905,505	905,505	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	905,505	905,505	40,774,608	905,505
1934	40,774,608	8,093,226	88,163	933,946	2,478,975	827,699	3,133,602	1,515,504	40,065,271	827,699	827,699	3,133,602	1,515,504	40,065,271	827,699	827,699	40,065,271	827,699
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	2,215,332	813,388	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	2,215,332	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	2,215,332	2,215,332	36,997,429	2,215,332
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	3,006,544	866,974	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848	3,006,544	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848	3,006,544	3,006,544	34,188,848	3,006,544

† Prior to 1922 separate figures for potable and non-potable spirits are not available.



TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-36.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	60,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,912,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,735	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,242,518	11,360,213	11,176,838	31,636	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	974,329	1,105,706	875,759	57,040	150,830	1,105,706

\* Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 4 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off; in 1935, 20,362 gallons written off; in 1936, 22,077 gallons written off.

#### Imports and Exports.

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-36.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
Fiscal years 1920-36.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>†</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>†</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>†</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>†</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188

<sup>†</sup> Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
Fiscal years 1920-36.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>†</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>†</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>†</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>†</sup>	717	-	-	61	383

<sup>†</sup> Proof gallons.



### APPARENT CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of this may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years, 1920-36.

Year	Entered for Consumption†	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits†	Deduct Total Domestic Exports†	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158

† Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-36

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,625	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	974,329	51,887	-	57,093,342

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-36.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	NATIVE	IMPORTED			Apparent Consumption, Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-Exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,938	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,037	3,162,424
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248

### STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-35, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-35. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages. #

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1930 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20 - 39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

A significant change was taking place, however, in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that in recent years the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 is no longer applicable. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom, were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.

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# For a fuller study of the relation between age, nativity, etc., and crime see monograph "Racial Origin and Nativity of the Canadian People" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



A. 4

TABLE 14. - Criminal Statistics.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-Indictable Offences				
	Total Convic- tions	Illicit Stillis	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convic- tions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convic- tions for Drunken- ness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Immoderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,636	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	2,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,236	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	3,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,858	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	944	5,755	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924	16,258	955	9,013	1,015	6,230	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928	21,720	291	11,627	1,962	8,102	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,628	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	1,753	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,149

The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.



Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces.

CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	1,770	391	2,372	25	-
21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5

Offences Against Liquor Acts

1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
3,245	37	540	309	858	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	53	219	193	382	41	-
3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-

C. Offences Against Liquor Acts. - Concluded.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territory
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,409	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10

TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921 - 35.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Conviction		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924	2,821	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926	2,875	217	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927	3,440	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada by Age Groups 16 - 20 and 21 - 39 for the Years 1931 - 35.

		Ages 16 - 20 years		Ages 21 - 39 years	
Male -	1931	516,673		1,506,148	
	1932	523,777 +		1,527,452 +	
	1933	527,263 +		1,544,952 +	
	1934	522,787 +		1,578,991 +	
	1935	522,683 +		1,608,494 +	
Female	1931	507,156		1,399,228	
	1932	513,110 +		1,428,469 +	
	1933	517,763 +		1,449,002 +	
	1934	512,478 +		1,486,723 +	
	1935	512,000 +		1,519,676 +	

+ Estimated.

### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also, to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may effect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.



A.

TABLE 17. - Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism, 1921 - 1934.

Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism															
Total Deaths		Canada (Registration Area as of 1921) †	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcohol- ism to total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec †	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada		
All Causes	Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921) †												Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attributed to Alcohol- ism	
1921 - M.	36,411	78	0.12	1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10			
F.	31,311	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1			-
T.	67,722	82		-	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11			-
1922 - M.	37,044	89	0.13	-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15			
F.	31,984	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-			-
T.	69,028	92		-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15			-
1923 - M.	37,517	110	0.17	1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11			
F.	32,665	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3			-
T.	70,182	123		2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14			-
1924 - M.	35,415	114	0.18	1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24			
F.	30,782	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3			-
T.	66,197	125		1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27			-
1925 - M.	35,681	120	0.19	-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20			
F.	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1			-
T.	66,477	128		-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21			-
1926 - M.	37,747	137	0.22	3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	1	
F.	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6			50,475
T.	70,203	156		3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23			107,454
1927 - M.	37,438	161	0.25	-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	2	
F.	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-			49,027
T.	69,117	172		-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22			105,292
1928 - M.	39,444	159	0.24	-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	2	
F.	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2			50,577
T.	72,425	174		-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27			109,057
1929 - M.	41,685	196	0.28	1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	2	
F.	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5			52,595
T.	76,294	215		1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41			113,515
1930 - M.	40,285	139	0.21	2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	1	
F.	33,076	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4			50,197
T.	73,361	153		2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31			109,306
1931 - M.	38,462	106	0.16	-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	1	
F.	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-			47,988
T.	70,030	110		-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16			104,517
1932 - M.	38,879	99	0.15	-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153		
F.	32,410	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3			48,224
T.	71,289	110		-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16			104,377
1933 - M.	38,270	74	0.12	-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725		
F.	32,062	11		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2			47,243
T.	70,332	85		-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17			101,968
1934 - M.	38,422	87	0.14	1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224		
F.	31,231	9		-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1			46,358
T.	69,653	96		1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9			101,582

† The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-34 are shown in the last two columns.

Notes: M. - Male, F. - Female, T. - Total.

B.

## Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver,\* 1921-1934.

	Total Registration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
2 - Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
3 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
4 - Total	164		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
5 - Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211		6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
6 - Total	158	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
7 - Total	215	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
8 - Total	195	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
9 - Total	199	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
10 - Total	174	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
11 - Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
12 - Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
13 - Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
14 - Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21

\* Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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ALBION P. (1880) FILE 3

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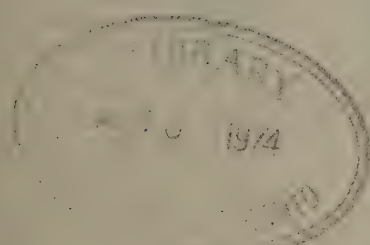
**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Canada)**

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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**



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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA.

Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. Similarly, in the English colonies laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the whites. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces, and found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by the month of March the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners,



appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act, which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. An amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was, however, defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the rights of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces,



however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government; but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending September 30. (Since 1935 for the year ending November 30.)

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred prior to the coming in force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a Liquor Commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) By permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Delivered direct by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Commission. In such case the brewer acts as agent of the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(3) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization, entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.



(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At government liquor stores; or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

#### QUEBEC.

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc. holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees who purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

#### ONTARIO.

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid direct to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board, which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries. In hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where sale is in effect a vote for the discontinuance of such sale may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality.



How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's warehouse.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms and guest rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons 21 years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) To holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

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N.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

#### MANITOBA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 7, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act", which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.



## Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From Government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board, before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued, in respect to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

On licensed premises, which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

By Druggists or Physicians, under permits; beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed thirty. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

ALBERTA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents prior to April 1, 1932).

An amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are made through the Board only. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board. (Sections 4, 111, 116).

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal. (Section 117).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature, Section 118 of the Government Liquor Act was amended whereby Sections 2, 3 and 4 thereof which provided for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of an amount equal to 23 per cent of the net profits to the several municipalities of the province was rescinded. As the Act stands at the present time the net profits of the Board are not ear marked in any way except in Section 117 which provides for a reserve fund.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, or from beer parlours. (Sections 3, 27).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises. At the 1933 session of the Legislature section 27 of the "Government Liquor Act" was amended whereby beer can now be sold by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in licensed premises as well as by the glass for consumption in the said premises (Section 27).

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed. (Sections 3, 6, 8).



- (2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription. (Sections 7, 21).
- (3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed. (Section 27).
- (4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption. (Section 26).
- (5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act. (Section 26A).

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc. (Sections 6, 11, 12).

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises. (Section 27.)

To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises. (Section 26A).

At the 1933 session of the Legislature the fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc. were reduced from \$2.00 to \$0.25. (Section 11).

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS.

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec, and 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba. In Alberta purchasers from the brewers paid a tax of 12½ cents per gallon prior to April 1, 1932 and 15½ cents per gallon thereafter to April 1, 1936. (See section 3 under "Regulation of Sale" page 10. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table. For Manitoba and for Alberta prior to 1936 it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. And of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold insofar as available is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia - August 18-September 30	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,530	311,211
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,853(1)	697,238
Year ended " 30	1936	3,851,691	9,314	970,693	25,394(2)	996,087
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,183	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,163	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
Quebec - Year ended April 30	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,314,756	-	4,314,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	4,604,371	-	4,604,371
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	4,712,182	-	4,712,182
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	4,446,410	-	4,446,410
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,088	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,605,689	-	7,605,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,612	-	10,080,612
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	-	8,262,188
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,139	5,339,536	-	5,339,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,877,330	6,209,100	-	6,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,734,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
Ontario - June 1 - October 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
Year ended October 31	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
	1934	27,752,675(3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
November 1 - March 31	1935	8,110,589(4)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31,	1936	18,530,658(5)	2,926,803	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

(3) Of this amount \$10,070,521.80 was sold from the liquor stores and \$8,772,853.60 from breweries and brewers' warehouses. In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses from July 24 to October 31 totalled \$8,340,241.06, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years.

(4) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$9,317,288.88, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years. Sales of domestic wine direct to customers at wineries and branch sales offices amounted to \$557,199.10.

(5) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$29,396,420.28, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with earlier years. Sales of native wines direct to customers from licensed native wine sales offices and, when permitted, from the winery premises amounted to \$1,407,932.97.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba - Year ended August 31 September - April 30 Year ended April 30	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928 (x)	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	68,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
Alberta - June 1 - December 31 Year ended December 31 January 1 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,728,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
British Columbia - June 15, 1921 - March 31, 1922. Year ended March 31.	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,116	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,116
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829

(x) Nine and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1923, two and one-half months under the Government Liquor Control Act 1928.



Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Sales	1935-6(1)	1934-5(2)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	2,084.75	3,001.25	5,193.00	6,636.00	8,441.25	10,168.00
Spirits.....	1,641,167.65	1,171,158.95	752,390.20	822,502.80	1,270,615.00	1,908,428.50
Wines.....	418,479.70	631,709.05	464,434.40	332,302.10	364,774.79	461,678.60
Beer.....	1,769,912.45	2,000,888.95	1,696,445.45	1,647,002.45	2,122,675.57	2,577,426.55
Miscellaneous.....	46.93	77.17	148.70	264.98	602.39	530.58
TOTAL.....	3,831,691.48	3,806,835.37	2,918,611.75	2,808,728.33	3,767,109.00	4,958,232.23
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	134	164	240	283	338	408
<u>Spirits</u>						
Brandy.....	2,658	1,985	1,118	1,329	1,835	2,313
Gin.....	33,622	20,678	10,152	9,488	10,589	12,548
Rum.....	32,514	16,922	9,494	12,113	23,218	41,846
Whiskey.....	36,018	27,194	15,780	14,757	18,531	27,591
Liqueurs.....	576	784	417	322	558	697
TOTAL.....	105,388	67,563	36,961	38,009	54,731	84,995
Wines.....	143,396	231,135	164,935	108,547	106,868	125,155
Cider.....	4,140	4,585	3,705	2,530	3,100	1,628
TOTAL.....	147,536	235,720	168,640	111,077	109,968	126,783
<u>Beers</u>						
Imported.....	7,082	8,617	8,083	7,923	10,542	15,084
Western.....	253,126	268,130	203,457	181,233	220,716	223,273
Halifax.....	677,807	780,754	685,456	685,235	876,050	1,052,571
TOTAL.....	938,015	1,057,501	896,996	874,391	1,107,308	1,290,928

(1) Dec. 1, 1935 - Nov. 30, 1936.

(2) Oct. 1, 1934 - Nov. 30, 1935.

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	29,763.40	21,836.70	37,573.50	35,668.25	18,759.15	29,843.30	59,915.90
Spirits.....	1,498,218.34	1,311,264.05	1,314,681.75	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.05	2,372,431.82	3,092,229.97
Wine.....	335,031.59	342,138.99	294,022.19	186,034.28	182,410.62	270,503.92	389,306.64
Beer.....	832,794.90	700,629.60	649,623.37	628,892.90	874,762.65	1,110,599.18	1,267,825.00

(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>								
Alcohol and White								
Whiskey.....	212,082.7	50,169.5	42,035.5	35,357.9	46,330.6	66,641.6	87,492.6	76,772.0
Brandies and								
Cognacs.....	44,648.3	39,315.2	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,023.1	136,153.8	151,000.5	146,460.2
Gins.....	228,747.3	168,335.4	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,133.7	217,119.6	252,022.8	250,272.2
Irish Whiskies.....	589.2	548.2	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228.0	2,986.8	3,766.7
Liqueurs.....	4,406.1	3,978.7	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557.0	13,130.9	20,970.4	17,317.0
Rums.....	16,328.8	13,270.1	13,378.1	16,266.3	23,116.5	27,812.0	34,730.1	31,918.4
Rye Whiskies.....	65,685.	54,161.8	54,308.0	53,187.7	72,364.3	110,064.9	104,641.3	110,425.5
Scotch Whiskies....	227,607.2	185,826.7	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5	336,933.7	341,500.3
Miscellaneous								
Spirits.....	2,065.5	2,168.6	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,415.4	4,405.3	5,616.1	6,424.8
TOTAL.....	802,160.1	517,774.2	487,324.8	504,043.6	692,270.2	865,858.6	996,394.3	984,857.1
<b>Wines</b>								
Champagnes.....	7,944.2	16,965.9	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074.0	82,616.3	98,417.9
Clarets.....	16,621.	19,192.5	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5	61,381.0	61,586.4
Sauernes.....	30,901.6	36,535.4	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8	113,335.0	134,665.0	124,558.4
Ports.....	298,231.6	358,715.2	330,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5	614,413.2	590,228.6
Sherries.....	392,100.4	441,220.9	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0	502,407.4	531,294.9
Burgundies.....	11,848.6	13,701.7	17,494.7	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6	55,606.4	57,057.3
Vermouths.....	14,690.1	18,503.2	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4	75,933.5	64,369.2
Miscellaneous.....	74,487.3	74,911.4	76,906.6	75,203.7	82,261.4	87,141.2	93,535.6	83,527.7
TOTAL.....	848,824.8	979,746.2	844,133.4	656,734.5	1,131,737.8	1,351,183.2	1,620,558.4	1,611,040.4

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows: -

Fiscal year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid to The Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206



## (a) Ontario: Analysis of Sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Year ending March 31, 1936	Year ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits.....	10,756,171.92	9,391,866.17	4,538,479.50	4,252,385.53	9,506,957.29	8,745,731.82
Imported Spirits.....	4,309,788.46	4,383,380.25	1,931,670.40	2,330,249.67	4,788,821.57	5,673,806.21
Domestic Wines.....	1,582,489.95	2,274,680.35	934,454.25	994,529.65	2,284,755.75	2,207,466.75
Imported Wines.....	586,082.33	642,977.13	330,484.70	268,689.00	601,919.38	555,503.40
Domestic Beers.....	1,219,758.15	1,711,408.94	490,814.89	492,688.15	1,713,887.71	1,399,296.28
Imported Beers.....	75,862.30	86,274.80	34,685.50	31,890.80	83,480.10	91,241.40
Total sales from Liquor Stores.....	18,530,658.16	18,702,078.24	8,110,589.24	8,388,332.80	18,979,621.80	18,673,045.86
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer).....	29,396,420.28	22,630,930.73	9,617,288.88	8,800,178.90	17,113,835.25	11,470,201.40
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)....	1,407,932.97	1,103,935.66	557,199.10	387,605.48	934,342.04	909,199.83
TOTAL.....	49,335,011.41	42,436,944.63	17,985,077.22	12,576,117.08	37,027,999.09	31,052,447.09
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits.....	948,634	640,770	301,049	268,811	608,532	561,198
Imported Spirits.....	245,550	206,078	90,477	108,382	223,645	262,975
Domestic Wines.....	649,547	930,697	399,984	409,977	940,690	1,064,349
Imported Wines.....	68,796	76,566	39,836	34,265	71,433	65,774
Domestic Beers.....	751,570	987,674	301,994	262,238	954,691	142,440
Imported Beers.....	19,836	22,868	9,120	8,596	22,344	24,399
Total sales from Liquor Stores.....	2,683,933	2,864,753	1,142,460	1,092,269	2,821,335	3,011,175
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer).....	20,874,503	15,086,910	6,410,474	2,260,315	10,936,751	6,724,222
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)....	557,645	447,194	219,645	162,557	390,106	442,784
TOTAL.....	24,116,081	18,398,857	7,772,579	3,515,141	14,148,192	9,878,108

Sales of liquor in Ontario during the years ending October 31, 1935-34; the five months ending March 31, 1935 and the year ending March 31, 1936.

Sales	Year ending March 31, 1936	5 Months ending March 31, 1935	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1933	Year ending Oct. 31, 1932	Year ending Oct. 31, 1931	Year ending Oct. 31, 1930	Year ending Oct. 31, 1929
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales from Liquor Stores' stock.....	730,535	291,430	896,529	682,810	689,150	737,609	781,618	849,221
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' ware- houses.....	21,035	10,584	58,162	59,638	75,669	105,884	138,594	179,286
Sales from breweries and brewers' ware- houses.....	20,874,503	6,410,474	10,936,751	6,724,222	7,813,741	9,558,801	10,056,562	10,028,509
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer.	21,626,073	6,712,488	11,891,442	13,466,670	8,578,560	10,402,294	10,976,774	11,057,016
Sales to other provinces.....	1,360,366	394,722	1,444,135	1,487,064	1,148,273	1,440,440	1,525,628	1,517,855
Export sales.....	3,396	10,569	63,207	143,182	8,850	-	554,867	2,332,254
TOTAL.....	1,363,762	405,291	1,507,342	1,631,036	1,157,123	1,440,440	2,080,525	3,850,109



Sales of native wine were as follows:

Sales	1935-6	1934-5 (5 Months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales at wineries.....	557,645	219,645	390,106	442,754	568,109	589,577	806,684	553,518
Sales to the Board.....	637,521	404,102	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631	1,337,153	1,199,385
Total Ontario sales.....	1,195,166	623,747	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208	2,143,837	1,752,903
Sales to other provinces...	1,159,010	546,738	1,443,320	931,428	982,957	1,183,762	1,346,094	1,735,194
Export sales.....	2,483	3,807	35,041	792	562	174	14,774	31,462
TOTAL.....	2,356,659	1,174,292	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144	3,504,705	3,519,559

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown in Table 1.

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Accrued Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Accrued Tax
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1924	238,990	28,694	1931	357,732	58,074
1925	145,346	21,000	1932	306,169	49,284
1926	238,182	23,918	1933	281,107	39,376
1927	240,400	52,095	1934	262,479	42,255
1928	161,312	50,317	1935	277,099	45,101
1929	357,292	67,049	1936	280,173	43,239
1930	385,966	62,813			

(f) Alberta: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1)

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$
1924	485,470	1931	440,184
1925	444,979	1932	355,452
1926	474,190	1933	398,729
1927	452,078	1934	386,634
1928	117,120 +	1935	445,066
1929	547,428	1936	459,035
1930	531,967		

Analysis of sales as published by the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

Sales	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30	1928-9
				Imperial Gallons				
Beer, Ale and Stout...	3,031,000	2,935,000	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000	4,277,500	4,400,000
Wines.....	127,000	127,000	101,500	101,500	143,600	163,000	203,000	219,000
Spirits.....	108,000	108,000	87,500	85,000	109,300	148,000	195,700	198,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.....)	1,215	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,990	2,100	2,650	4,700
Sales of Malt Liquors (2) by Brewers of Alberta		2,871,000	2,495,000	2,587,000	2,844,000	3,521,500	4,256,000	4,380,000
Exported to other (3) provinces.....		4,000	15,000	14,500	40,000	360,000	700,000	352,700

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10. (2) Approximate - based on the amount of gallonage tax collected by the Board. (3) Not subject to gallonage tax. + January - March, 1928.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>							
Spirits, Rye whiskey, Bourbon whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol.....	5,517,651.48	4,812,106.60	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,786.51	8,984,113.02
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters..	97,195.50	90,907.65	106,623.30	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,459.30	231,559.70
Total.....	5,614,846.98	4,903,014.25	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,245.81	9,215,672.72
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	113,670.85	115,119.20	106,397.65	110,065.25	171,931.43)	)	)
Clarets and Sauternes.....	31,035.30	15,292.65	17,666.70	25,695.25	42,834.05)	295,796.40)	368,821.55)
Champagne and Sparkling Wines....	14,056.10	37,803.52	43,690.30	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,659.80	191,404.90
Total.....	158,762.25	168,215.37	167,754.65	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,456.20	560,226.45
<u>British Empire Wine.</u>							
British Columbia...	431,334.60	433,166.00	370,841.30	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,242.05	269,055.25
Australia.....	140,137.10	110,164.00	60,894.52	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,710.45	
Ontario.....	15,820.65	11,367.10	11,804.70	15,705.40	36,207.23	45,272.79	51,191.20
South Africa.....	34,742.38	46,474.60	43,814.05	33,390.60	4,951.25		
Total.....	622,034.73	601,171.70	487,354.57	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,225.29	320,246.45
<u>Oriental Liquors....</u>	167,860.10	209,662.10	193,493.75	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,297.40	458,982.65
<u>Malt Liquors</u>							
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout							
To Licensees.....	2,908,479.30	2,687,124.70	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,774.10	2,837,841.90
To Permit Holders.	1,612,270.65	1,539,029.55	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,006.80	2,845,792.55
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale.....	4,968.95	6,745.95	15,649.00	60,615.45	167,899.00	)	)
British (Imported) Ale and Stout....	80,213.90	80,971.25	90,227.55	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,498.12)	259,929.90
Total.....	4,605,932.80	4,313,871.45	3,836,796.95	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,379,278.02+	5,943,564.35
TOTAL.....	11,169,436.86	10,195,934.87	9,262,102.11	8,607,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,422.72	16,498,692.62

+ Includes Christmas Hampers, \$17,920.00.



DOMINION REVENUE.

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sale tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1937.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/	Excise Taxes 2/		Excise Duties on Malt 1/	Customs Duties 3/	Total Dominion Revenue 4/
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
1923	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	7,503,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934	7,411,390 5/	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014
1935	9,299,072 5/	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	23,790,383
1936	7,810,341 5/	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	20,946,576
1937	8,706,946 5/	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	22,901,664

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per proof gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per proof gallon except to licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932 it was reduced to \$7.00 per proof gallon. On March 22, 1933, the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$7.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits, 27 cents; soap, etc. 15 cents. On May 2, 1936 the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$1.50.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934 was at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Excise duties are now as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00.+ Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond, applicable in each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon.

+ Reduced to \$4.00 per proof gallon on March 23, 1935; Canadian brandy \$3.00 per proof gallon on May 2, 1936.



(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$1.50 per proof gallon.

(b) Used in the production of perfume or perfumed spirits, \$1.50 per proof gallon.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents per proof gallon.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents per proof gallon.

On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$1.50 per proof gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, no excise duty since May 2, 1936. On Canadian brandy the rate is \$3.00 per proof gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer - (a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt - (a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.  
(b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.  
(c) Malt imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup - (a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 75 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920 and was thirty cents per gallon. It was repealed in May, 1921, but re-enacted in May, 1922 at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon.

The excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1½% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August, 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported under the British Preferential Tariff was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon, and on March 23, 1935 to \$5.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturers' sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.; 1936 increased to 8 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933 - 1937 these totals were made up as follows:

Non-Potable Spirits		Potable Spirits		Malt Liquor	
1933 .....	\$ 881,029	1933 .....	\$ 6,320,346	1933 .....	\$ 302,539
1934 .....	\$ 843,407	1934 .....	\$ 6,333,106	1934 .....	\$ 234,877
1935 .....	\$ 946,655	1935 .....	\$ 7,208,507	1935 .....	\$ 1,143,910
1936 .....	\$ 950,031	1936 .....	\$ 6,451,550	1936 .....	\$ 408,760
1937 .....	\$ 725,474	1937 .....	\$ 7,591,195	1937 .....	\$ 390,277

#### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1936 there were over 30 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-1937.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. Gal.	Gal.		Pf. Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1927	9,121,060	51,755,840
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1923	3,828,878	26,902,066	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1924	4,411,895	44,080,490	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995			

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, calendar years 1919-35.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1930	5,718,354
1920	515,280	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1921	421,713		(3,499,881) (2)
1922	756,520	1932	(2,912,985) (1)
1923	858,651		(2,707,960) (2)
1924	1,144,559	1933	(1,920,587) (1)
1925	1,388,265		(2,718,530) (2)
1926	2,725,745	1934	(3,690,994) (1)
1927	2,731,748		(3,292,643) (2)
1928	4,351,123	1935	(2,559,505) (1)
1929	6,162,774		(2,666,524) (2)

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-37.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manufactures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Redistillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total Warehoused	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	8,823	6,039,244	23,422	3,461	301,192	6,039,243
1922	501,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,645
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,452,169	46,841	9,279,113	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,386,671	125,880	9,125,396	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	17,585	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	29,803	257	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,896	9,290,978	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,878	80,037	11,785,358	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-37.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In warehouse at Beginning of the Year including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption +	Exported in Bond	Used in Bonded Factories	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redistillation	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,567	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	1,603,889	154,951	788,352	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	1,072,397	442,935	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617
1922	6,175,617	6,140,188	1,612,105	730,474	192,327	1,057,036	489,928	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	316,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,276	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	20,846,797
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,826,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	1,991,994	905,505	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608
1934	40,774,608	8,093,226	88,163	935,946	2,478,975	827,599	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	2,215,332	813,388	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429
1936	36,997,429	62,272	62,272	1,621,286	3,006,544	866,974	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	5,280,885	908,971	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,062

These figures are not available.



TABLE 7 - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920 - 37.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total /
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	60,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,912,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,735	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,242,518	11,360,213	11,176,838	31,636	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	974,329	1,105,706	875,759	57,040	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	1,011,964	1,162,794	912,436	116,765	124,010	1,162,794

/ Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 4 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off; in 1935, 20,362 gallons written off; in 1936, 22,077 gallons written off; in 1937, 9,583 gallons written off.

#### Imports and Exports.

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-37.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	♢	Gal.	♢	Gal.	♢
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,893	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563/	7,209,119/	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440/	6,911,081/	97,725	173,717	472,884	1,009,666

/ The excise duty which has been included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. Imports in the fiscal years 1935-6 and 1936-7, particularly from the United Kingdom, are consequently lower than would otherwise be the case.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920 - 37.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113/	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030/	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249/	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181/	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344/	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549

/ Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920 - 37.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45/	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238/	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45/	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54/	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462/	4,106	-	-	173	1,938

/ Proof gallons.

### APPARENT CONSUMPTION.

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of this may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-37.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233

† Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-37.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,625	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	974,329	51,887	-	57,093,342
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	1,011,964	112,902	-	60,193,443

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921 - 37.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E		I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption: Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)		Imports	Less Re-Exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	
1921	242,319	714,938	2,906	712,032	954,393	
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327	
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965	
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300	
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810	
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124	
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222	
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577	
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682	
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526	
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297	
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797	
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,037	3,162,424	
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702	
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553	
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248	
1937	2,693,456	472,884	173	472,711	3,166,167	

### STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-36, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-36. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1930 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20 - 39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

A significant change was taking place, however, in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that in recent years the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 is no longer applicable. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom, were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of both convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.



TABLE 14. - CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

A. /

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,636	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	2,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,236	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	3,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,858	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	4
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	14
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	20
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	944	5,755	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	35
1924	16,258	955	9,013	1,015	6,230	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	52
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	60
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	72
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	95
1928	21,720	291	11,627	1,962	8,102	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,32
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,10
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,79
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,628	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,39
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	95
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	74
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	83
1935	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	1,753	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,14
1936	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	2,001	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073	1,01

/ The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.



B.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-36.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	1,770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,698	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3

Offences Against Liquor Acts.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	309	858	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	53	219	193	382	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	865	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-

C. Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-36 - Concluded.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,409	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8

TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921 - 36.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926	2,875	217	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	7,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16 - 20 and 21 - 35 in the year 1931 and as estimated for the years 1932-6.

	M a l e		F e m a l e	
	16 - 20	21 - 39	16 - 20	21 - 39
1931	516,673	1,506,148	507,156	1,399,228
1932	523,777 x	1,527,452 x	513,110 x	1,428,471 x
1933	527,263 x	1,544,952 x	517,763 x	1,449,002 x
1934	522,787 x	1,578,991 x	512,478 x	1,486,723 x
1935	522,683 x	1,608,494 x	512,000 x	1,519,676 x
1936	522,731 x	1,636,326 x	512,843 x	1,549,779 x

x Expected population based on ages in 1931 and mortality tables.

MORTALITY STATISTICS .

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also, to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may effect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.



A.

TABLE 17. - Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism, 1921 - 1935.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921)✓	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism											Canada	
		Canada (Registra- tion Area as of 1921)✓	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcohol- ism to total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec ✓	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attri- buted to Alcoholism
1921 - M.	36,411	78		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		
F.	31,311	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		
T.	67,722	82	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		
1922 M.	37,044	89		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		
F.	31,984	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
T.	69,028	92	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		
1923 M.	37,517	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		
F.	32,665	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		
T.	70,182	123	0.18	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		
1924 M.	35,415	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24		
F.	30,782	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3		
T.	66,197	125	0.19	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27		
1925 M.	35,681	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		
F.	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
T.	66,477	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21		
1926 M.	37,747	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	186
F.	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	22
T.	70,203	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	208
1927 M.	37,438	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	213
F.	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	16
T.	69,117	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	229
1928 M.	39,444	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	202
F.	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	19
T.	72,425	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	221
1929 M.	41,685	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	224
F.	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	23
T.	76,294	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	247
1930 M.	40,285	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	167
F.	33,076	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	19
T.	73,361	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	186
1931 M.	38,462	106		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	137
F.	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,988	9
M.	70,030	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	146
1932 M.	38,879	99		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	122
F.	32,410	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	14
T.	71,289	110	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	136
1933 M.	38,270	74		-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	83
F.	32,062	11		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	15
T.	70,332	85	0.12	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	98
1934 M.	38,422	87		1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	109
F.	31,231	9		-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	11
T.	69,653	96	0.14	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,582	120
1935 M.	40,046	103		1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	144
F.	32,682	10		-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	15
T.	72,728	113	0.16	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	159

✓ The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926 - 35 are shown in the last two columns.

Note: M. - Male, F. - Female, T. - Total.

Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver, \* 1921 - 1935.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1921 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
1922 Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
1923 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
1924 Total	164		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
1925 Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211		6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
1926 Total	158	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 Total	215	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 Total	195	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 Total	199	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 Total	174	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
1934 Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
1935 Total	232	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	12	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	220	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27

\* Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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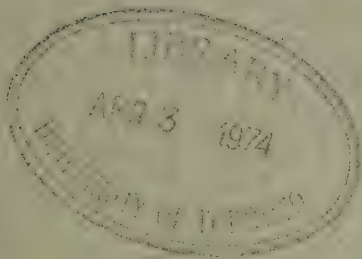
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Canada)**

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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



OTTAWA  
1938

Price 25 cents



# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
Principal Statistical Clerk:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
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## THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

### Historical Summary.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arrêt" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. Similarly, in the English colonies laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867 left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the ratepayers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners,



appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons or upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.



The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces,

however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney-General.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred prior to the coming in force of the Act, relating to the establishment of a Liquor Commission in the province, including the expense of taking a vote under the Plebiscite Act, 1929, expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act, etc., are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores.

Spirits must be purchased under a permit.

Beer and Wine may be purchased without a permit.

Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.



(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization, entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

#### QUEBEC.

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc. holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 per cent of purchases.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

(2) To permittees who purchase from the Commission or the brewers and sell to the consumers in such manner as is indicated above.

ONTARIO.

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1937.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses, wineries and branch retail sales offices or wineries. In hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of



sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's warehouse.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms and guest rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons 21 years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

N.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

#### MANITOBA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923:

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.



### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From Government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued in respect to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

### SASKATCHEWAN.

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

By Druggists or Physicians, under permits, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established must not at any time exceed thirty. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of electors have voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village have voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

ALBERTA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.



(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents prior to April 1, 1932).

An amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are made through the Board only. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale.

Where sold. - Government Liquor Stores (liquor of all kinds).

Beer Parlours (beer only).

Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.



(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc. are 25 cents.

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS.

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and for Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 per cent of the purchases in the case of Quebec, and 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba. In Alberta purchasers from the brewers paid a tax of 12½ cents per gallon prior to April 1, 1932 and 15½ cents per gallon thereafter to April 1, 1936. Since that date all sales have been made through the Board. (See section 3 under "Regulation of Sale" page 10). For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission as shown in the footnote to the table. For Manitoba and for Alberta prior to 1936 it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available.

Further it should be pointed out that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia - August 18-September 30 1930						
		621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30 1931						
		4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
		1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	524,993
		1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	311,261
		1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	394,350
14 Months ended November 30 1935						
		3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858(1)	697,243
Year ended " 30 1936						
		3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394(2)	996,087
		1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	1,313,994
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31 1928						
		3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
		1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	1,522,497
		1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	1,544,303
		1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	1,220,065
		1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	861,540
		1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	545,253
		1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	557,573
		1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	600,762
		1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	782,742
		1937	3,535,446	19,957	1,104,717	1,104,717
Quebec - Year ended April 30 1922						
		15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
		1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	4,564,756
		1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	5,754,370
		1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	5,462,181
		1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	5,796,490
		1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	6,778,001
		1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	7,609,689
		1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	9,688,268
		1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	10,080,613
		1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	8,262,187
		1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	6,056,331
		1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	5,444,770
		1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	3,939,536
		1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	5,209,100
		1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	4,868,400
		1937	14,693,171	1,796,414	5,487,018	5,487,018
Ontario - June 1 - October 31 1927						
		17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
Year ended October 31 1928						
		48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
		1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	10,650,906
		1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	10,278,626
		1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	9,351,170
		1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	7,279,059
		1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	5,906,358
		1934	27,752,675(4)	1,583,553	5,943,803	6,378,846
November 1 - March 31 1935						
		8,110,589(5)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31 1936						
		18,530,658(6)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
		1937	20,733,368(7)	3,100,231	8,960,601	9,455,667

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

(3) Twelve months ended November 30, 1937.

(4) Of this amount \$18,979,821.80 was sold from the liquor stores and \$8,772,853.60 from breweries and brewers' warehouses. In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses from July 24 to October 31 totalled \$8,340,981.65, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years.

(5) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$9,317,288.88. Sales of domestic wine direct to customers at wineries and branch sales offices amounted to \$557,199.10.

(6) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$29,396,420.28. Sales of native wines direct to customers from licensed native wine sales offices and, when permitted, from winery premises amounted to \$1,407,932.97.

(7) In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled \$31,621,194.25. Sales of native wines made direct to customers from licensed native wine sales offices and, when permitted, from the winery premises, amounted to \$1,660,637.35.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba - Year ended August 31 September - April 30 Year ended April 30	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
Alberta - June 1 - December 31 Year ended December 31  January 1 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	533,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	x7,660,709	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
British Columbia - June 15, 1921 - March 31, 1922. Year ended March 31.	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,116
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,161
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333

x On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the Breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in 1937, liquor amounted to \$3,687,708 and beer, \$3,973,001.



Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Sales	1936-7	1935-6(1)	1934-5(2)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	1,608.50	2,084.75	3,001.25	5,193.00	6,636.00	8,441.25
Spirits .....	2,142,461.24	1,641,167.65	1,171,158.95	752,390.20	822,502.80	1,270,615.00
Wines .....	353,602.66	418,479.70	631,709.05	464,434.40	332,302.10	364,774.79
Beer .....	2,150,700.03	1,769,912.45	2,000,888.95	1,696,445.45	1,647,022.45	2,122,675.57
Miscellaneous .....	50.16	46.93	77.17	148.70	264.98	602.39
TOTAL .....	4,648,422.59	3,831,691.48	3,806,835.37	2,918,611.75	2,808,728.33	3,767,109.00
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	90	134	164	240	283	338
<u>Spirits</u>						
Brandy .....	3,741	2,658	1,985	1,118	1,329	1,835
Gin .....	43,733	33,622	20,678	10,152	9,488	10,589
Rum .....	42,397	32,514	16,922	9,494	12,113	23,218
Whiskey .....	46,451	36,018	27,194	15,780	14,757	18,531
Liqueurs .....	361	576	784	417	322	558
TOTAL .....	136,683	105,388	67,563	36,961	38,009	54,731
Wines .....	95,127	143,396	231,135	164,935	108,547	106,868
Cider .....	6,786	4,140	4,585	3,705	2,530	3,100
TOTAL .....	101,913	147,536	235,720	168,640	111,077	109,968
<u>Beers</u>						
Imported .....	8,558	7,082	8,617	8,083	7,923	10,542
Western .....	339,153	253,126	268,130	203,457	181,233	220,716
Halifax .....	787,238	677,807	780,754	685,456	685,235	876,050
TOTAL .....	1,134,949	938,015	1,057,501	896,996	874,391	1,107,308

(1) Dec. 1, 1935 - Nov. 30, 1936.

(2) Oct. 1, 1934 - Nov. 30, 1935.

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	35,563.95	29,763.40	21,836.70	37,573.50	39,668.25	18,759.15	29,843.30
Spirits .....	2,083,668.37	1,498,218.34	1,311,264.05	1,314,681.75	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.05	2,372,431.82
Wine .....	332,972.04	335,031.59	342,138.99	294,022.19	186,034.28	182,410.62	270,503.92
Beer .....	1,082,595.72	832,794.90	700,629.60	649,623.37	628,892.90	874,762.65	1,110,599.18

(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>								
Alcohol .....	178,752.5)	212,082.7	50,169.5	42,035.5	35,357.9	46,330.6	66,641.6	87,492.6
White Whiskey .	112,575.9)							
Brandies and								
Cognacs .....	53,260.3	44,648.3	39,315.2	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,023.1	136,153.8	151,000.5
Gins .....	x245,608.8)	228,747.3	168,335.4	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,133.7	217,119.6	252,022.8
	+ 19,325.2)							
Irish Whiskies.	591.6	589.2	548.2	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228.0	2,986.8
Liqueurs .....	4,958.6	4,406.1	3,978.7	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557.0	13,130.9	20,970.4
Rums .....	20,401.4	16,328.8	13,270.1	13,378.1	16,266.3	23,116.5	27,812.0	34,730.1
Rye Whiskies ..	70,824.3	65,685.0	54,161.8	54,308.0	53,187.7	72,364.3	110,064.9	104,641.3
Scotch Whiskies	x77,631.2)	227,607.2	185,826.7	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5	336,933.7
	+189,238.8)							
Miscellaneous								
Spirits .....	2,065.5	2,065.5	2,168.6	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,445.4	4,405.3	5,616.1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>975,234.1</b>	<b>802,160.1</b>	<b>517,774.2</b>	<b>487,324.8</b>	<b>504,043.6</b>	<b>692,270.2</b>	<b>865,858.6</b>	<b>996,394.3</b>
<b>Wines</b>								
Champagnes ....	8,474.3	7,944.2	16,965.9	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074.0	82,616.3
Clarets .....	16,300.5	16,621.0	19,192.5	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5	61,381.0
Sauternes .....	29,614.7	30,901.6	36,535.4	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8	113,335.0	134,665.0
Ports .....	x225,792.8)	298,231.6	358,715.2	330,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5	614,413.2
	+ 67,026.4)							
Sherries .....	x343,301.5)	392,100.4	441,220.9	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0	502,407.4
	+ 41,871.9)							
Burgundies ....	13,230.8	11,848.6	13,701.7	17,494.7	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6	55,606.4
Vermouths .....	13,335.7	14,690.1	18,503.2	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4	75,933.5
Miscellaneous .	67,406.0	76,487.3	74,911.4	76,906.6	75,203.7	52,261.4	87,141.2	93,535.6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>826,354.6</b>	<b>848,824.8</b>	<b>979,746.2</b>	<b>844,133.4</b>	<b>856,734.5</b>	<b>1,131,737.8</b>	<b>1,351,183.2</b>	<b>1,620,558.4</b>

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:-

Fiscal year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax of 5 per cent on Gross Sales Paid to The Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,682,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,244,732	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,318,038	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,801,168	917,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,759	3,938,081	948,946



(a) Ontario: Analysis of Sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Year ending March 31, 1937	Year ending March 31, 1936	Year ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits ....	12,266,537.33	10,756,171.98	9,593,656.77	4,338,479.50	4,252,385.53	9,506,957.29
Imported Spirits ....	5,183,489.91	4,309,782.45	4,393,080.25	1,931,670.40	2,330,249.67	4,788,821.57
Domestic Wines .....	1,445,688.80	1,582,489.95	2,274,680.35	984,454.25	994,529.65	2,284,755.75
Imported Wines .....	644,276.72	586,593.33	642,977.13	330,484.70	286,589.00	601,919.38
Domestic Beers .....	1,114,811.45	1,219,758.15	1,711,408.94	490,814.89	492,688.15	1,713,887.71
Imported Beers .....	78,563.50	75,862.30	86,274.80	34,685.50	31,890.80	83,480.10
Total sales from Liquor Stores .....	20,733,367.71	18,530,658.16	18,702,078.24	8,110,589.24	8,388,332.80	18,979,821.80
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer) ....	31,621,194.25	29,396,420.28	22,630,930.73	9,317,288.88	3,800,178.80	17,113,835.25
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) ...	1,660,637.35	1,407,932.97	1,103,935.66	557,199.10	387,605.48	934,342.04
TOTAL .....	54,015,199.31	49,335,011.41	42,436,944.63	17,985,077.22	12,576,117.08	37,027,999.09
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits ....	1,095,546	948,634	640,770	301,049	268,811	608,532
Imported Spirits ....	298,925	245,550	206,078	90,477	108,382	223,645
Domestic Wines .....	670,783	649,547	930,697	399,984	409,977	940,690
Imported Wines .....	71,747	68,796	76,666	39,836	34,265	71,433
Domestic Beers .....	689,545	751,570	987,674	301,994	262,238	954,691
Imported Beers .....	20,869	19,836	22,868	9,120	8,596	22,344
Total sales from Liquor Stores .....	2,847,415	2,683,933	2,864,753	1,142,460	1,092,269	2,821,335
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer) ....	22,606,732	20,874,503	15,086,910	6,410,474	2,260,315	10,936,751
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) ...	737,673	557,645	447,194	219,645	162,557	390,106
TOTAL .....	26,191,820	24,116,081	18,398,857	7,772,579	3,515,141	14,148,192

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario during the years ending October 31, 1930-34; the five months ending March 31, 1935 and the years ending March 31, 1936 and 1937.

	Year ending March 31, 1937	Year ending March 31, 1936	5 Months ending March 31, 1935	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1933	Year ending Oct. 31, 1932	Year ending Oct. 31, 1931	Year ending Oct. 31, 1930
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock .....	668,137	730,535	291,430	896,529	682,810	689,150	737,609	781,618
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' ware- houses .....	21,408	21,035	10,564	58,162	59,638	75,669	105,884	138,594
Sales from breweries and brewers' ware- houses .....	22,606,732	20,874,503	6,410,474	10,936,751	6,724,222	7,813,741	9,558,801	10,056,562
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer ..	23,296,277	21,626,073	6,712,468	11,891,442	7,466,670	8,578,560	10,402,294	10,976,774
Sales to other provinces .....	1,650,344	1,360,366	394,722	1,444,135	1,467,854	1,148,273	1,440,440	1,525,628
Export sales .....	3,410	3,396	10,569	63,207	143,182	8,850	-	554,997
TOTAL .....	1,653,754	1,363,762	405,291	1,507,342	1,611,036	1,157,123	1,440,440	2,080,625



Sales of native wine were as follows:

Sales	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5 (5 Months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales to wineries .....	737,673	557,645	219,645	390,106	442,754	568,109	589,577	806,684
Sales to the Board .....	675,551	637,521	404,102	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631	1,337,153
Total Ontario sales ....	1,413,224	1,195,166	623,747	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208	2,143,837
Sales to other provinces .	1,014,810	1,159,010	546,738	1,443,320	931,428	982,957	1,183,762	1,346,094
Export sales .....	4,520	2,483	3,807	35,041	792	562	174	14,774
TOTAL .....	2,432,554	2,356,659	1,174,292	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144	3,504,705

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown in Table 1.

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Accrued Tax \$	Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Accrued Tax \$
1924	238,990	28,694	1931	357,732	58,074
1925	145,346	21,000	1932	306,169	49,284
1926	238,182	23,918	1933	281,107	39,376
1927	240,400	52,095	1934	262,479	42,255
1928	161,312	50,317	1935	277,099	45,101
1929	357,292	67,049	1936	280,173	43,239
1930	385,966	62,813	1937	308,515	49,231

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1)

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Fiscal Year	Tax \$
1924	485,470	1931	440,184
1925	444,979	1932	355,452
1926	474,190	1933	398,729
1927	452,078	1934	386,634
1928	117,120 +	1935	445,066
1929	547,428	1936	459,035
1930	531,967	1937	x

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta

Sales	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1929-30
	Imperial Gallons							
Beer, Ale and Stout ...	3,000,000	3,031,000	2,935,000	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000	4,277,500
Wines .....	115,000	127,000	127,000	101,500	101,500	143,600	163,000	203,000
Spirits .....	210,000	108,000	108,000	87,500	85,000	109,300	148,000	195,700
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc. ....)	1,230	1,215	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,990	2,100	2,650
Sales of Malt Liquors (2) by Brewers of Alberta	2,980,000	3,031,000	2,871,000	2,495,000	2,587,000	2,844,000	3,521,500	4,256,000
Exported to other (3) provinces .....	35,275	54,025	4,000	15,000	14,500	40,000	360,000	700,000

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10. (2) Approximate - based on the amount of gallonage tax collected by the Board. (3) Not subject to gallonage tax. + January - March, 1928.

x See note (x), page 13.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Wines and Spirits</b>							
Spirits, Rye whiskey, Bourbon whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	6,561,261.29	5,517,651.48	4,812,106.60	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,78
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters ..	114,341.35	97,195.50	90,907.65	106,623.30	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,45
Total .....	6,675,602.64	5,614,846.98	4,903,014.25	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,24
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy .....	119,869.05	113,670.85	115,119.20	106,397.65	110,065.25	171,931.43	295,79
Clarets and Sauternes .....	13,458.68	14,056.10	15,292.65	17,666.70	25,695.25	42,834.05	149,65
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .....	33,850.90	31,035.30	37,803.52	43,690.30	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,65
Total .....	167,178.63	158,762.25	168,215.37	167,754.65	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,45
<b>British Empire Wines</b>							
British Columbia ....	491,172.90	431,334.60	433,166.00	370,841.30	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,24
Australia .....	156,307.50	140,137.10	110,164.00	60,894.52	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,71
Ontario .....	11,748.40	15,820.65	11,367.10	11,804.70	15,705.40	36,207.23	45,27
South Africa .....	44,274.70	34,742.38	46,474.60	43,814.05	33,390.60	4,951.25	
Total .....	703,503.50	622,034.73	601,171.70	487,354.57	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,22
<b>Oriental Liquors .....</b>	198,065.85	167,860.10	209,662.10	193,493.75	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,29
<b>Malt Liquors</b>							
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout							
To Licensees .....	3,142,319.15	2,908,479.30	2,687,124.70	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,774
To Permit Holders ..	1,753,819.53	1,612,270.65	1,539,029.55	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,005
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale .....	19,205.80	4,968.95	6,745.95	15,649.00	60,615.45	167,899.00	
British (Imported) Ale and Stout .....	87,088.25	80,213.90	80,971.25	90,227.55	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,498
Total .....	5,002,432.73	4,605,932.80	4,313,871.45	3,836,796.95	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,379,278
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	12,746,783.35	11,169,436.86	10,195,934.87	9,262,102.11	8,607,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,422

+ Includes Christmas Hampers, \$17,920.00.



DOMINION REVENUE.

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sale tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1938.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties 1/ \$	Excise Taxes 2/		Excise Duties on Malt 1/ \$	Customs Duties 3/ \$	Total Dominion Revenue 4/ \$
		Domestic \$	Imports \$			
1913	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
1914	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
1915	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,318,150
1916	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
1917	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
1918	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
1919	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,538,696	9,999,985
1920	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
1922	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
1923	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
1932	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
1933	7,503,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934	7,411,390 5/	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014
1935	9,299,072 5/	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	23,790,383
1936	7,810,341 5/	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	20,946,576
1937	8,706,946 5/	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	22,901,664
1938	10,207,435 5/	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	26,086,320

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to \$2.40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per proof gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per proof gallon except to licensed bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932 it was reduced to \$7.00 per proof gallon. On March 22, 1933, the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$7.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits, 27 cents; soap, etc. 15 cents. On May 2, 1936 the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$1.50.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934 was at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and crushed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Excise duties are now as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00.+ Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond, applicable in each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon.

+ Reduced to \$4.00 per proof gallon on March 23, 1935; Canadian brandy \$3.00 per proof gallon on May 2, 1936.



(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$1.50 per proof gallon.

(b) Used in the production of perfums or perfumed spirits, \$1.50 per proof gallon.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents per proof gallon.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents per proof gallon.

On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$1.50 per proof gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, no excise duty since May 2, 1936. On Canadian brandy the rate is \$3.00 per proof gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer - (a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt - (a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.  
(b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.  
(c) Malt imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup - (a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.  
(b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 70 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920 and was thirty cents per gallon. It was repealed in May, 1921, but re-imposed in May, 1922 at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon.

The excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August, 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May 1921. On October 13, 1932 the duty on spirits imported under the British Preferential Tariff was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon, and on March 23, 1935 to \$5.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax, Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturers' sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.; 1936 increased to 8 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933 - 1938 these totals were made up as follows:

Non-Potable Spirits		Potable Spirits		Malt Liquor	
1933 .....	\$ 881,029	1933 .....	\$ 6,320,346	1933 .....	\$ 302,539
1934 .....	\$ 843,407	1934 .....	\$ 6,333,106	1934 .....	\$ 234,877
1935 .....	\$ 946,655	1935 .....	\$ 7,208,507	1935 .....	\$ 1,143,910
1936 .....	\$ 950,031	1936 .....	\$ 6,451,550	1936 .....	\$ 408,760
1937 .....	\$ 725,474	1937 .....	\$ 7,591,195	1937 .....	\$ 390,277
1938 .....	\$ 733,772	1938 .....	\$ 9,110,455	1938 .....	\$ 363,208

#### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1938 there were over 28 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-1938.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. Gal.	Gal.		Pf. Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1923	3,828,878	26,902,066	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1924	4,441,895	44,080,490	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250

(1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, calendar years 1919-36.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1920	515,280		(3,499,881) (2)
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985) (1)
1922	756,520		(2,707,960) (2)
1923	858,651	1933	(1,920,587) (1)
1924	1,144,559		(2,718,530) (2)
1926	2,725,745	1934	(3,690,994) (1)
1927	2,731,748		(3,292,643) (2)
1928	4,351,123	1935	(2,559,505) (1)
1929	6,162,774		(2,666,524) (2)
1930	5,718,354	1936	(1,630,393) (1)
			(2,750,293) (2)

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-38.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manufactures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Redistillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Warehoused	Spirits and Fuel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,826	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	1,036	1,040,833	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,537	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,563	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,957,011	137,754	13,940,893	13,904,316	35,727	848	2	13,940,893

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-38.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Warehouse at Beginning of the Year including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption +	Exported in Bond	Used in Bonded Factories	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redistillation	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	1,603,889	454,951	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	1,072,397	442,135	2,384,588	1,460,721	8,175,616
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	192,327	1,057,035	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,677,289	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	315,213	1,366,483	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924	8,718,502	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	875,699	1,244,249	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	11,691,495	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	803,535	1,053,472	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	12,797,796	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,746,259	12,797,796
1927	16,400,401	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	571,791	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	21,767,997	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929	30,846,797	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,276	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,797
1930	39,851,290	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	41,940,409	11,125,524	102,960	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,088,844	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	42,477,858	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	2,276,137	1,082,046	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858
1933	40,065,271	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	1,991,994	905,505	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,065,271
1934	36,997,429	6,172,867	8,522	933,946	2,478,975	827,699	3,133,602	1,516,504	36,997,429
1935	34,188,848	8,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	2,215,332	813,388	3,567,168	1,891,767	34,188,848
1936	30,140,082	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	3,006,544	866,974	3,816,606	2,194,533	30,140,082
1937	29,216,222	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	5,280,885	908,970	4,745,476	2,343,876	29,216,222



TABLE 7 - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920 - 38.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total †
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,735	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,242,518	11,360,213	11,176,838	31,636	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	974,329	1,105,706	875,759	57,040	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	1,011,964	1,162,794	912,436	116,765	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	913,994	1,038,004	765,187	160,552	112,265	1,038,004

† Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2,075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 4 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off; in 1935, 20,362 gallons written off; in 1936, 22,077 gallons written off; in 1937, 9,583 gallons written off.

#### Imports and Exports.

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-38.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563†	7,209,119†	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440†	6,911,081†	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,305,245†	6,259,438†	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100

† The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. Imports in the fiscal years 1935-8 particularly from the United Kingdom, are consequently lower than would otherwise be the case.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920 - 38.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113†	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030†	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249†	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181†	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344†	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678†	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470

† Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-- 38.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45†	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238†	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45†	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54†	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462†	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141†	928	-	-	107	1,309

† Proof gallons.



APPARENT CONSUMPTION.

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-38.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	975,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,305,245	141	4,734,678	3,493,586

\* Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years, 1920-38.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,700	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,195	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	974,329	51,887	-	57,093,342
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	1,011,964	112,902	-	60,193,443
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	913,994	156,053	-	67,161,168

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921 - 38.

Year ended March 31	NATIVE		IMPORTED		Apparent Consumption Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,938	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,037	3,162,424
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943

### STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-37, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-37. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20 - 39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 is no longer applicable. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.



TABLE 14. - CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

A. Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,621	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,234	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	2,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	43
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924	16,258	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,149
1936	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073	1,018
1937	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142	1,437

† The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.



B.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-37.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19

C.

Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-37.

1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	309	856	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	33	219	193	382	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	957	713	205	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-

C. Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-37 - Concluded.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849		734	1,018	28	7

TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921 - 37.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926	2,875	217	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16 - 20 and 21 - 39 in the year 1931 and as estimated for the years 1932-7.

	M a l e		F e m a l e	
	16 - 20	21 - 39	16 - 20	21 - 39
1931	516,673	1,506,148	507,156	1,399,228
1932	523,777 x	1,527,452 x	513,110 x	1,428,471 x
1933	527,263 x	1,544,952 x	517,763 x	1,449,002 x
1934	522,787 x	1,578,991 x	512,478 x	1,486,723 x
1935	522,683 x	1,608,494 x	512,000 x	1,519,676 x
1936	522,731 x	1,636,326 x	512,843 x	1,549,779 x
1937	535,404x	1,666,791 x	525,136 x	1,581,792 x

x Expected population based on ages in 1931 and mortality tables.



### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due, also, to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may effect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.



A. TABLE 17. - Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism, 1921 - 1936.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921)†	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism												Canada	
		Canada (Registra- tion Area as of 1921)†	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcohol- ism to total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attri- buted to Alcohol	
1921 - M.	36,411	78		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10			
F.	31,311	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1			
T.	67,722	82	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11			
1922 M.	37,044	89		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15			
F.	31,984	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-			
T.	69,028	92	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15			
1923 M.	37,517	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11			
F.	32,665	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3			
T.	70,182	123	0.18	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14			
1924 M.	35,415	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24			
F.	30,782	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3			
T.	66,197	125	0.19	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27			
1925 M.	35,681	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20			
F.	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1			
T.	66,477	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21			
1926 M.	37,747	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	186	
F.	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	22	
T.	70,203	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	208	
1927 M.	37,438	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	213	
F.	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	16	
T.	69,117	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	229	
1928 M.	39,444	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	202	
F.	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	19	
T.	72,425	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	221	
1929 M.	41,685	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	224	
F.	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	23	
T.	76,294	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	247	
1930 M.	40,285	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	167	
F.	33,076	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	19	
T.	73,361	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	186	
1931 M.	38,462	106		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	137	
F.	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,988	9	
T.	70,030	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	146	
1932 M.	38,879	99		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	122	
F.	32,410	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	14	
T.	71,289	110	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	136	
1933 M.	38,270	74		-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	83	
F.	32,062	11		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	15	
T.	70,332	85	0.12	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	98	
1934 M.	38,422	87		1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	109	
F.	31,231	9		-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	11	
T.	69,653	96	0.14	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,582	120	
1935 M.	40,046	103		1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	144	
F.	32,682	10		-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	15	
T.	72,728	113	0.16	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	159	
1936 M.	41,272	122		3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	168	
F.	23,925	12		-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	17	
T.	75,197	134	0.18	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	185	

† The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926 - 36 are shown in the last two columns.

Note: M. - Male, F. - Female, T. - Total.

Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1921 - 1936.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
2 - Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
3 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
4 - Total	164		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
5 - Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211		6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
6 - Total	158	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
7 - Total	215	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
8 - Total	195	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
9 - Total	199	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
10 - Total	174	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
11 - Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
12 - Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
13 - Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
14 - Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
15 - Total	232	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	12	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	220	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
16 - Total	243	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not " "	230	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30

x Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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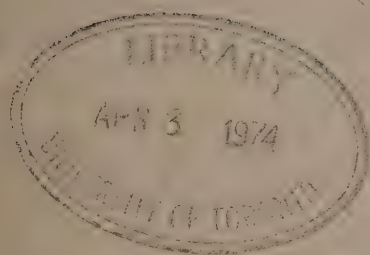
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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



OTTAWA  
1939

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OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licenses to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.



In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising a revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance

is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. The province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the



supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney-General.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1919, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Spirits must be purchased under a permit. Beer and wine may be purchased without a permit. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization, entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.



(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expense of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

#### QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc., holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has by a by-law requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining room of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

## ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' warehouses, wineries and branch retail sales offices or wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five

per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's warehouse.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons 21 years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

I.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

#### MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys



borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From Government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government stores for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell directly to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued in respect to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of

this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

By druggists or physicians, under permits, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

#### ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board only. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Government Liquor Stores (liquor of all kinds).

Beer Parlours (beer only).

Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.



(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc., are 25 cents.

#### SALES BY LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. Data on such sales are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquors sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control.

			Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
			Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia - August 18 - September 30	1930		621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,41	
	1931		4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,81	
	1932		3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,99	
	1933		2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,26	
	1934		2,918,612	3,419	369,343	25,007	394,35	
	14 Months ended November 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 (1)	697,24	
	Year ended November 30	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 (2)	996,03	
	1937		4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,99	
	1938		4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,81	
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31	1928		3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,92	
	1929		4,511,565	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,49	
	1930		4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,30	
	1931		3,735,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,06	
	1932		2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,54	
	1933		2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,25	
	1934		2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,57	
	1935		2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,76	
	1936		2,695,359	19,823	782,742	-	782,74	
	1937		3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,71	
		1938		3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,76
	Quebec - Year ended April 30	1922		15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,91
1923			19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,75	
1924			19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,37	
1925			17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,18	
1926			19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,49	
1927			22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,00	
1928			24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,68	
1929			27,007,470	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,26	
1930			27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,61	
1931			22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,18	
1932			17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,33	
1933			12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,77	
1934			11,570,605	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,53	
1935			11,688,510	1,677,350	6,209,100	-	6,209,10	
1936			12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,40	
1937			14,883,171	1,796,414	5,487,018	-	5,487,01	
	1938		17,027,104	1,949,083	6,221,313	-	6,221,31	
Ontario - June 1 - October 31	1927		17,523,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,15	
	1928		48,995,591	335,692	7,328,098	881,472	8,209,56	
	1929		55,360,570	943,333	9,681,449	989,457	10,650,90	
	1930		52,233,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,62	
	1931		45,355,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,17	
	1932		36,099,562	84,357	6,652,420	646,639	7,299,05	
	1933		30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,35	
	1934		27,752,675 (3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,84	
	November 1 - March 31	1935	8,110,539 (4)	920,386	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,29	
	Year ended March 31	1936	18,530,653 (4)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,81	
		1937	20,753,363 (4)	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,66	
		1938	22,330,002 (4)	3,381,789	9,892,537	556,579	10,450,16	

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

(3) Of this amount \$3,979,321.80 was sold from the liquor stores and \$8,772,853.60 from breweries and brewers' warehouses. In addition sale of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses from July 24 to October 31 totalled \$8,340,981.65, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years.

(4) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following: -

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Warehouses (exclusive of of any charge for containers)		Sales of Native Wines direct Customers from Native Wine Sa Offices and, where permitted, from Winery Premises.	
		\$		\$	
November 1 - March 31	1935	9,317,288.88		557,199.10	
	1936	29,396,420.28		1,407,972.97	
	1937	31,621,194.25		1,660,637.35	
	1938	26,289,136.05		1,886,530.27	

TABLE 1 - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenues from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
		\$	\$	\$			
Manitoba -	Year ended August 31	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	September - April 30	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	Year ended April 30	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
		1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
		1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
		1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
		1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
		1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
		1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
		1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
		1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
		1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
		1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
		1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,639	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363	
Saskatchewan -	Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
		1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
		1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
		1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
		1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
		1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
		1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
		1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
		1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
		1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
		1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
		1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
		1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	Alberta -	June 1 - December 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255
Year ended December 31		1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
		1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
		1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
January 1 - March 31		1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
Year ended March 31		1929	6,551,523	653,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
		1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
		1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,733,954	148,572	1,882,526
		1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
		1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	95,039	1,412,179
		1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
		1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
		1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
		1937	7,660,709 (x)	167,268	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271 (x)	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954	
British Columbia -	June 15, 1921-March 31,	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	Year ended March 31	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
		1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
		1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
		1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
		1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
		1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
		1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
		1930	16,408,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
		1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
		1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,295,239	128,622	3,423,861
		1933	8,607,217	183,225	2,224,873	96,362	2,321,235
		1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
		1935	10,195,935	134,360	3,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
		1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
		1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
		1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,528	4,095,155

On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the Breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in 1937 and 1938, respectively, liquor amounted to \$2,637,708 and \$2,998,370 and beer to \$8,978,001 and \$4,195,931.



Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Sales	1937-8	1936-7	1935-6(1)	1934-5(2)	1933-4	1932-3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	1,627.25	1,608.50	2,084.75	3,001.25	5,193.00	6,636.
Spirits .....	2,385,079.83	2,142,461.24	1,641,167.65	1,171,158.95	752,390.20	822,502.
Wines .....	399,144.19	353,802.66	418,479.70	631,709.05	464,434.40	332,502.
Beer .....	1,899,009.80	2,150,700.03	1,769,912.45	2,000,888.95	1,696,445.45	1,647,022.
Miscellaneous .....	40.18	50.16	46.93	77.17	148.70	264.
TOTAL .....	4,684,901.25	4,648,422.59	3,831,691.48	3,806,835.37	2,918,611.75	2,808,728.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	93	90	134	164	240	2
<u>Spirits</u>						
Brandy .....	4,012	3,741	2,658	1,985	1,118	1,3
Gin .....	43,952	43,733	33,622	20,678	10,152	9,4
Rum .....	50,622	42,597	32,514	16,922	9,494	12,1
Whiskey .....	54,927	46,451	36,018	27,194	15,780	14,7
Liqueurs .....	351	361	576	784	417	5
TOTAL .....	153,864	136,683	105,388	67,563	36,961	38,0
Wines .....	109,843	95,127	143,396	231,135	164,935	108,5
Cider .....	7,014	6,786	4,140	4,585	3,705	2,5
TOTAL .....	116,857	101,913	147,536	235,720	168,640	111,0
<u>Beers</u>						
Imported .....	7,991	8,558	7,082	8,617	8,083	7,9
Western .....	291,368	339,153	253,126	268,130	203,457	181,2
Halifax .....	713,607	787,238	677,807	780,754	685,456	685,2
TOTAL .....	1,012,966	1,134,949	938,015	1,057,501	896,996	874,3

(1) Dec. 1, 1935 - Nov. 30, 1936.

(2) Oct. 1, 1934 - Nov. 30, 1935.

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

	1937-8	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	39,777.65	35,563.95	29,763.40	21,836.70	37,575.50	39,868.25	18,759.
Spirits .....	2,151,067.59	2,083,668.37	1,498,218.34	1,311,264.05	1,314,681.75	1,321,736.73	1,717,876.
Wine .....	326,091.59	332,972.04	335,031.59	342,138.99	294,022.19	186,034.28	182,410.
Beer .....	1,007,279.45	1,082,595.72	832,794.90	700,629.60	649,623.37	628,892.90	874,762.

(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1937-8	1938-7	1935-8	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Wines</b>								
Alcohol .....	262,912.2	178,752.5		50,169.5	42,035.5	35,557.9	46,550.6	66,641.6
White Whiskey .....	153,247.8	112,575.9	212,082.7					
Brandies and Cognacs ..	67,096.7	55,260.5	44,648.3	39,315.2	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,025.1	136,153.8
Gins .....	298,565.5	x 245,608.8	228,747.3	168,355.4	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,155.7	217,119.6
		/ 19,325.2)						
Irish Whiskies .....	623.4	591.6	589.2	548.2	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7	2,228.0
Liqueurs .....	5,614.4	4,958.6	4,406.1	3,978.7	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557.0	13,180.9
Rums .....	22,609.8	20,401.4	18,328.8	13,270.1	13,378.1	16,286.3	23,116.5	27,812.0
Rye Whiskies .....	74,819.4	70,824.3	65,685.0	54,161.8	54,308.0	55,187.7	72,584.3	110,064.9
Scotch Whiskies .....	294,926.7	x 77,631.2)	227,607.2	185,826.7	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9	288,302.5
		/ 189,238.8)						
Miscellaneous .....	2,250.6	2,065.5	2,065.5	2,168.6	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,415.4	4,405.3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,162,666.5</b>	<b>975,234.1</b>	<b>802,160.1</b>	<b>517,774.2</b>	<b>487,324.8</b>	<b>504,045.6</b>	<b>692,270.2</b>	<b>865,858.6</b>
<b>Beers</b>								
Champagnes .....	8,538.2	8,474.3	7,944.2	16,965.9	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3	35,074.0
Clarets .....	16,658.9	16,300.5	16,621.0	19,192.5	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7	50,839.5
Sauternes .....	29,325.7	29,614.7	30,901.6	36,535.4	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8	116,555.0
Ports .....	301,850.3	x 225,792.8)	298,231.6	358,715.2	350,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0	548,784.5
		/ 87,026.4)						
Sherries .....	387,429.6	x 343,301.5	392,100.4	441,220.9	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0	412,785.0
		/ 41,871.9)						
Burgundies .....	11,897.2	15,230.8	11,848.6	13,701.7	17,494.7	25,333.2	31,056.2	42,759.6
Vermouths .....	12,761.2	13,535.7	14,690.1	18,503.2	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4	60,464.4
Miscellaneous .....	74,792.8	67,406.0	76,497.3	74,811.4	76,906.6	75,203.7	82,281.4	87,141.2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>843,253.9</b>	<b>826,354.6</b>	<b>848,824.8</b>	<b>979,746.2</b>	<b>844,133.4</b>	<b>856,734.5</b>	<b>1,131,757.8</b>	<b>1,351,183.2</b>

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows: -

Fiscal year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922 .....	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,585	467,135	241,680	168,717	794,234
1923 .....	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924 .....	25,238,555	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	496,111	311,536	763,944
1925 .....	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,968	537,898	448,840	785,786
1926 .....	25,511,627	16,334,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 .....	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,874	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 .....	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,888	369,706	1,055,938
1929 .....	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	958,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 .....	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 .....	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 .....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 .....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,129,729	819,780
1934 .....	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,553	782,755
1935 .....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936 .....	18,184,161	13,447,892	1,198,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 .....	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 .....	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,229,668	4,458,086	1,102,793

x Canadian

/ Imported

(d) Ontario: Analysis of Sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Year ending March 31, 1938 \$	Year ending March 31, 1937 \$	Year ending March 31, 1936 \$	Year ending March 31, 1935 \$	Five Months ending March 31, 1935 \$	Five Months ending March 31, \$
Domestic Spirits .....	13,825,094.49	12,266,537.33	10,756,171.98	9,593,656.77	4,338,479.50	4,252,38
Imported Spirits .....	5,690,553.47	5,187,489.91	4,509,792.45	4,393,080.25	1,931,670.40	2,330,24
Domestic Wines .....	1,470,894.70	1,445,688.80	1,582,489.95	2,274,680.35	984,454.25	994,52
Imported Wines .....	621,414.71	644,276.72	586,593.33	642,977.13	330,484.70	286,58
Domestic Beers .....	1,136,143.25	1,114,811.45	1,219,758.15	1,711,408.94	490,814.89	492,68
Imported Beers .....	85,901.75	78,563.50	75,362.30	86,274.80	34,685.50	31,89
Total sales from Liquor Stores.....	22,830,002.37	20,733,367.71	18,530,658.16	18,702,078.24	8,110,589.24	8,388,33
F. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer, exclusive of container value) ...	26,289,136.05	23,715,895.69	22,009,099.86	16,943,777.83	6,975,854.18	2,845,19
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) ..	1,886,530.27	1,660,637.35	1,407,932.97	1,105,935.66	557,199.10	387,60
TOTAL .....	51,005,668.69	46,108,900.75	41,947,690.99	36,749,791.73	15,643,642.52	11,621,13
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	1,239,164	1,095,546	948,634	640,770	301,049	268,81
Imported Spirits .....	327,971	298,925	245,550	206,078	90,477	108,58
Domestic Wines .....	704,834	670,783	649,547	930,697	399,984	409,97
Imported Wines .....	69,071	71,747	68,796	76,666	39,836	34,26
Domestic Beers .....	702,741	689,545	751,570	987,674	301,994	262,23
Imported Beers .....	23,057	20,869	19,836	22,868	9,120	8,59
Total sales from Liquor Stores ....	3,066,838	2,847,415	2,633,933	2,864,753	1,142,460	1,092,26
B. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer) ..	25,096,435	22,606,732	20,874,503	15,086,910	6,410,474	2,260,31
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) ..	861,846	737,673	557,645	447,194	219,645	162,55
TOTAL .....	29,025,119	26,191,820	24,116,081	18,398,857	7,772,579	3,515,14

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario during the years ending October 31, 1931-34; the five months ending March 31, 1935, and the years ending March 31, 1936, 1937 and 1938.

	Year ending March 31, 1938 Gallons	Year ending March 31, 1937 Gallons	Year ending March 31, 1936 Gallons	5 Months ending March 31, 1935 Gallons	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934 Gallons	Year ending Oct. 31, 1933 Gallons	Year ending Oct. 31, 1932 Gallons	Year ending Oct 19 Gall
Sales from Liquor Stores'								
Stock .....	686,716	668,137	730,535	291,430	896,529	682,810	689,150	7
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	16,025	21,408	21,035	10,564	58,162	59,638	75,669	1
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	25,096,435	22,606,732	20,874,503	6,410,474	10,936,751	6,724,222	7,313,741	9.5
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....	25,799,176	23,296,277	21,626,073	6,712,468	11,891,442	7,466,670	8,578,560	10.4
Sales to other provinces .....	1,905,459	1,650,544	1,360,366	594,722	1,444,135	1,467,854	1,143,273	1.4
Export sales .....	3,619	3,410	3,396	10,569	65,207	143,132	8,850	
TOTAL .....	1,909,078	1,653,754	1,363,762	405,291	1,507,342	1,611,036	1,157,123	1.4



Sales of native wine were as follows:

Sales	1937-8	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5 (5 Months)	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales at wineries .....	861,846	737,673	557,645	219,645	390,106	442,754	568,109	589,577
Sales to the Board .....	690,635	675,551	637,521	404,102	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,267	1,511,631
Total Ontario sales .....	1,552,481	1,413,224	1,195,166	623,747	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,376	2,101,208
Sales to other provinces .....	1,111,769	1,014,810	1,159,010	546,738	1,443,320	931,428	982,957	1,183,762
Export sales .....	3,581	4,520	2,483	3,807	35,041	792	562	174
TOTAL .....	2,667,831	2,432,554	2,356,659	1,174,292	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895	3,285,144

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown in Table 1.

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Accrued Tax \$	Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Accrued Tax \$
1924	236,990	28,694	1931	357,732	58,074
1925	145,346	21,000	1932	306,169	49,294
1926	238,132	23,918	1933	281,107	39,376
1927	240,400	52,095	1934	262,479	42,255
1928	161,312	50,317	1935	277,099	45,101
1929	357,292	67,049	1936	280,173	43,239
1930	385,966	62,812	1937	308,515	49,231
			1938	352,081	61,214

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board during these years are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1)

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Fiscal Year	Tax \$
1924	435,470	1931	440,184
1925	444,979	1932	355,452
1926	474,190	1933	398,729
1927	452,078	1934	386,634
1928	117,120 +	1935	445,066
1929	547,428	1936	459,035
1930	531,967	1937	x

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta  
(Imperial Gallons)

Sales	1937-8	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1
Beer, Ale and Stout .....	3,147,000	3,000,000	3,031,000	2,935,000	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000	3,542,000
Whisky .....	108,900	115,000	127,000	127,000	101,500	101,500	143,600	163,000
Spirits .....	102,300	210,000	108,000	108,000	87,500	85,000	109,300	148,000
Cognac (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.) ....	2,108	1,230	1,215	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,990	2,100
Sales of Malt Liquors by Brewers of Alberta .....	3,127,000	2,980,000	3,031,000	2,871,000	2,495,000	2,587,000	2,844,000	3,521,500
Imported to other provinces	27,000	35,275	54,025	4,000	15,000	14,500	40,000	360,000

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10.  
January - March, 1928.  
See note (x), page 13.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1937-8	1936-7	1935-6	1934-5	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2	1930-
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>								
Spirits, Rye whiskey								
Bourbon whiskey,								
Brandy, Gin, Rum,								
Alcohol .....	7,299,648.92	6,561,261.29	5,517,651.49	4,812,106.60	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15	6,179,772.75	7,898,79
Liqueurs: Cocktails,								
Vermouth, Bitters ....	127,086.20	114,341.35	97,195.50	90,907.65	106,623.30	112,092.45	157,915.03	213,45
Total .....	7,426,735.12	6,675,602.64	5,614,846.98	4,903,014.25	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60	6,337,687.78	8,112,24
Port, Sherry and								
Still Burgundy .....	126,298.15	119,869.05	113,670.85	115,119.20	106,397.65	110,065.25	171,931.43	295,79
Clarets and								
Sauternes .....	12,808.70	13,458.68	14,056.10	15,292.65	17,666.70	25,695.25	42,834.05	37,71
Champagne and								
Sparkling Wines .....	37,530.65	33,850.90	31,035.30	37,803.52	43,690.30	52,645.75	93,045.20	149,65
Total .....	176,637.50	167,173.63	158,762.25	168,215.37	167,754.65	188,406.25	307,810.68	445,45
<u>British Empire Wines</u>								
British Columbia .....	515,793.60	491,172.90	431,334.60	433,166.00	370,841.30	258,456.95	309,983.80	322,24
Australia .....	145,282.50	156,307.50	140,137.10	110,164.00	60,894.52	46,423.40	43,983.70	37,71
Ontario .....	9,524.70	11,748.40	15,820.65	11,367.10	11,804.70	15,705.40	36,297.23	45,27
South Africa .....	63,880.15	44,274.70	34,742.38	46,474.60	43,814.05	33,590.60	4,951.25	
Total .....	734,480.95	703,503.50	622,034.73	601,171.70	487,354.57	353,976.35	395,125.98	405,22
<u>Oriental Liquors</u> .....	178,189.50	198,065.85	167,860.10	209,662.10	193,493.75	185,937.55	251,775.70	375,29
<u>Malt Liquors</u>								
B.C. Beer, Ale and								
Stout								
To Licensees .....	3,453,936.60	3,142,319.15	2,908,479.30	2,687,124.70	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70	2,470,184.20	2,850,77
To Permit Holders ...	2,012,618.19	1,755,319.53	1,612,270.65	1,539,029.55	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30	1,684,139.75	2,310,00
Eastern Canadian								
Beer and Ale .....	37,955.70	19,205.80	4,968.95	6,745.95	15,649.00	60,615.45	167,899.00	
British (Imported)								
Ale and Stout .....	89,605.25	87,088.25	80,213.90	80,971.25	90,227.55	101,020.50	139,319.30	218,45
Total .....	5,594,115.74	5,002,432.73	4,605,932.80	4,313,871.45	3,836,796.95	3,426,436.95	4,461,542.25	5,279,27
TOTAL .....	14,110,158.81	12,746,783.35	11,169,436.86	10,195,934.87	9,262,102.11	8,607,316.70	11,753,942.39	14,735,41

+ Includes Christmas Hampers, \$17,920.00.

DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sale tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1913-1939.

	Excise Duties 1/	Excise Taxes 2/		Excise Duties on Malt 1/	Customs Duties 3/	Total Dominion Revenue 4/
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
3	9,602,118	-	-	1,859,125	9,097,715	20,558,958
4	9,168,346	-	-	2,007,051	9,485,612	20,661,009
5	8,849,384	-	-	2,616,288	8,852,478	20,518,150
6	8,798,854	-	-	2,689,300	7,488,454	18,976,608
7	9,989,782	-	-	2,367,902	5,462,155	17,819,839
8	11,567,013	-	-	1,791,481	4,050,177	17,408,671
9	6,983,497	-	-	1,477,792	1,533,696	9,999,985
0	9,026,743	-	-	2,101,939	5,845,657	16,974,339
1	5,841,764	8,703,177	7,979,999	2,468,475	15,291,747	40,285,162
2	6,276,430	2,078,041	1,197,887	2,628,995	11,518,439	23,699,792
3	8,042,688	2,771,833	4,896	2,549,600	12,288,103	25,657,120
4	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,280,057	13,071,977	30,202,110
5	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
6	11,036,718	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
7	14,117,930	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,088
8	13,495,632	6,491,576	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,008
9	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
0	13,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1	12,198,772	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,871
2	8,539,789	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,206
3	7,502,914 5/	5,167,972	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
4	7,411,390 5/	4,931,933	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,482,014
5	9,299,072 5/	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	23,790,383
6	7,810,341 5/	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	20,946,576
7	8,706,946 5/	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	22,901,664
8	10,207,435 5/	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	26,086,320
9	10,184,403 5/	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,165,450

1/ Prior to 1914 the excise duty was at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon of proof spirits. In August 1914, the duty was raised to 40 and in May 1920 to \$4.40 per proof gallon. In May 1921 the excise duty was further increased to \$9.00 per proof gallon except to bonded manufacturers who still paid \$2.40. On October 13, 1932, it was reduced to \$7.00 per proof gallon. On March 22, 1933, the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$2.50; wine spirits, \$7.00; perfumery spirits, \$1.50; vinegar spirits, 27 cents; soap, etc., cents. On May 2, 1936, the rate in bonded factories was placed at \$1.50.

The excise duty on screened malt prior to July 1, 1934, was at the rate of 3 cents per pound and on imported malt (ground and shed) 5 cents per pound. The duty on malt liquor when made in whole or in part from substances other than malt was 15 cents per gallon.

In 1934 the Excise Act was amended and consolidated. Excise duties are now as follows:

Spirits Distilled in Canada - On every gallon of the strength of proof, \$7.00.<sup>+</sup> Rates on spirits used in bonded factories in the production of goods manufactured in bond, applicable in each case to every gallon of the strength of proof and in proportion for any water or less strength and for any quantity less than a gallon.

(a) Used in the manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations, \$1.50 per gallon.

(b) Used in the production of perfume or perfumed spirits, \$1.50 per proof gallon.

(c) Used in the production of vinegar, 27 cents per proof gallon.

(d) Used in the production of such chemical compositions as are from time to time approved by the Governor in Council, 15 cents per proof gallon.

Reduced to \$4.00 per proof gallon on March 23, 1935; Canadian brandy \$3.00 per proof gallon on May 2, 1936.



On spirits sold to druggists licensed under this Act and used exclusively in the preparation of prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, the rate is \$1.50 per proof gallon.

On spirits distilled from the juices of native fruits and used exclusively by registered wine manufacturers for the fortification of native wines under departmental regulations, no excise duty since May 2, 1936. On Canadian brandy the rate is \$3.00 per proof gallon.

Spirits Imported - Upon imported spirits when taken into a bonded factory, in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed upon every gallon of the strength of proof, 30 cents and in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon.

Beer -

- (a) Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, 22 cents per gallon.
- (b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 7 cents per gallon.

Malt -

- (a) Screened malt manufactured or produced in Canada, 6 cents per pound.
- (b) Malt imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 6 cents per pound.
- (c) Malt imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption, 8 cents per pound.

Malt Syrup -

- (a) Manufactured or produced in Canada, 10 cents per pound.
- (b) Imported into Canada and entered for consumption, 16 cents per pound.

2/ The Excise Tax was levied for the first time on February 12, 1915; it was a stamp tax and amounted to about five cents a quart.

In May, 1920, the tax on wines was revised to provide for payment of \$2.00 per gallon on wines containing more than 40% of proof spirits, thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

Effective May 10, 1921, the taxes were altered to thirty cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits, and \$3.00 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.

In September, 1923, the rates were changed to seven and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing not more than 40% of proof spirits and \$1.50 on champagne and all other sparkling wines; the latter was reduced to 75 cents per gallon effective April 19, 1934.

The impost was assessed against the Canadian manufacturer but did not affect imports since May, 1921.

The tax on ale, beer, porter and stout was first levied on May 19, 1920, and was thirty cents per gallon. It was repealed in May, 1921, but re-enacted in May, 1922, at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per gallon. It was again repealed on July 1, 1934.

The excise tax on beer applied to both domestic production and imports.

On June 2, 1931, a special Excise tax of 1% was imposed on importations; on April 7, 1932, this was increased to 3%; effective April 19, 1934, this was reduced to 1½% on goods imported which are entitled to entry under British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries.

3/ Customs duties on spirits have been as follows: Prior to the war \$2.40 per gallon of proof spirits; increased to \$3.00 in August, 1914; advanced to \$10.00 in May, 1921. On October 13, 1932, the duty on spirits imported under the British Preferential Tariff was reduced from \$10.00 to \$8.00 per gallon, and on March 23, 1935, to \$5.00 per gallon. Rates on beers and wines vary for different items and cannot be quoted in detail here.

4/ Exclusive of sales tax. Revenue from this source cannot be given separately. The rates of the tax on wholesale and manufacturers' sales have been as follows: 1920, 1 p.c.; 1921 increased to 3 p.c.; 1922 increased to 6 p.c.; 1924 reduced to 5 p.c.; 1927 reduced to 4 p.c.; 1928 reduced to 3 p.c.; 1929 reduced to 2 p.c.; 1930 reduced to 1 p.c.; 1931 increased to 4 p.c.; 1932 increased to 6 p.c.; 1936 increased to 8 p.c.

5/ For the fiscal years 1933-1939 these totals were made up as follows:

Non-Potable Spirits		Potable Spirits		Malt Liquor	
1933	\$ 881,029	1933	\$ 6,320,346	1933	\$ 302,559
1934	\$ 843,407	1934	\$ 6,333,108	1934	\$ 234,877
1935	\$ 946,655	1935	\$ 7,208,507	1935	\$ 1,145,910
1936	\$ 950,031	1936	\$ 6,451,550	1936	\$ 408,760
1937	\$ 725,474	1937	\$ 7,591,195	1937	\$ 390,277
1938	\$ 733,772	1938	\$ 9,110,455	1938	\$ 563,208
1939	\$ 748,551	1939	\$ 9,181,034	1939	\$ 254,818

#### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor goes into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1939, there were over 28 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-1939.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. Gal.	Gal.		Pf. Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1926	5,434,328	52,448,853
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1927	9,121,050	51,755,840
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1920	2,356,328	36,984,278	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1922	5,050,187	38,541,746	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1923	3,828,873	26,902,066	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1924	4,411,895	44,080,490	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1925	7,237,691	49,389,995	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
			1939	9,642,830	63,331,620

1) Includes non-potable as well as potable spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, calendar years 1919-1937.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334) (1)
1920	515,280		(3,499,881) (2)
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985) (1)
1922	756,520		(2,707,960) (2)
1923	858,651	1933	(1,920,587) (1)
1924	1,144,559		(2,718,530) (2)
1925	2,725,745	1934	(3,690,994) (1)
1926	2,731,748		(3,292,645) (2)
1927	4,351,123	1935	(2,559,505) (1)
1928	6,162,774		(2,666,524) (2)
1929	5,718,354	1936	(1,630,393) (1)
1930			(2,750,293) (2)
		1937	(3,481,884) (1)
			(2,283,989) (2)

) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.

TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-39.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manu- factures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Redis- tillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficien- cies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Tot
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,065,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,528,232	29,754	6,036	580,585	7,944
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,583	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559
1929	685,118	16,816,512	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	16,656	131	1,040,833	19,853
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,521	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	451,156	9,125
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	16,000	80	375,859	6,820
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	658,440	9,290
1937	658,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,925	12,091,019	143,833	71	-	12,234

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-39.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In warehouse at beginning of the year including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redis- tillation	In War at en Year i ing Tr
				Matured	Unmatured				
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,746,259	12,797
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,458,928	1,810,783	16,400
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,765
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,065	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,527	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,941
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,776
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,063
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,214
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701

+ Prior to 1922 separate figures for potable and non-potable spirits are not available.



TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920 - 1939.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Remaining in Warehouse	Total /
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1920	32,222	32,310	64,532	17,750	22,210	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	89,624	6,974	54,278	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	125,950	1,764	63,359	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	71,627	2,702	53,279	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	188,320	9,789	148,459	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	393,380	209,398	116,907	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	462,064	344,641	32,410	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	1,391,405	1,343,988	13,197	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	225,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	215,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	1,654,731	1,491,755	25,423	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	1,462,063	974,161	370,151	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,242,518	11,360,213	11,176,838	31,636	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	974,329	1,105,706	875,759	57,040	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	1,011,964	1,162,794	912,456	116,765	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	913,994	1,038,004	765,187	160,552	112,265	1,038,004
1939	112,265	776,260	888,525	675,909	124,523	86,093	888,525

/ Includes in 1924, 240 gallons written off; in 1929, 8,244 gallons written off; in 1930, 11,342 gallons written off and 99 gallons ships stores; in 1931, 2075 gallons ships stores; in 1932, 2,226 gallons ships stores; in 1933, 4 gallons written off, 1,507 gallons ships stores and 612 gallons removed to other ports; in 1934, 56 gallons written off; in 1935, 20,562 gallons written off; in 1936, 22,077 gallons written off; in 1937, 9,583 gallons written-off.

#### Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond.

Of course, no effort has been made to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor; and it is not possible to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-39.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,574,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,684	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	752,506	12,226,349	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563 /	7,209,119 /	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440 /	6,911,081 /	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925 /	6,259,438 /	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909 /	5,776,438 /	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377

/ The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. Imports in the fiscal years 1935-8 particularly from the United Kingdom, are consequently lower than would otherwise be the case.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-39.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921	901,014	2,287,894	795,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,229,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	8,277	28,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,533,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 /	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 /	16,961,621	404,939	435,546	39,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 /	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 /	16,296,877	51,887	53,548	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 /	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 /	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 /	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575

/ Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-39.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,868
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	845,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	78	597
1933	45 /	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 /	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 /	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 /	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 /	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 /	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 /	1,029	-	-	67	382

/ Proof gallons.

### APPARENT CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's great tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included non-potable as well as potable spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-39.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits /	Deduct Total Domestic Exports /	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	753,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	153,714	2,088,317
1923	729,673	315,213	1,192,123	67,283	339,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	303,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,585	1,855,459
1926	1,032,735	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,037,553	1,883,913
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,597,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,396,557	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,371	3,204,161
1929	2,316,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	133,889	1,911,534	3,668,224
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,558	3,874,590
1931	1,190,536	2,553,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,073,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,386	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,363
1934	933,946	2,473,975	713,016	1,238	2,551,020	1,573,663
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,717,312
1936	1,621,236	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,131	2,638,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,239,244	3,013,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,673	3,450,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,558	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,453,664

/ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows:  
Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1920-39.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quanti- ties placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,230,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,589,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,165,725
1926	52,443,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,597,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,325,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,312,444	4,110,698	634	61,862,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,431,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,352,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,024
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	874,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,073,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,136
1936	57,154,948	975,759	88,851	974,329	51,837	-	57,097,342
1937	60,708,148	912,436	97,725	1,011,964	112,902	-	60,193,445
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,773	913,994	156,053	-	67,151,168
1939	63,321,620	675,909	97,374	776,260	123,726	-	63,204,917

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-39.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E		I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native & Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)		Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.					
1921	242,719	714,938	2,906	712,074	954,593	
1922	409,913	384,211	797	385,414	793,327	
1923	523,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965	
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300	
1925	806,346	706,717	752	705,964	1,117,310	
1926	1,132,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124	
1927	1,482,636	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222	
1928	2,171,397	1,265,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577	
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682	
1930	3,420,261	1,365,521	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526	
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	13,573	1,071,324	4,480,297	
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797	
1933	2,478,337	634,082	45	634,037	3,112,424	
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,733	518,083	3,197,702	
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553	
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248	
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170	
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943	
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867	

STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-37, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-37. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20-39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 no longer applied. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate..

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.

TABLE 14.- CRIMINAL STATISTICS

A. /

Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences.

Year ended September 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,621	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,566	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	46,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	9,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	18,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,651	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,397	1,332	5,234	98,452	16,358	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	2,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	4
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,766	34,362	10,460	20
1922	16,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	35
1923	15,188	1,068	3,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	52
1924	16,258	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	60
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	72
1926	17,448	405	9,121	1,158	7,169	159,913	78,027	28,517	13,512	98
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	1,52
1928	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	2,10
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	1,79
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,35
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	98
1932	31,393	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	74
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	83
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	8,826	1,14
1935	33,531	247	26,327	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,643	10,073	1,01
1936	36,059	335	30,561	3,437	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,433	11,142	1,43
1937	37,148	460	32,858	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	12,442	1,87
1938	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	2,272	414,664	285,951	36,894		

/ The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.



Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-33.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,587	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	15,324	250	2,012	1,403	2,733	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	390
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,256	337	941
1904	18,395	298	2,544	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,238	242	1,101
1905	21,821	172	2,529	1,754	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,245
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,943	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,154
1907	27,902	144	2,975	2,013	5,503	8,959	4,612	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,343	10,477	3,639	1,313	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,734	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	133	3,151	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,239	1,985	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	233	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,112	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	8,863	12,735	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	71	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	3,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	3,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,732	2,302	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,133	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,909	2,327	53	-
1917	27,382	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	35	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,630	7,932	1,123	434	825	773	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,550	7,116	8,498	1,570	613	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,363	15,021	2,330	319	1,536	2,943	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,493	1,429	703	1,338	2,379	2	-
1922	25,043	162	1,492	1,038	7,103	10,063	1,623	616	1,603	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,592	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,340	384	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,333	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,943	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,311	1,343	363	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	29,317	163	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,471	437	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	132	2,053	1,597	7,000	14,334	1,393	613	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	8,752	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,753	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	3,228	17,620	1,930	794	1,810	2,993	42	-
1930	35,719	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	16,970	1,790	674	1,551	3,132	35	-
1931	29,143	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,029	160	1,191	2,272	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,911	10,388	1,022	319	909	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,175	8,724	737	136	589	1,063	13	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	344	609	1,781	21	4
1935	25,043	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,336	1,054	375	692	2,230	29	5
1936	23,433	559	2,221	2,137	5,332	12,049	1,135	413	735	2,724	21	3
1937	24,606	559	2,577	2,309	7,544	15,960	1,050	435	929	2,720	14	19
1938	26,194	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,535	1,286	443	932	3,053	17	10

Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-33.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1900	1,942	9	153	301	453	749	34	-	-	113	25	93
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	421	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	734	50	-	-	161	77	37
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	143	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	532	1,023	122	-	-	142	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	518	361	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	339	556	877	51	-	-	240	41	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	33	219	193	241	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	374	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	343	35	-
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	476	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	473	1,072	1,759	46	340	423	313	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	359	2,117	85	363	605	605	40	30
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	403	460	741	41	-
1914	5,371	72	660	365	392	2,328	166	404	551	794	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,031	2,013	124	373	573	446	27	-
1916	6,243	75	646	352	1,015	2,012	172	967	717	595	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	249	774	805	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	298	1,155	2,410	280	412	673	512	23	-
1919	7,783	37	479	367	1,479	3,352	175	453	456	597	6	-

Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-38 - Concluded.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,585	380	452	618	1,427	8	
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	582	907	1,394	2	
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	
1931	16,135	52	538	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	
1933	10,489	52	536	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	828	543	452	820	3	
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	
1936	10,073	37	653	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	
1937	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,733	849	734	1,018	874	28	
1938	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	

TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-38.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Conviction	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1921	2,064	225	2,289	6,799	1,129	7,928	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765
1922	1,970	219	2,189	7,112	957	8,069	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609
1923	2,403	231	2,634	6,191	936	7,127	2,226	323	2,549	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609
1924	2,331	272	2,603	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	363	2,530	2,357	132	2,489	14,432	1,826
1925	3,123	266	3,389	6,374	1,001	7,375	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035
1926	3,373	217	3,590	6,641	1,072	7,713	2,370	415	2,785	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055
1927	3,443	212	3,655	7,329	1,151	8,480	3,032	331	3,363	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013
1928	3,943	291	4,234	9,361	1,376	10,737	3,339	271	3,610	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200
1929	3,497	115	3,612	11,233	1,703	12,936	3,332	631	3,963	4,471	805	5,276	21,460	2,637
1930	3,710	143	3,853	12,713	1,627	14,340	4,430	431	4,861	4,651	109	4,760	25,797	2,660
1931	6,140	426	6,566	14,175	1,771	15,946	4,379	440	4,819	4,371	164	4,535	28,935	2,607
1932	3,171	448	3,619	11,311	1,151	12,462	3,101	245	3,346	3,029	209	3,238	28,131	3,202
1933	3,337	567	3,904	11,074	1,411	12,485	3,330	443	3,773	735	55	790	29,465	3,477
1934	3,703	421	4,124	11,471	1,301	12,772	3,173	473	3,646	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145
1935	3,333	437	3,770	13,933	1,273	15,206	3,013	442	3,455	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336
1936	6,150	413	6,563	13,935	2,319	16,254	3,371	574	3,945	2,340	152	2,492	32,639	3,370
1937	6,941	561	7,502	13,115	2,454	15,569	6,321	637	6,958	7,215	1,323	8,538	33,865	3,733
1938	6,111	761	6,872	22,113	2,372	24,485	7,333	738	8,071	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 in the year 1931 and as estimated for the years 1932-8.

	Male		Female	
	16 - 20	21 - 39	16 - 20	21 - 39
1931	516,673	1,500,148	507,156	1,399,228
1932	522,777 x	1,527,451 x	512,110 x	1,423,471 x
1933	527,263 x	1,544,931 x	517,763 x	1,449,002 x
1934	522,737 x	1,573,991 x	512,478 x	1,486,723 x
1935	522,693 x	1,593,124 x	512,000 x	1,519,676 x
1936	522,731 x	1,616,716 x	512,843 x	1,549,779 x
1937	555,404 x	1,661,701 x	525,136 x	1,581,792 x
1938	544,357 x	1,699,013 x	525,016 x	1,615,362 x

x Expected population based on g.c.s in 1931 and mortality tables.

### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may effect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.



A.

TABLE 17. - Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism, 1921-1937.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Registration Area as of 1921) /	Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism											Canada	
		Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921) /	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Que- bec /	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attrib- utable to Alco-
1921 - M.	36,411	79		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		
F.	31,811	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		
T.	67,762	92	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		
1922 - M.	31,044	39		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		
F.	31,964	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
T.	69,028	42	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		
1923 - M.	37,817	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		
F.	32,665	15		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		
T.	70,192	125	0.18	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		
1924 - M.	35,419	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	14		
F.	30,792	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3		
T.	66,197	125	0.19	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	17		
1925 - M.	35,681	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		
F.	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
T.	66,477	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21		
1926 - M.	37,747	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	186
F.	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	22
T.	70,203	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	208
1927 - M.	37,438	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	213
F.	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	16
T.	69,117	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	229
1928 - M.	39,444	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	59,430	202
F.	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	17
T.	72,425	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,007	221
1929 - M.	41,635	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	224
F.	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	23
T.	76,294	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	247
1930 - M.	40,285	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,100	167
F.	32,076	14		-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	15
T.	72,361	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,706	182
1931 - M.	38,462	106		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	10	56,529	137
F.	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,998	9
T.	70,030	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	146
1932 - M.	38,879	99		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	127
F.	32,410	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	14
T.	71,289	110	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	139
1933 - M.	38,270	74		-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	93
F.	32,062	11		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	13
T.	70,332	85	0.12	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	98
1934 - M.	38,422	87		1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	109
F.	31,231	9		-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	11
T.	69,653	96	0.14	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,582	120
1935 - M.	40,046	103		1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	147
F.	32,682	10		-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	14
T.	72,728	113	0.16	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	159
1936 - M.	41,272	122		3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	168
F.	33,925	12		-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	17
T.	75,197	134	0.18	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	183
1937 - M.	43,415	129		4	12	11	62	57	10	7	6	22	62,109	197
F.	34,953	10		-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	2	51,715	17
T.	78,368	139	0.18	4	12	11	66	63	12	7	6	24	113,824	200

/ The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-37 are shown in the last two columns.

NOTE: M. - Male, F. - Female, T. - Total.

Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1921-1937.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
921 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
922 - Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
923 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
924 - Total	184		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
925 - Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	5		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211		6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
926 - Total	158	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
927 - Total	215	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
928 - Total	195	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
929 - Total	199	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
930 - Total	174	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
931 - Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	5
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	15
932 - Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
933 - Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
934 - Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
935 - Total	232	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	12	25	-	2	1	15	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	220	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
936 - Total	243	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not " "	230	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
937 - Total	224	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	19	15	30
Specified alcoholic	24	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not " "	200	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





Lacking 1940



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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



OTTAWA  
1941

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R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)  
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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.



The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1887 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops...



and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and in 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely on Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 1,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 1,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by.....



Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1914, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (10-11 George V. c. 21) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only, transfer between distilleries, the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney-General.

NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Spirits must be purchased under a permit. Beer and wine may be purchased without a permit. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization, entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.



## NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expense of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

## QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, restaurants, boats, stores, taverns, etc., holding permits from the Commission.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Beer or wine by the glass or open bottle with meals in the dining room of hotels, restaurants, steamboats, dining cars, clubs, or any other such establishment which has been granted a permit by the Commission. In the case of steamboats, the Commission may grant permits for sale between meals while en route and performing a regular service between points in the province at least 50 miles apart. Also, the Commission may issue permits for the sale of beer by the glass between meals in hotels in a village or rural municipality upon the request of such municipality.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores or stores where beer only is sold, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Permits may be granted to a club authorizing it to keep alcoholic liquor belonging to its members.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - (1) It is forbidden to sell to persons under 18 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

## ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.



Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' retail stores, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Vendors may sell spirits in limited quantities to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's retail store.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons 21 years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

N.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.



## MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From Government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government liquor stores, cash and carry or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence, which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell direct to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

By druggists or physicians, under permits, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of....



the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

## ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or on reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

## Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed...



at the 1936 session of the legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on a physician's order for medicinal purposes in district where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a General Liquor Permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney-General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Government Liquor Stores (liquor of all kinds).

Beer Parlours (beer only).

Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc., are 25 cents.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act. - Territorial Liquor Ordinance assented to 27th April, 1939, with amendments;

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142 R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration. - The only authorized liquor store in the Northwest Territories was opened at Yellowknife on the 27th June, 1939. It is known as the Territorial Liquor Store and is operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the store. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor store and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Liquor Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Store and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of profits. - Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of sale. -

Where sold - (1) - Spirituous liquor, wines and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Store.

(2) - Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies for such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Store.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.

(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

(3) In the case of local purchases the daily limit is two bottles of spirituous liquor or four bottles of wine or two dozen quart bottles, or the equivalent, of beer or any combination thereof.

(4) Purchases at the Territorial Liquor Store for shipment to points outside the settlement where the store is located are restricted to two gallons of spirituous liquor or the equivalent thereof in any single purchase.



(5) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein or quantities up to three reputed quarts of beer to any one person at any one time may be sold in licensed premises for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

To whom sold - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$2.00, or Class "D" daily permits - 25 cents.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C" may be issued for the purchase of liquor from provincial liquor commissions or control boards for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Store.

## YUKON

Act - The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13th, 1921.

Administration - By the Controller of the Territory in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling and conducting the sale of liquor in Government Stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by Vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account by cheque signed by the Controller, and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits - All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

### Regulation of Sale. -

Where sold. - Government Liquor Stores (Liquor of all kinds).

In Licensed Hotels (Beer only)

In Licensed Clubs (Beer only)

The Controller may issue licenses to bona fide hotels to sell by retail beer by the glass or by the bottle in limited quantities for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold - (1) Liquor of all kinds in sealed packages from Government Liquor Stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed hotels.

(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs to club members only.

To whom sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To Beer Licensees who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, Physicians, Dentists and Veterinaries or Hospitals may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon, at any one time upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. Data on such sales are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available is given in the footnotes to Table 1.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
		\$	\$	\$			
Nova Scotia - August 18 - September 30		1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30		1931	4,958,232	38,737	723,941	23,870	752,811
		1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
		1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
		1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30		1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,386	25,858 (1)	697,243
Year ended November 30		1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,893	25,394 (2)	996,087
		1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
		1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
		1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
		1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
New Brunswick - Year ended October 31		1928	3,662,307	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
		1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
		1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
		1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
		1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
		1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
		1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
		1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
		1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
		1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
		1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
		1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
		1940	5,208,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
Quebec - Year ended April 30		1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
		1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
		1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
		1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
		1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
		1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
		1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
		1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
		1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
		1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
		1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
		1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
		1934	11,370,603	1,236,158	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
		1935	11,668,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
		1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
		1937	14,693,171	1,796,414	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
		1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
		1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
		1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
Ontario - June 1 - October 31		1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
		1928	48,995,591	635,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
		1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
		1930	52,283,002	1,018,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
		1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
		1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,532,420	646,639	7,179,059
		1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
		1934	27,752,675(3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
November 1 - March 31		1935	8,110,589(3)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31		1936	18,530,658(3)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
		1937	20,733,338(3)	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
		1938	22,630,002(3)	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
		1939	22,420,061(3)	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
		1940	22,820,689(3)	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912

1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

3) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)	Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where permitted, from Winery Premises.
		\$	\$
July 24 - October	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
November 1, 1934-March 31	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended March 31	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.36
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	26,435,819.50	2,278,767.81

TABLE 1 - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control Boards - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba - Year ended August 31 September - April 30 Year ended April 30	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,629	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,179	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,800	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,339	1,291,106
1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357	
Alberta - June 1 - December 31 Year ended December 31  January 1 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,463	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709(x)	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271(x)	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,345,554(x)	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551(x)	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
British Columbia - June 15, 1921 - March 31, Year ended March 31	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	Northwest Territories -	1938	14,110,169	150,023	4,042,627	52,536
1939		13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
1940		14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,966	4,456,948
1940		87,697	3,548	16,637	1,092	17,728
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062

(x) On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the Breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940, liquor and beer, respectively, were as follows: 1937, liquor, \$3,687,708, beer, \$3,973,001; 1938, liquor, \$3,998,370, beer, \$4,195,901; 1939, liquor, \$4,219,798, beer, \$4,425,756; 1940, liquor, \$4,330,165, beer, \$5,035,386.

Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

Sales	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36(1)	1934-35(1)	1933-34
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	2,500.55	1,827.25	1,627.25	1,608.50	2,084.75	3,001.25	5,193.00
Spirits.....	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15	2,385,079.83	2,142,461.24	1,641,167.65	1,171,158.95	752,390.20
Wines.....	786,516.58	518,797.36	399,144.19	353,602.66	418,479.70	631,709.05	464,434.40
Beer.....	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70	1,899,009.80	2,150,700.03	1,769,912.45	2,000,888.95	1,696,445.45
Miscellaneous.....	32.10	49.10	40.18	50.16	46.93	77.17	148.70
TOTAL.....	8,458,174.65	5,483,432.56	4,684,901.25	4,648,422.59	3,831,691.48	3,806,835.37	2,918,611.75
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	137	102	93	90	134	164	240
<u>Spirits</u>							
Brandy.....	3,914	4,028	4,012	3,741	2,658	1,985	1,118
Gin.....	52,742	47,065	43,952	43,733	33,622	20,678	10,152
Rum.....	83,682	72,825	50,622	42,397	32,514	16,922	9,494
Whiskey.....	90,270	64,416	54,927	46,451	36,018	27,194	15,780
Liqueurs.....	506	336	351	361	576	784	417
TOTAL.....	231,114	188,670	153,864	136,683	105,388	67,563	36,961
Wines.....	201,867	146,238	109,843	95,127	143,396	231,135	164,935
Cider.....	18,075	10,729	7,014	6,786	4,140	4,585	3,705
TOTAL.....	219,942	156,967	116,857	101,913	147,536	235,720	168,640
<u>Beer</u>							
Imported.....	5,822	7,890	7,991	8,558	7,082	8,617	8,063
Western.....	522,733	280,329	291,368	339,153	253,126	268,130	203,457
Halifax.....	1,361,578	775,882	713,607	787,238	677,807	780,754	685,456
TOTAL.....	1,890,133	1,064,101	1,012,966	1,134,949	938,015	1,057,501	896,996

(1) Dec. 1, 1935 - Nov. 30, 1936.

(2) Oct. 1, 1934 - Nov. 30, 1935.

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	56,607.30	57,082.55	39,777.65	35,563.95	29,763.40	21,836.70	37,573.50
Spirits .....	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78	2,151,067.59	2,083,668.37	1,498,218.34	1,311,264.05	1,314,681.75
Wine.....	470,629.07	330,125.63	326,091.59	332,972.04	335,031.59	342,138.99	294,022.19
Beer.....	1,840,210.80	1,078,165.31	1,007,279.45	1,082,595.72	832,794.90	700,629.60	649,623.37
Containers.....	163.65	968.21	1,005.57	646.07	123.64	133.30	238.10
TOTAL.....	5,209,335.32	3,714,755.48	3,525,221.85	3,535,446.15	2,695,931.87	2,378,002.64	2,296,138.91



(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>									
Alcohol.....	213,424.0	281,374.5	282,912.2	178,752.5)	212,082.7	50,169.5	42,035.5	35,357.9	46,330.6
White Whiskey.....	77,001.4	123,438.0	133,247.8	112,575.9)					
Brandies and Cognacs	57,817.8	67,064.6	67,096.7	53,260.3	44,648.3	39,315.2	43,078.8	71,396.5	113,023.1
Gins.....	239,039.8x	273,681.1x		245,608.8)x					
	18,494.2+	21,322.4+	298,565.5	19,325.2)+	228,747.3	168,335.4	149,148.5	141,299.7	182,133.7
Irish Whiskies.....	390.2	513.9	623.4	591.6	589.2	548.2	649.6	1,094.0	1,600.7
Liqueurs.....	4,794.5	5,649.6	5,614.4	4,958.6	4,406.1	3,978.7	4,681.7	6,445.9	9,557.0
Rums.....	24,597.8	23,973.6	22,609.8	20,401.4	16,328.8	13,270.1	13,378.1	16,266.3	23,116.5
Ryes.....	64,175.9	71,586.3	74,819.4	70,824.3	65,685.0	54,161.8	54,308.0	53,187.7	72,364.3
Scotch Whiskies.....	77,076.8x	82,673.8x		77,631.2)x					
	182,419.2+	204,219.6+	294,926.7	189,238.8)+	227,607.2	185,826.7	178,215.9	176,717.6	240,728.9
Miscellaneous.....	1,685.5	2,108.2	2,250.6	2,065.5	2,065.5	2,168.6	1,828.7	2,278.0	3,415.4
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>960,915.1</b>	<b>1,157,605.6</b>	<b>1,162,666.5</b>	<b>975,234.1</b>	<b>802,160.1</b>	<b>517,774.2</b>	<b>487,324.8</b>	<b>504,043.6</b>	<b>692,270.2</b>
<b>Wines</b>									
Champagnes.....	7,931.9	8,139.8	8,538.2	8,474.3	7,944.2	16,965.9	17,223.1	14,952.8	21,295.3
Clarets.....	17,455.8	16,644.7	16,658.9	16,300.5	16,621.0	19,192.5	25,553.5	36,870.0	42,304.7
Sauternes.....	28,793.1	29,515.5	29,325.7	29,614.7	30,901.6	36,535.4	51,148.3	69,949.9	95,468.8
Ports.....	274,957.9x	253,741.4x		225,792.8)x					
	66,851.5+	64,492.3+	301,850.3	67,026.4)+	298,231.6	358,715.2	330,880.8	314,141.6	444,573.0
Sherries.....	538,604.7x	364,060.9x		343,301.5)x					
	31,512.4+	31,957.7+	387,429.6	41,871.9)+	392,100.4	441,220.9	298,131.6	275,070.9	358,942.0
Burgundies.....	15,925.5	11,913.9	11,897.2	13,230.6	11,848.6	13,701.7	17,494.7	25,335.2	31,056.2
Vermouths.....	10,574.5	11,467.6	12,761.2	13,335.7	14,690.1	18,503.2	26,794.8	45,212.4	55,836.4
Miscellaneous.....	72,086.0	63,735.4	74,792.8	67,406.0	76,487.3	74,911.4	76,906.6	75,203.7	82,261.4
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,064,691.3</b>	<b>835,669.2</b>	<b>843,253.9</b>	<b>826,354.6</b>	<b>848,824.8</b>	<b>979,746.2</b>	<b>844,133.4</b>	<b>856,734.5</b>	<b>1,131,737.8</b>

x Canadian.      + Imported.

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:-

Fiscal year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	Gallons	\$	\$
1922 .....	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,365	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923 .....	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924 .....	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925 .....	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926 .....	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 .....	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 .....	27,556,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929 .....	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 .....	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 .....	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 .....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,908	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 .....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934 .....	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935 .....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936 .....	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 .....	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 .....	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,468,086	1,102,793
1939 .....	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940 .....	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330

Ontario: Analysis of Sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Year ending March 31, 1940	Year ending March 31, 1939	Year ending March 31, 1938	Year ending March 31, 1937	Year ending March 31, 1936	Year ending March 31, 1935	Five Months ending March 31, 1935
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits .....	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.65	13,825,094.49	12,266,537.83	10,756,171.98	9,553,656.77	4,338,479.50
Imported Spirits .....	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.14	5,690,553.47	5,183,489.91	4,309,782.45	4,393,080.25	1,931,670.40
Domestic Wines .....	1,672,474.20	1,496,981.30	1,470,894.70	1,445,688.80	1,582,489.95	2,274,680.35	984,454.25
Imported Wines .....	553,169.67	555,237.95	621,414.71	644,276.72	596,593.33	642,277.13	320,484.70
Domestic Beers .....	927,425.85	928,262.25	1,136,143.25	1,114,811.45	1,219,756.15	1,711,408.94	490,814.69
Imported Beers .....	76,734.60	79,565.30	85,901.75	78,563.50	75,862.30	86,274.80	34,685.50
Total sales from Liquor Stores..	22,620,862.73	22,420,062.59	22,820,002.37	20,733,367.71	18,532,652.15	16,702,079.24	8,110,589.24
.. & B.W. sales (Domestic beer, exclusive of container value)..	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.40	26,269,136.05	23,715,895.63	22,069,095.85	16,943,777.63	6,975,854.18
Breweries' sales (Domestic Wines).....	2,278,767.61	2,025,700.27	1,886,530.27	1,660,637.35	1,407,932.97	1,103,935.66	507,199.10
TOTAL.....	53,535,277.04	49,637,986.26	51,005,668.69	46,109,900.75	41,947,690.99	36,749,791.73	15,643,642.52
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	1,115,419	1,230,708	1,239,164	1,095,546	946,634	640,770	301,049
Imported Spirits .....	274,158	328,311	327,971	298,925	245,550	206,078	90,477
Domestic Wines .....	765,595	723,169	704,834	670,763	649,547	930,697	399,984
Imported Wines .....	58,554	59,364	69,071	71,747	68,796	76,666	39,836
Domestic Beers .....	572,474	573,551	702,741	689,545	751,570	987,674	301,994
Imported Beers .....	21,283	21,733	23,057	20,869	19,836	22,868	9,120
Total sales from Liquor Stores..	2,807,483	2,936,836	3,066,838	2,847,415	2,683,933	2,864,753	1,142,460
.. & B. W. sales (Domestic Beer)	26,756,549	24,141,517	25,099,435	22,606,732	20,874,503	15,866,910	6,410,474
Breweries' sales (Domestic Wines)...	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673	557,645	447,194	219,645
TOTAL.....	30,562,132	28,013,014	29,025,119	26,191,820	24,116,061	18,398,857	7,772,579

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario during the years ending October 31, 1932-34; the five months ending March 31, 1935, and the years ending March 31, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

	Year ending March 31, 1940	Year ending March 31, 1939	Year ending March 31, 1938	Year ending March 31, 1937	Year ending March 31, 1936	Five Months ending March 31, 1935	Year ending Oct. 31, 1934	Year ending Oct. 31, 1933	Year ending Oct. 31, 1932
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales from Liquor Stores'									
Stock .....	558,962	562,527	666,716	668,137	730,535	291,430	896,529	682,810	689,150
or orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	13,512	11,024	16,025	21,408	21,035	10,564	58,182	55,338	75,669
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	26,756,549	24,141,517	25,099,435	22,606,732	20,874,503	6,410,474	15,356,761	8,724,821	7,613,741
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....	27,328,023	24,715,068	25,782,176	23,296,277	21,626,073	5,712,468	11,311,482	5,464,976	8,378,560
Sales to other provinces .....	1,914,210	1,882,189	1,906,469	1,860,344	1,360,360	394,782	1,444,136	1,407,834	1,148,270
Export sales .....	58,033	12,996	3,619	3,410	3,396	10,569	63,207	143,182	8,850
TOTAL .....	1,972,243	1,895,185	1,909,078	1,653,754	1,363,762	405,291	1,507,342	1,611,036	1,157,123

Sales of native wine were as follows:

Sales	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35 (5 Months)	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sales at wineries .....	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673	557,645	219,645	390,106	442,754	568,109
Sales to the Board.....	764,326	712,783	690,635	675,551	637,521	404,102	942,064	1,065,340	1,192,287
Total Ontario sales.....	1,762,426	1,647,144	1,552,481	1,413,224	1,195,166	623,747	1,332,170	1,508,094	1,760,396
Sales to other provinces....	1,455,432	1,045,997	1,111,769	1,014,810	1,159,010	546,738	1,443,320	931,428	982,957
Export sales.....	2,136	1,935	3,581	4,520	2,483	3,807	35,041	792	562
TOTAL.....	3,219,994	2,695,076	2,667,831	2,432,554	2,356,659	1,174,292	2,810,531	2,440,314	2,743,895

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Analysis of sales as reported by the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission.

	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Spirits.....	192,895	189,289	191,913	185,193	153,731	117,298	76,619
Imported							
Malts.....	4,259	4,955	4,405	4,020	3,194	3,237	3,045
Canadian							
Beer.....	3,118,659	2,819,086	2,816,644	2,420,990	2,241,385	2,184,507	2,099,836
Wines.....	186,830	157,152	149,872	146,283	126,612	129,268	142,303

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board during these years are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1)

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax \$	Fiscal Year	Tax \$
1924	485,470	1931	440,184
1925	444,979	1932	355,452
1926	474,190	1933	398,729
1927	452,078	1934	386,634
1928	117,120 +	1935	445,066
1929	547,428	1936	459,035
1930	531,967	1937	x

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta  
(Imperial Gallons)

Sales	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Beer, Ale and Stout.....	3,596,398	3,285,363	3,147,000	3,000,000	3,031,000	2,935,000	2,535,000	2,604,000	2,861,000
Wines.....	110,600	107,360	108,900	115,000	127,000	127,000	101,500	101,500	143,000
Spirits.....	217,000	246,500	102,800	210,000	108,000	108,000	87,500	85,000	109,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.)....	1,400	2,269	2,108	1,230	1,215	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,000
Alberta Beers.....	3,568,298	3,258,679	3,127,000	2,980,000	3,031,000	2,871,000	2,495,000	2,587,000	2,844,000
Exported to Other Provinces	30,000	29,000	27,000	35,275	54,025	4,000	15,000	14,500	40,000

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 11.

+ January - March, 1928.

x See note (x), page 15.



(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
<u>Wines and Spirits</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol.....	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78	7,299,648.92	6,561,261.29	5,517,651.48	4,812,106.60	4,470,078.89	4,340,467.15
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	108,429.84	115,002.50	127,086.20	114,341.35	97,195.50	90,907.65	106,623.30	112,092.45
Total.....	8,196,248.05	7,403,986.28	7,426,735.12	6,675,602.64	5,614,846.98	4,903,014.25	4,576,702.19	4,452,559.60
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	108,626.44	109,227.30	126,298.15	119,869.05	113,670.85	115,119.20	106,397.65	110,065.25
Clarets and Sauternes.....	9,854.56	11,352.90	12,808.70	13,458.68	14,056.10	15,292.65	17,666.70	25,695.25
Champagne and Sparkling Wines.....	30,555.29	33,082.63	37,530.65	33,850.90	31,035.30	37,803.52	43,690.30	52,645.75
Total.....	149,036.29	153,662.83	176,637.50	167,178.63	158,762.25	168,215.37	167,754.65	188,406.25
<u>British Empire Wines</u>								
British Columbia.....	520,876.18	486,688.10	515,793.60	491,172.90	431,334.60	433,166.00	370,841.30	258,456.95
Australian.....	114,445.47	120,166.90	145,282.50	156,307.50	140,137.10	110,164.00	60,894.52	46,423.40
Ontario.....	8,266.20	7,649.35	9,524.70	11,748.40	15,820.65	11,367.10	11,804.70	15,706.40
South Africa.....	73,503.95	70,081.45	63,880.15	44,274.70	34,742.38	46,474.60	43,814.05	33,390.60
Total.....	717,091.80	684,585.80	734,480.95	703,503.50	622,034.73	601,171.70	487,354.57	353,976.35
<u>Mental Liquors</u>	162,829.29	157,642.40	178,189.50	198,065.85	167,860.10	209,662.10	193,493.75	185,937.55
<u>Malt Liquors</u>								
C. Beer, Ale and Stout								
To Licensees.....	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05	3,453,936.60	3,142,319.15	2,908,479.30	2,687,124.70	2,402,727.40	2,179,469.70
To Permit Holders.....	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00	2,012,618.19	1,753,819.53	1,612,270.65	1,539,029.55	1,328,193.00	1,085,331.30
Western Canadian Beer and Ale.....	29,664.55	31,542.35	37,955.70	19,205.80	4,968.95	6,745.95	15,649.00	60,615.45
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout.....	78,344.80	76,482.55	89,605.25	87,088.25	80,213.90	80,971.25	90,227.55	101,020.50
Total.....	5,735,028.21	5,338,219.95	5,594,115.74	5,002,432.73	4,605,932.80	4,313,871.45	3,836,796.95	3,428,436.95
TOTAL.....	14,960,233.64	13,738,097.26	14,110,158.81	12,746,783.35	11,169,436.86	10,195,934.87	9,262,102.11	8,607,316.70

(h) Northwest Territories: Analysis of Sales - Territorial Liquor Stores.

	1940-41	1939-40
<u>Territorial Liquor Store</u>		
Wines and Spirits	\$ 85,792.45	\$53,468.95
Beer to Public	29,661.35	34,228.50
Beer to Licensee	27,544.00	-
<u>Quantities Sold</u>		
Spirits	14,972 bottles or 2,470 gallons	9,976 bottles (26 oz.) or 1,621 gallons.
Wines	96 "	356 "
Beer (including ale and stout) to public at store	4,825 cases (24 pt. bottles per case)	5,704 cases
To licensees	5,008 "	-

(i) Yukon Territory: Analysis of Sales, Year Ending March 31, 1941.

Spirits - Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Alcohol	\$ 162,420.50
Wines - Domestic	2,184.75
Imported	5,051.50
Liqueurs - Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters	2,227.25
Malt Liquors - Sold to Private Individuals	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees	63,728.00
Total Sales	\$ 244,573.75

# DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1923-1940.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties	Excise Taxes		Excise Duties on Malt	Customs Duties	Total Dominion Revenue (exclusive of Sales Tax)
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	8,042,690	2,771,833	4,896	2,548,201	12,288,103	25,657,122
1924	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,278,407	13,071,977	30,200,460
1925	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928	18,495,633	6,491,577	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,010
1929	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931	12,198,773	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,872
1932	8,539,790	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,207
1933	7,503,913	5,167,973	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,638,106
1934	7,734,873	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,805,497
1935	9,911,327	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	24,402,638
1936	8,574,468	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	21,710,703
1937	9,922,840	207,191	-	8,050,330	5,937,147	24,117,558
1938	11,258,252	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	27,137,137
1939	10,688,294	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,669,341
1940	13,256,840(1)	419,839	-	11,402,151	8,107,127	33,185,957

(1) For the year 1940 the items making up this total were: Spirits, matured, \$11,448,780; spirits unmatured, \$1,029,333; beer, \$281,164; malt syrup, \$123,446; validation fee, \$374,117.

A brief summary of the duties and taxes on liquor, at present in effect, is given below: (2)

## DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE.

### A. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$7.00 per proof gallon.
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$6.00 per proof gallon.
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 10 cents per pound.
- (4) On beer manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 30 cents per gallon.
- (5) On malt syrup, to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 15 cents per pound.

(2) Further details and the historical record of customs and excise duties may be obtained on application to the Department of National Revenue.



DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE. - Con.

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) a. A tax of 15 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit.  
b. A tax of \$1.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines.
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent payable on the sales price of all domestic spiritous liquor, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax.)

DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER.

A. Under the Customs Tariff.

- (1) Customs duties on spiritous liquors e.g. whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spiritous liquors under (1) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs.
- (3) Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.  
Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.
- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter and stout under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon.
- (5) Wines:- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon.
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of 75 cents per imperial gallon.
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt is dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per pound, British Preferential Tariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound Intermediate Tariff and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at  $\frac{2}{5}$  cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter and stout, 7 cents per imperial gallon.
- (2) Malt, whole, 10 cents per pound.
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 25 cents per pound.

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spiritous liquors, including beer and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spiritous liquors, including beer and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British Countries.
- (3) On all spiritous liquors, including beer and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

Note: Under the War exchange Conservation Act, at present in effect, all the above spiritous liquors including beer and wine, are prohibited importation unless they are imported from and are the produce and manufacture of any country within the sterling area or Newfoundland.



## PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1940, there were over 32 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-1940

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. gal.	Gal.		Pf. gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1927	9,121,051	51,755,840
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1928	11,596,200	58,397,913
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1929	16,816,312	65,837,410
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129

(1) Includes unmatured as well as matured spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, calendar years 1919-1939.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1933	(1,920,587) (1)
1920	515,280		(2,718,530) (2)
1921	421,713	1934	(3,690,994) (1)
1922	756,620		(3,292,643) (2)
1923	858,651	1935	(2,559,505) (1)
1924	1,144,559		(2,666,524) (2)
1926	2,725,746	1936	(1,630,393) (1)
1927	2,731,748		(2,750,293) (2)
1928	4,351,123	1937	(3,481,884) (1)
1929	6,162,774		(3,283,989) (2)
1930	5,718,354	1938	(3,975,617) (1)
1931	(3,205,334) (1)		(3,045,554) (2)
	(3,499,881) (2)	1939	(3,998,232) (1)
1932	(2,912,985) (1)		(3,424,668) (2)
	(2,707,960) (2)		

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.

TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-1940.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manu- factures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Redis- tillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fuel Oil Written Off	Deficien- cies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,269	139,781	7,944,805	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,805
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,569,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,618	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,289,025	21,158	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,166	9,125,396
1933	431,166	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,196,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,616,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	-	13,840,893
1939	-	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	-	12,234,923
1940	-	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,893	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	-	140	15,068,429

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-40.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In warehouse at beginning of the year including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redis-tillation	In Warehouse at end of Year includ-ing Transits
				Matured	Unmatured				
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,176,616
1922	6,176,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,789
1923	8,157,789	4,544,516	207,849	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,877,289
1924	8,877,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,787,997
1929	21,787,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	18,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,941,409
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,082
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,867,011	28,216,388
1939	28,216,388	12,081,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305

TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-40.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Ware-house from last year	Ware-housed	Im-ported	Total	Entered for Con-sumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	383,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,178,338	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	156,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889



Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter only cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-40.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,084	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921	3,510,574	32,039,969	76,105	142,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,125	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	56,547	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,855	51,323	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	132,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	152,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	256,333	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	220,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,691	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	94,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	715,346	13,068,393	97,577	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563 /	7,209,119 /	98,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440 /	8,911,081 /	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925 /	6,259,438 /	102,770	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909 /	5,776,438 /	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906 /	5,551,248 /	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686

\* The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. Imports in the fiscal years 1935-40 particularly from the United Kingdom, are consequently lower than would otherwise be the case.

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-40.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,067
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,625	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	25,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,165	3,788,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,436
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	106,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,895	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 /	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 /	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 /	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 /	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 /	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 /	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,997	11,470
1939	2,087,956 /	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 /	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139

/ Proof gallons.



TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages,  
fiscal years 1920-40.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	386	719	132,748	2,365,546
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45	1,043	-	-	45	384
1934	1,238	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38	676	32	101	91	520

/ Proof gallons.

#### APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data available, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's large tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has at times reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

**Spirits.** - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption, (1) Imports and (2) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included unmatured as well as matured spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

**Malt Liquors.** - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production, (b) Changes in Warehouse stocks, and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

**Wines.** - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting expenses from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for future use. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports from abroad the re-exports of Canadian wines.

TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-40.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,641	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	186,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,868	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,568,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,544	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409

† Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1920-40.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quanti- ties placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,6
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,4
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,2
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	36,436,6
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,4
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,7
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,5
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,2
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,5
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,3
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,093	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,2
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,0
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,9
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,9
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,9
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,1
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	974,329	51,887	-	57,093,3
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	1,011,964	112,902	-	60,193,4
1938	67,361,260	765,187	104,778	913,994	166,053	-	67,161,1
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	776,260	123,726	-	63,204,9
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	845,796	192,612	32	66,196,9

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-40.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E		I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported Gal.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)		Imports Gal.	Less Re-exports Gal.	Apparent Consumption Gal.	
	Gal.					
1921	242,319		714,980	2,906	712,074	964,393
1922	409,913		384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355		359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715		598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,646		706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775		736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686		845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887		1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117		1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261		1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973		1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556		877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387		669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619		523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504		542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,606,602		506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456		472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381		507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981		450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910		468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917



## STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-1939, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-1939. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20-39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 no longer applied. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.



TABLE 14. - CRIMINAL STATISTICS

A. /

Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while Drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901	4,621	-	2,935	1,686	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902	4,801	-	3,332	1,469	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,895	3,018	-
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907	8,108	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	5,999	-
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	1,280	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871	-
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917	11,953	-	5,337	1,332	5,244	98,452	16,538	27,882	7,339	-
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	2,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921	16,169	220	11,531	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923	15,188	1,038	8,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924	16,258	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,056	27,338	10,449	529
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926	17,448	376	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	15,512	724
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931	31,542	428	17,763	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	552
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,646	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,149
1936	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073	1,018
1937	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142	1,437
1938	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	2,272	414,664	285,951	36,894	12,442	1,877
1939	48,107	324	40,231	5,990	1,886	428,608	292,904	36,007	13,513	1,736

/ The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.

Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-39.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	586
903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,566	337	541
904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,605	-	-	1,268	242	1,101
905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,761	5,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	186	1,545
906	25,110	120	2,919	1,943	4,802	7,489	3,906	-	-	1,687	124	2,583
907	29,802	144	2,975	2,016	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
910	34,036	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
911	41,879	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,694	63	7
912	55,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
913	60,575	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	15,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
914	60,087	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,378	61	-
915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,055	770	391	2,372	25	-
918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,128	1,370	612	1,057	1,004	2	-
920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,320	219	1,533	2,248	40	-
921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	864	1,277	1,443	21	-
924	27,738	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,944	9	6
926	28,317	168	1,698	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,849	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	256	589	1,068	28	1
934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,080	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
935	25,543	475	1,933	1,765	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	15,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
937	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
938	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
939	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13

Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-39. Do-

	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
00	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
01	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
02	2,566	38	207	302	600	764	50	-	-	261	37	87
03	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
04	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
05	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
06	3,245	37	540	309	856	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
07	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	33	219	193	382	51	-
08	3,579	43	384	372	804	1,144	75	121	257	274	36	-
09	3,999	38	410	353	770	1,244	41	101	250	348	35	4
10	4,665	40	494	367	853	1,701	46	146	306	436	30	14
11	4,775	38	592	278	1,301	1,759	46	141	443	318	33	16
12	5,671	36	551	361	1,000	1,117	35	167	400	422	40	24
13	5,969	26	502	447	771	2,127	106	107	360	741	41	-
14	5,871	72	660	365	889	2,223	166	106	381	394	46	-
15	5,452	42	633	390	1,321	2,018	124	370	373	246	27	-
16	6,248	75	646	352	1,315	2,400	172	467	714	186	13	-
17	7,339	36	449	312	1,077	2,587	283	774	135	177	35	-
18	7,472	42	412	288	1,111	3,411	170	477	200	641	26	-
19	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	484	437	587	6	-



Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-39 - Concluded.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,884	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	287	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,899	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939	13,513	230	1,161	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27

TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921 - 39.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,187	368	2,555	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930	6,010	443	6,453	12,718	1,627	14,345	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931	6,640	426	7,066	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933	5,487	563	6,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148
1938	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176	43,599
1939	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	3,268	43,282	4,825	48,107

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 in the year 1931 and as estimated for the years 1932-9.

Year	M a l e		F e m a l e	
	16 - 20	21 - 39	16 - 20	21 - 39
1931	516,673	1,506,148	507,156	1,399,228
1932	523,777 x	1,527,452 x	513,110 x	1,428,471 x
1933	527,263 x	1,544,952 x	517,763 x	1,449,002 x
1934	522,787 x	1,578,991 x	512,478 x	1,486,723 x
1935	522,683 x	1,608,494 x	512,000 x	1,519,676 x
1936	522,731 x	1,638,326 x	512,843 x	1,549,779 x
1937	535,404 x	1,666,791 x	525,136 x	1,581,792 x
1938	544,857 x	1,699,028 x	535,016 x	1,615,362 x
1939	555,254	1,722,615	547,839	1,641,756

x Expected population based on ages in 1931 and mortality tables.



## MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again the degree of uniformity among factors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.

A.

TABLE 17. - Deaths Attributable to Alcoholism, 1921 - 39.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Registration Area as of 1921)	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism											Canada	
		Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921)	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Que- bec	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism
1921 - M.	36,411	78		1	5	3	-	39	9	2	9	10		
F.	31,311	4		-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		
T.	67,722	82	0.12	1	6	3	-	40	10	2	9	11		
1922 - M.	37,044	89		-	7	1	-	41	3	11	11	15		
F.	31,984	3		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
T.	69,028	92	0.13	-	8	2	-	41	3	11	12	15		
1923 - M.	37,517	110		1	4	9	-	55	8	11	11	11		
F.	32,665	13		1	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	3		
T.	70,182	123	0.18	2	4	9	-	61	9	11	13	14		
1924 - M.	35,415	114		1	6	5	-	45	13	8	12	24		
F.	30,782	11		-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	3		
T.	66,197	125	0.19	1	6	5	-	49	14	8	15	27		
1925 - M.	35,681	120		-	11	8	-	50	8	13	10	20		
F.	30,796	8		-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1		
T.	66,477	128	0.19	-	11	8	-	56	9	13	10	21		
1926 - M.	37,747	137		3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	186
F.	32,456	19		-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	22
T.	70,203	156	0.22	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	208
1927 - M.	37,438	161		-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	213
F.	31,679	11		-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	16
T.	69,117	172	0.25	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	229
1928 - M.	39,444	159		-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	202
F.	32,981	15		-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	19
T.	72,425	174	0.24	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	221
1929 - M.	41,685	196		1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	224
F.	34,609	19		-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	23
T.	76,294	215	0.28	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	247
1930 - M.	40,285	139		2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	167
F.	33,076	14		-	-	-	6	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	19
T.	73,361	153	0.21	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	186
1931 - M.	38,462	106		-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	137
F.	31,568	4		-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,988	9
T.	70,030	110	0.16	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	146
1932 - M.	38,879	99		-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	122
F.	32,410	11		-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	14
T.	71,289	110	0.15	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	136
1933 - M.	38,270	74		-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	83
F.	32,062	11		-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	15
T.	70,332	85	0.12	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	98
1934 - M.	38,422	67		1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	109
F.	31,231	9		-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	11
T.	69,653	96	0.14	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,582	120
1935 - M.	40,046	103		1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	144
F.	32,682	10		-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	15
T.	72,728	113	0.16	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	159
1936 - M.	41,272	122		3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	168
F.	33,925	12		-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	17
T.	75,197	134	0.18	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	185
1937 - M.	43,415	129		4	12	11	62	57	10	7	6	22	62,109	191
F.	34,953	10		-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	2	51,715	14
T.	78,368	139	0.18	4	12	11	66	63	12	7	6	24	113,824	205
1938 - M.	41,441	106		-	4	8	40	54	5	10	7	20	58,817	148
F.	32,787	10		-	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	4	48,000	15
T.	74,208	118	0.16	-	4	9	45	58	6	10	7	24	106,817	163
1939 - M.	42,362	71		1	5	3	35	36	5	3	8	10	59,907	106
F.	33,201	13		1	1	-	3	8	1	-	-	2	49,044	16
T.	75,563	84	0.11	2	6	3	38	44	6	3	8	12	108,951	122

✓ The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-39 are shown in the last two columns.

NOTE: M. - Male, F. - Female, T. - Total.

Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1921 - 1939.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1 - Total	144		3	11	13	-	80	6	11	8	12
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not " "	143		3	11	13	-	80	5	11	8	12
2 - Total	159		1	13	5	-	91	8	13	10	18
Specified alcoholic	4		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Not " "	155		1	13	5	-	90	7	13	9	17
3 - Total	178		1	13	10	-	99	12	15	9	19
Specified alcoholic	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not " "	177		1	13	10	-	98	12	15	9	19
4 - Total	164		1	9	4	-	83	15	12	15	25
Specified alcoholic	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Not " "	157		1	9	4	-	83	15	10	12	23
5 - Total	214		6	12	14	-	112	12	21	10	27
Specified alcoholic	3		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Not " "	211		6	12	14	-	110	12	21	10	26
6 - Total	158	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	6	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	152	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
7 - Total	215	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	9	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	206	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
8 - Total	195	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	7	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
9 - Total	199	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	188	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
10 - Total	174	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	9	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	165	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
11 - Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
12 - Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
13 - Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
14 - Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
15 - Total	232	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	12	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	220	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
16 - Total	243	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not " "	230	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
17 - Total	224	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	19	15	30
Specified alcoholic	24	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not " "	200	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
18 - Total	291	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	29	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not " "	262	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
19 - Total	309	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	18	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not " "	291	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39

Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

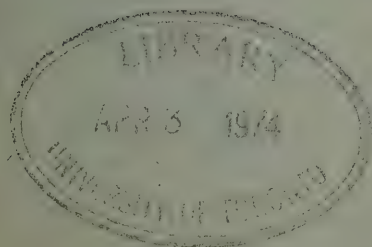
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

# **THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



**OTTAWA  
1942**

Price 25 cents





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue, by the local authorities, of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law



providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed



in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 2). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 12,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a



common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by Plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and are not to be included in any statement of profit and loss by the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Spirits must be purchased under a permit. Beer and wine may be purchased without a permit. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Banquet permits may be granted to any individual in charge of a banquet or to any recognized society, association, club or other duly constituted organization, entitling the applicant to purchase liquor from the Commission and serve it at a banquet.

(4) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(5) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(6) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to, April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expense of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits are not required.

#### QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to, February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.



### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, inns, cafés, restaurants, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, banquets, etc.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in restaurants, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts, or industrial or mining establishments in new Quebec or other territory in the northern part of the province designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under 20 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

### ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are



paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' retail stores, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 1st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; beer and wine without permit from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Beer in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's retail store.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers without permit from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold by a holder of a sacramental wine permit to a minister of any religious faith.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of "special single purchase" permits which are procurable by persons 21 years of age, entitling the holder to make one purchase of spirituous liquor.

(4) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinarians, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(6) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(7) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.

N.B. Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

#### MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits after providing for the reserve fund should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters have indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government liquor stores, cash and carry or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence, which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell direct to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by



the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928", assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittees residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of Profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying an amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

(4) By druggists or physicians, under permits, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. No permit is required for purchasing daily an amount within the limit prescribed by the Act. Special quantity permits must be obtained for purchasing in excess of the limit referred to. Banquet permits are issued enabling beer and wine only to be purchased at the Liquor Board stores and served at bona fide banquets.



(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

#### ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation on May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteen

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1935 session of the Legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on a physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make

an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).

(2) Beer parlours (beer only).

(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licensee provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, banquets, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits and all special permits with the exception of those for banquets, smokers, etc., are 25 cents.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act. - The Territorial Liquor Ordinance assented to 27th April, 1939, with amendments;

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142 R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration. - The only authorized liquor store in the Northwest Territories was opened at Yellowknife on the 27th June, 1939. It is known as the Territorial Liquor Store and is operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the store. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor store and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.



The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Liquor Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Store and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits. - Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

Regulation of Sale -

Where sold - (1) - Spirituous liquor, wines and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Store.

(2) - Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies from such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Store.

How sold - (1) In sealed packages only.

(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

(3) In the case of local purchases the daily limit is two bottles of spirituous liquor or four bottles of wine or two dozen quart bottles or the equivalent of beer or any combination thereof.

(4) Purchases at the Territorial Liquor Store for shipment to points outside the settlement where the store is located are restricted to two gallons of spirituous liquor or the equivalent thereof in any single purchase.

(5) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein or quantities up to three reputed quarts of beer to any one person at any one time may be sold in licensed premises for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

To whom sold - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$2.00, or Class "D" daily permits - 25 cents.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C" may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Store.

YUKON

Act - The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13th, 1921.

Administration - By the Controller of the Territory in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by Vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account by cheque signed by the Controller, and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits - All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

Regulation of Sale. -

Where sold. - Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)  
In licensed hotels (beer only)  
In licensed clubs (beer only)

The Controller may issue licenses to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass



or by the bottle in limited quantities for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold - (1) Liquor of all kinds in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed hotels.

(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs to club members only.

To whom sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinaries or hospitals may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. Data on such sales are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in most provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control Boards.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia -</b>						
Aug. 18 - Sept. 30	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended Sept. 30	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended Nov. 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 (1)	697,243
Year ended Nov. 30	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 (2)	996,087
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
	1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
	1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
	1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
<b>New Brunswick - Year ended Oct. 31</b>						
	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
<b>Quebec - Year ended Apr. 30</b>						
	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,890,620	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,195,490	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
	1941	19,583,890	2,261,792	7,270,810	-	7,270,810

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control Boards - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Ontario - June 1 - Oct. 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150	
	1928	48,995,591	835,892	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560	
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906	
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626	
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170	
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059	
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358	
	1934	27,752,675 (3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846	
	1935	8,110,589 (3)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292	
	Nov. 1 - Mar. 31	1936	18,530,658 (3)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
	Year ended Mar. 31	1937	20,733,368 (3)	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
		1938	22,830,002 (3)	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
		1939	22,420,061 (3)	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
		1940	22,820,689 (3)	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
	1941	26,847,956 (3)	4,589,136	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175	
Manitoba -	Year ended Aug. 31	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	Sept. - Apr. 30	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
		1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	Year ended Apr. 30	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117	
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107	
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981	
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783	
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041	
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287	
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068	
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028	
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288	
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201	
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363	
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075	
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,857,633	-	1,857,633	
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	1,874,954	-	1,874,954	

(3) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)	Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where permitted, from Winery Premises.
		\$	\$
July 24 - October	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	28,435,919.50	2,278,767.81
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
Nov. 1, 1934 - Mar. 31			
Year ended Mar. 31			



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control Boards - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
Alberta - June 1 - December 31 Year ended December 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709(x)	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
British Columbia - June 15, 1921 - March 31, Year ended March 31	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
Northwest Territories -	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,092	17,229
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062

(x) On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in the fiscal years 1937-41 the proportions of liquor and beer, respectively, were as follows:

	Liquor	Beer		Liquor	Beer		Liquor	Beer
1937	\$ 3,687,708	\$ 3,973,001	1939	\$ 4,219,798	\$ 4,425,756	1941	\$ 4,847,839	\$ 5,905
1938	3,998,370	4,195,901	1940	4,330,165	5,035,386			

Further details, relative to sales as published by certain of the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36(1)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	2,210.25	2,500.55	1,827.25	1,627.25	1,608.50	2,084.75
Spirits .....	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15	2,385,079.83	2,142,461.24	1,641,167.65
Wines .....	548,516.00	786,516.58	518,797.36	399,144.19	353,602.66	418,479.70
Beer .....	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70	1,899,009.80	2,150,700.03	1,769,912.45
Miscellaneous ..	47.31	32.10	49.10	40.18	50.16	46.93
TOTAL .....	11,449,299.98	8,458,174.65	5,483,432.56	4,684,901.25	4,648,422.59	3,831,691.48
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	118	137	102	93	90	134
<b>Spirits</b>						
Brandy .....	5,415	3,914	4,028	4,012	3,741	2,658
Gin .....	67,373	52,742	47,065	43,952	43,733	33,622
Rum .....	116,665	83,682	72,825	50,622	42,397	32,514
Whiskey .....	153,627	90,270	64,416	54,927	46,451	36,018
Liqueurs .....	720	506	336	351	361	576
TOTAL .....	343,800	231,114	188,670	153,864	136,683	105,388
Wines .....	102,264	201,867	146,238	109,843	95,127	143,396
Cider .....	18,540	18,075	10,729	7,014	6,786	4,140
TOTAL .....	120,804	219,942	156,967	116,857	101,913	147,536
<b>Beer</b>						
Imported .....	7,462	5,822	7,890	7,991	8,558	7,082
Western .....	1,007,599	522,733	280,329	291,368	339,153	253,126
N.S. and M.B.	1,659,961	1,361,578	775,882	713,607	787,238	677,807
TOTAL .....	2,675,022	1,890,133	1,064,101	1,012,966	1,134,949	938,015

(1) Dec. 1, 1935 - Nov. 30, 1936.

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

Sales	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	67,876.85	56,607.30	57,082.55	39,777.65	35,563.95	29,763.40
Spirits .....	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78	2,151,067.59	2,083,668.37	1,498,218.34
Wine .....	533,812.63	470,629.07	330,125.63	326,091.59	332,972.04	335,031.59
Beer .....	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80	1,078,165.31	1,007,279.45	1,082,595.72	832,794.90
Containers .....	186.90	163.65	968.21	1,005.57	646.07	123.64
Less Return Sales	658.20	213.60	6.13	7.00	345.60	72.75
TOTAL .....	6,627,024.99	5,209,121.72	3,714,749.35	3,525,214.85	3,535,100.55	2,695,859.12



(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>							
Alcohol .....	196,457.2	213,424.0	281,374.5	262,912.2	178,752.5)	212,082.7	50,169.5
White Whiskey ..	68,061.3	77,001.4	123,438.0	133,247.8	112,575.9)		
Brandies and							
Cognacs .....	65,883.4	57,817.8	67,064.6	87,096.7	53,260.3	44,648.3	39,315.2
Gins .....	258,369.0x	239,039.8x	273,681.1x	298,565.5	245,608.8)x	228,747.3	168,335.4
	14,966.3+	18,494.2+	21,322.4+		19,325.2)+		
Irish Whiskies .	360.0	390.2	513.9	623.4	591.6	589.2	548.2
Liqueurs .....	5,086.1	4,794.5	5,649.6	5,614.4	4,958.6	4,406.1	3,978.7
Rums .....	41,273.8	24,597.8	23,973.6	22,609.8	20,401.4	16,328.8	13,270.1
Ryes .....	66,472.9	64,173.9	71,586.3	74,819.4	70,824.3	65,685.0	54,161.8
Scotch Whiskies .	88,346.0x	77,076.8x	82,673.8x		77,631.2)x		
	167,275.2+	182,419.2+	204,219.6+	294,926.7	189,238.8)+	227,607.2	185,826.7
Miscellaneous ..	2,467.6	1,685.5	2,108.2	2,250.6	2,065.5	2,065.5	2,168.6
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	977,023.8	860,915.1	1,157,605.6	1,162,666.5	975,234.1	802,160.1	517,774.2
<b>Wines</b>							
Champagnes ....	8,244.7	7,931.9	8,139.8	8,538.2	8,474.3	7,944.2	16,965.9
Clarets .....	17,339.6	17,455.8	16,644.7	16,658.9	16,300.5	16,621.0	19,192.8
Sauternes .....	29,494.8	28,793.1	29,515.5	29,325.7	29,614.7	30,901.6	36,535.4
Ports .....	283,316.8x	274,957.9x	233,741.4x		225,792.8)x		
	64,324.4+	66,851.5+	64,492.3+	301,850.3	67,026.4)+	298,231.6	358,715.2
Sherries .....	688,652.7x	538,604.7x	364,060.9x		343,301.5)x		
	50,836.8+	51,512.4+	31,957.7+	387,429.6	41,871.9)+	392,100.4	441,220.1
Burgundies ....	15,864.2	15,923.5	11,913.9	11,897.2	13,230.8	11,848.6	13,701.1
Vermouths .....	11,626.1	10,574.5	11,467.6	12,761.2	13,335.7	14,690.1	18,503.3
Miscellaneous ..	59,175.3	72,086.0	63,735.4	74,792.8	67,406.0	76,487.3	74,911.1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	1,208,875.4	1,064,691.3	835,669.2	843,253.9	826,354.6	848,824.8	979,746.1

x Canadian.

+ Imported.

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:

Fiscal year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922 .....	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923 .....	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924 .....	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925 .....	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926 .....	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 .....	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 .....	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929 .....	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 .....	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 .....	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 .....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 .....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934 .....	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935 .....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936 .....	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 .....	18,741,256	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 .....	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939 .....	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940 .....	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 .....	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949



Ontario: Analysis of Sales as reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	Year ending March 31, 1941	Year ending March 31, 1940	Year ending March 31, 1939	Year ending March 31, 1938	Year ending March 31, 1937
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits .....	17,124,820.62	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.65	13,825,094.49	12,266,537.33
Imported Spirits .....	5,934,703.10	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.14	5,690,553.47	5,183,489.91
Domestic Wines .....	2,000,957.30	1,672,474.20	1,496,981.30	1,470,894.70	1,445,688.80
Imported Wines .....	611,369.33	353,169.87	555,237.95	621,414.71	644,276.72
Domestic Beers .....	1,099,142.97	927,423.85	928,363.23	1,136,145.25	1,114,911.45
Imported Beers .....	76,963.00	76,734.60	79,565.30	85,901.75	78,563.50
Total sales from Liquor stores ..	26,847,956.82	22,820,689.73	22,420,060.59	22,830,002.37	20,733,367.71
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic beer, exclusive of container value) ..	34,599,089.80	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.40	26,289,136.05	23,715,895.69
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines).	2,636,513.54	2,278,767.81	2,025,700.27	1,886,530.27	1,660,637.35
GRAND TOTAL .....	64,083,560.16	53,535,277.04	49,637,986.26	51,005,668.69	46,109,900.75
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	1,236,128	1,115,419	1,230,708	1,239,164	1,095,546
Imported Spirits .....	284,584	274,158	328,311	327,971	298,925
Domestic Wines .....	872,877	765,595	723,169	704,834	670,783
Imported Wines .....	62,333	58,554	59,364	69,071	71,747
Domestic Beers .....	677,068	572,474	573,551	702,741	689,545
Imported Beers .....	21,327	21,283	21,733	23,057	20,869
Total sales from Liquor stores ..	3,154,317	2,807,483	2,936,836	3,066,838	2,847,415
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic Beer) .	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	23,096,435	22,606,732
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines).	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673
GRAND TOTAL .....	34,882,150	30,562,132	28,013,014	29,025,119	26,191,820

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario during the years ending March 31, 1936 - 41.

	Year ending March 31, 1941	Year ending March 31, 1940	Year ending March 31, 1939	Year ending March 31, 1938	Year ending March 31, 1937	Year ending March 31, 1936
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores'						
Stock .....	672,064	558,962	562,527	686,716	668,137	730,535
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	5,004	13,512	11,024	16,026	21,408	21,035
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	25,096,435	22,606,732	20,874,503
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....	31,303,708	27,329,023	24,715,368	25,799,176	23,296,277	21,626,073
Sales to other provinces' .....	2,344,028	1,914,210	1,882,189	1,905,459	1,650,344	1,360,366
Export sales .....	133,610	58,033	12,996	3,619	3,410	3,396
GRAND TOTAL .....	33,781,346	29,301,266	26,610,553	27,708,254	24,950,031	22,989,835

Sales of Native Wine were as follows:

Sales	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at wineries .....	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673	557,645
Sales to the Board .....	896,801	764,326	712,783	690,635	675,551	637,521
Total Ontario Sales ..	1,997,994	1,762,426	1,647,144	1,552,481	1,413,224	1,195,166
Sales to other provinces .	1,850,008	1,455,432	1,045,997	1,111,769	1,014,810	1,159,010
Export sales .....	5,892	2,136	1,935	3,581	4,520	2,483
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,853,894	3,219,994	2,695,076	2,667,831	2,432,554	2,356,659

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Analysis of sales as reported by the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission.

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits .....		192,895	189,289	191,913	185,193	153,731	117,296
Imported Malts ....	Not	4,259	4,955	4,405	4,020	3,194	3,237
Canadian Beer ....	Available	3,118,659	2,819,086	2,816,644	2,420,990	2,241,385	2,184,507
Wines .....		186,830	157,152	149,872	146,283	126,612	129,266

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board during these years are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1).

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924 ...	485,470	1928 ...	117,120(2)	1932 ...	355,452	1936 ...	459,035
1925 ...	444,979	1929 ...	547,428	1933 ...	398,729	1937 ...	(3)
1926 ...	474,190	1930 ...	531,967	1934 ...	386,634		
1927 ...	452,078	1931 ...	440,184	1935 ...	445,066		

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta

Sales	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout .....	4,033,000	3,596,398	3,285,363	3,147,000	3,000,000	3,031,000	2,935,000
Wines .....	129,000	110,600	107,360	108,900	115,000	127,000	127,000
Spirits .....	226,000	217,000	246,500	102,800	210,000	108,000	108,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.) .....	900	1,400	2,269	2,108	1,230	1,215	1,200

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10.

(2) January - March, 1928.

(3) See note (x), page 16.



(g) British Columbia: Analysis of sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
<b>Spirits</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78	7,299,648.92	6,561,261.29	5,517,651.48
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters .....	113,981.90	108,429.84	115,002.50	127,086.20	114,341.35	97,195.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,572,890.96</b>	<b>8,196,248.05</b>	<b>7,403,986.28</b>	<b>7,426,735.12</b>	<b>6,675,602.64</b>	<b>5,614,846.98</b>
<b>Wines</b>						
British Empire Wines - British Columbia .....	586,133.47	520,876.18	486,688.10	515,793.60	491,172.90	431,334.60
Australian .....	135,209.03	114,445.47	120,166.90	145,282.50	156,307.50	140,137.10
Ontario .....	8,191.80	8,266.20	7,649.35	9,524.70	11,748.40	15,820.65
South Africa .....	88,834.84	73,503.95	70,081.45	63,880.15	44,274.70	34,742.38
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>818,369.14</b>	<b>717,091.80</b>	<b>684,585.80</b>	<b>734,480.95</b>	<b>703,503.50</b>	<b>622,034.73</b>
<b>Other -</b>						
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy .....	106,624.50	108,626.44	109,227.30	126,298.15	119,869.05	113,670.85
Clarets and Sauternes .	12,081.60	9,854.56	11,352.90	12,808.70	13,458.68	14,056.10
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .....	30,175.01	30,555.29	33,082.63	37,530.65	33,850.90	31,035.30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>148,881.11</b>	<b>149,036.29</b>	<b>153,662.83</b>	<b>176,637.50</b>	<b>167,178.63</b>	<b>158,762.25</b>
<b>Malt Liqueurs .....</b>	<b>170,121.13</b>	<b>162,829.29</b>	<b>157,642.40</b>	<b>178,189.50</b>	<b>198,065.85</b>	<b>167,860.10</b>
<b>Malt Liqueurs</b>						
M.C. Beer, Ale and Stout To Licensees .....	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05	3,453,936.60	3,142,319.15	2,908,479.30
To Permit Holders ...	2,311,328.21	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00	2,012,618.19	1,753,819.53	1,612,270.65
<b>Western Canadian Beer and Ale .....</b>	<b>34,841.95</b>	<b>29,664.55</b>	<b>31,542.35</b>	<b>37,955.70</b>	<b>19,205.80</b>	<b>4,968.95</b>
<b>Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout .....</b>	<b>91,585.95</b>	<b>78,344.80</b>	<b>76,482.55</b>	<b>89,605.25</b>	<b>87,088.25</b>	<b>80,213.90</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,879,990.41</b>	<b>5,735,028.21</b>	<b>5,338,219.95</b>	<b>5,594,115.74</b>	<b>5,002,432.73</b>	<b>4,605,932.80</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>17,590,252.75</b>	<b>14,960,233.64</b>	<b>13,738,097.26</b>	<b>14,110,158.81</b>	<b>12,746,783.35</b>	<b>11,169,436.86</b>

(h) Northwest Territories: Analysis of Sales - Territorial Liquor Stores.

	1940-41		1939-40	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
<b>Spirits .....</b>	14,972 bottles or ) 2,470 gallons )	85,792.45	9,976 bottles (26 oz.) or 1,621 gallons )	53,468.95
<b>Wines .....</b>	356 " )		96 " )	
<b>Beer (including ale and stout)</b>				
To public at store .....	4,825 cases (24 pt. bottles per case)	29,661.35	5,704 cases	34,228.50
To licensees	5,008 cases	27,544.00	-	-

(i) Yukon Territory: Analysis of Sales, Year Ending March 31, 1941.

<b>Spirits</b>	- Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Alcohol .....	\$162,420.50
<b>Wines</b>	- Domestic .....	2,184.75
	Imported .....	5,051.50
<b>Liqueurs</b>	- Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters ...	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liqueurs</b>	- Sold to private individuals ...	8,961.75
	Sold to licensees .....	63,728.00
<b>Total Sales .....</b>		<b>\$244,573.75</b>



DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1923 - 1941.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties	Excise Taxes		Excise Duties on Malt	Customs Duties	Total Dominion Revenue (exclusive of Sales Tax)
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923 ....	8,042,690	2,771,833	4,896	2,548,201	12,288,103	25,655,723
1924 ....	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,278,407	13,071,977	30,200,460
1925 ....	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926 ....	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927 ....	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928 ....	18,495,633	6,491,577	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,010
1929 ....	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930 ....	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931 ....	12,198,773	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,872
1932 ....	8,539,790	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,207
1933 ....	7,503,913	5,167,973	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934 ....	7,734,873	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,805,497
1935 ....	9,911,327	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	24,402,638
1936 ....	8,574,468	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	21,710,703
1937 ....	9,922,840	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	24,117,558
1938 ....	11,258,252	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	27,137,137
1939 ....	10,688,294	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,669,341
1940 ....	13,256,840	419,839	-	11,402,151	10,764,127(2)	35,842,957
1941 ....	18,793,414(1)	658,033	-	16,801,740	12,136,721(2)	48,389,908

(1) For the year 1941 the items making up this total were: Spirits, matured, \$16,587,986; Spirits, unmatured, \$1,107,965; beer, \$324,004; malt syrup, \$108,681; Validation fee, \$664,778.

(2) Includes the special duty of \$3.00 per gallon on distilled liquors (Budget of September, 1939) amounting to approximately \$2,657,000 in the fiscal year 1940 and to \$4,448,000 in the fiscal year 1941.(See p. 23, A (2)).

A brief summary of the duties and taxes on liquor, in effect during the fiscal year 1941 is given below: (x)

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE.

A. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$7.00 per proof gallon.
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$6.00 per proof gallon.
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 10 cents per pound. (a).
- (4) On beer manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 30 cents per gallon. (b).
- (5) On malt syrup, to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 15 cents per pound. (c).

(x) Further details and the historical record of customs and excise duties may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

- (a) Effective April 30, 1941, 12 cents per pound. (b) Effective April 30, 1941, 35 cents per gallon.
- (c) Effective April 30, 1941, 18 cents per gallon.

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE - Con.

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) a. A tax of 15 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (a)
- b. A tax of \$1.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (b)
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax.)

DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER.

A. Under the Customs Tariff.

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g. whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs.
- (3) Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.
- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter and stout under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon.
- (5) Wines: Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (c)
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of 75 cents per imperial gallon. (d)
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt is dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound Intermediate Tariff and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at  $\frac{2}{5}$  cents per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter and stout, 7 cents per imperial gallon. (e)
- (2) Malt, whole, 10 cents per pound. (f)
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 25 cents per pound. (g)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Effective April 30, 1941, 40 cents per gallon.              | (b) Effective April 30, 1941, \$2.00 per gallon.  |
| (c) Effective April 30, 1941, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. | (d) Effective April 30, 1941, \$1.25 per gallon.  |
| (e) Effective April 30, 1941, 12 cents per gallon.              | (f) Effective April 30, 1941, 12 cents per pound. |
| (g) Effective April 30, 1941, 30 cents per pound.               |   |



DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER. - Con.

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, a consumption or sales-tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British Countries.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

NOTE: Under the War Exchange Conservation Act, at present in effect, all the above spirituous liquors including beer, and wine, are prohibited importation unless they are imported from and are the produce and manufacture of any country within the sterling area or Newfoundland.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1941, there were over 36 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-41.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. gal.	Gal.		Pf. gal.	Gal.
1913 ...	6,458,452	52,314,400	1928 ...	11,596,200	58,397,913
1914 ...	6,972,583	56,060,846	1929 ...	16,816,312	65,837,410
1915 ...	6,116,580	48,023,580	1930 ...	16,813,433	63,450,516
1916 ...	3,450,011	39,603,080	1931 ...	9,286,780	59,073,685
1917 ...	6,400,119	34,949,683	1932 ...	7,099,637	52,297,431
1918 ...	3,566,955	28,717,539	1933 ...	4,345,834	40,664,625
1919 ...	4,187,109	26,247,562	1934 ...	6,411,230	40,920,623
1920 ....	2,356,329	36,984,278	1935 ...	4,321,457	52,078,590
1921 ...	4,194,691	36,194,626	1936 ...	6,583,190	57,154,948
1922 ...	5,050,188	38,541,746	1937 ...	8,723,005	60,308,148
1923 ...	3,828,879	36,902,066	1938 ...	10,198,330	67,361,250
1924 ...	4,411,896	44,080,490	1939 ...	9,642,830	63,331,620
1925 ...	7,287,691	48,389,995	1940 ...	11,821,317	66,496,129
1926 ...	5,434,329	52,448,853	1941 ...	14,641,842	79,006,028
1927 ...	9,121,051	51,755,840			

(1) Includes unmatured as well as matured spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-40.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334 (1)	1936	(1,630,393 (1)
1920	515,280		(3,499,881 (2)		(2,750,293 (2)
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985 (1)	1937	(3,481,884 (1)
1922	756,520		(2,707,960 (2)		(3,283,989 (2)
1923	858,651		(1,920,587 (1)	1938	(3,975,617 (1)
1924	1,144,559	1933	(2,718,530 (2)		(3,045,554 (2)
1925	1,388,265		(3,690,994 (1)	1939	(3,998,232 (1)
1926	2,725,745	1934	(3,292,643 (2)		(3,424,668 (2)
1927	2,731,748		(2,559,505 (1)	1940	(5,153,380 (1)
1928	4,351,123	1935	(2,666,524 (2)		(4,348,193 (2)
1929	6,162,774				
1930	5,718,354				

- (1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.
- (2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-41.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manu- factures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ...	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921 ...	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922 ...	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923 ...	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924 ...	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925 ...	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926 ...	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927 ...	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928 ...	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929 ...	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930 ...	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931 ...	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932 ...	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933 ...	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934 ...	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935 ...	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936 ...	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937 ...	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938 ...	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939 ...	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	-	12,234,923
1940 ...	-	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	-	140	15,068,429
1941 ...	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	-	18,611,113

TABLE 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, fiscal years 1920-41

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Warehouse at beginning of the year including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	For Redistillation	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits
				Matured	Unmatured				
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,616
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,365,671	42,477,858
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,186,848
1937	34,186,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,376	30,140,082
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,388
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,505,119	28,701,492
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365

TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-41.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Ware- house from last year	Ware- housed	Im- ported	Total	Entered for Con- sumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920 ....	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921 ....	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922 ....	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923 ....	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924 ....	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925 ....	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926 ....	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927 ....	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928 ....	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929 ....	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	115,879	1,846,666
1930 ....	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	227,418	1,981,503
1931 ....	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932 ....	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933 ....	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,421,735	23,916	1,507	4	177,869	1,654,731
1934 ....	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935 ....	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,662	131,377	11,360,213
1936 ....	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937 ....	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938 ....	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939 ....	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	68,093	888,525
1940 ....	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941 ....	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465



Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-41.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921 ...	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922 ...	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923 ...	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924 ...	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925 ...	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926 ...	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927 ...	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928 ...	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929 ...	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930 ...	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931 ...	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932 ...	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933 ...	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934 ...	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935 ...	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936 ...	976,563	7,209,119 †	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937 ...	1,126,440	6,911,081 †	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938 ...	1,297,925	6,259,438 †	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939 ...	1,265,909	5,776,438 †	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940 ...	1,612,906	5,551,248 †	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941 ...	1,479,606	5,487,562 †	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054

† The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. The value of imports in the fiscal years 1935-41, particularly from the United Kingdom, is consequently lower than would otherwise be the case.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-41.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921 ...	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922 ...	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923 ...	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924 ...	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925 ...	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926 ...	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927 ...	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928 ...	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929 ...	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930 ...	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931 ...	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932 ...	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933 ...	1,996,113 †	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934 ...	2,551,030 †	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935 ...	2,205,249 †	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936 ...	2,995,181 †	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937 ...	5,289,344 †	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938 ...	4,734,678 †	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939 ...	2,087,956 †	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940 ...	1,704,410 †	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941 ...	3,463,772 †	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387

† Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-41.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921 ...	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922 ...	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923 ...	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924 ...	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925 ...	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926 ...	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927 ...	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928 ...	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929 ...	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930 ...	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931 ...	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932 ...	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933 ...	45 +	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934 ...	1,238 +	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935 ...	45 +	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936 ...	54 +	717	-	-	61	383
1937 ...	462 +	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938 ...	141 +	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939 ...	121 +	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940 ...	38 +	678	32	101	91	520
1941 ...	42 +	471	2	2	35	187

+ Proof gallons.

#### APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis and even where such data are available, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's large tourist traffic must be considered for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists, when taken in total, reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

**Spirits.** - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included unmatured as well as matured spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

**Malt Liquors.** - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

**Wines.** - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-41.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits †	Deduct Total Domestic Exports †	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790

† Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1920-41.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,426,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,696	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,182
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,792
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,072
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148



TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-41.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E			I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported Gal.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)			Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.			Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921 ...	242,319			714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922 ...	409,913			384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923 ...	528,355			359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924 ...	922,715			598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925 ...	806,846			706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926 ...	1,182,775			736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927 ...	1,482,686			845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928 ...	2,171,887			1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929 ...	2,770,117			1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,795,295
1930 ...	3,920,261			1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931 ...	3,408,973			1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932 ...	3,337,556			877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933 ...	2,478,387			669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934 ...	2,679,619			523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935 ...	3,187,504			542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936 ...	2,605,602			506,707	61	506,646	3,112,348
1937 ...	2,693,456			472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938 ...	3,120,381			507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939 ...	3,010,981			450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940 ...	3,544,910			468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941 ...	4,310,295			502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614

STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-1940, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-1940. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups according to the 1931 census figures and as estimated for succeeding years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently, when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men, a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20-39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 no longer applied. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact, adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.

TABLE 14A. - Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences				Non-indictable Offences			
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons		Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts
			Moderate	Im-moderate				
1900	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	35,885	185	12,215	1,942
1901	4,621	-	2,933	1,688	36,510	185	12,727	2,230
1902	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	37,876	437	13,324	2,366
1903	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	43,862	540	16,532	3,031
1904	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	48,192	704	18,895	3,018
1905	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275
1906	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245
1907	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	70,060	800	29,802	3,498
1908	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579
1909	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999
1910	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665
1911	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	100,633	5,777	41,379	4,775
1912	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671
1913	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969
1914	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,871
1915	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452
1916	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248
1917	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339
1918	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472
1919	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519
1923	16,188	1,068	8,509	1,015	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088
1924	16,258	955	9,013	944	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636
1926	17,448	376	9,121	1,158	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477
1928	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263
1929	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327
1930	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132
1931	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185
1932	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489
1934	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754
1935	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826
1936	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073
1937	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142
1938	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	414,664	285,951	36,894	12,442
1939	48,107	324	40,231	5,990	428,608	292,904	36,007	13,513
1940	46,723	444	39,634	5,730	456,109	311,678	37,826	12,946

† The above table relates to adults only, that is to persons of 16 years of age and over.



TABLE 14B. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-40.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,539	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	5,710	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	2,802	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,284	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
1939	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25

TABLE 14C. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-40.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	309	856	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	33	219	193	362	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	245	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,363	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	587	6	-
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,338	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,639	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,125	13	32
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	8
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	7
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,100	1,392	970	1,432	14	10
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	8
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	4
1933	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27
1940	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	900	37	34



TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-40.

Year	16-20 years			21 - 39			40 and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921 ...	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922 ...	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923 ...	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924 ...	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925 ...	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926 ...	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927 ...	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928 ...	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929 ...	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930 ...	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931 ...	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932 ...	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933 ...	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934 ...	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935 ...	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936 ...	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937 ...	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148
1938 ...	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176	43,599
1939 ...	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	3,268	43,282	4,825	48,107
1940 ...	9,034	437	9,471	20,917	4,463	25,380	8,843	1,113	9,956	1,688	228	1,916	40,482	6,241	46,723

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TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 in the year 1931 and as estimated for the years 1932-40.

Year	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	16 - 20	21 - 39		16 - 20	21 - 39	
1931 .....	516,673	1,506,148		507,156	1,399,228	
1932 .....	523,777 x	1,527,452 x		513,110 x	1,428,471 x	
1933 .....	527,263 x	1,544,952 x		517,763 x	1,449,002 x	
1934 .....	522,787 x	1,578,991 x		512,478 x	1,486,723 x	
1935 .....	522,683 x	1,608,494 x		512,000 x	1,519,676 x	
1936 .....	522,731 x	1,636,326 x		512,843 x	1,549,779 x	
1937 .....	535,404 x	1,666,791 x		526,136 x	1,581,792 x	
1938 .....	544,857 x	1,699,028 x		535,016 x	1,615,362 x	
1939 .....	555,264 x	1,722,615 x		547,839 x	1,641,756 x	
1940 .....	560,813 x	1,749,565 x		553,827 x	1,674,230 x	



### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

In fact the compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may even properly be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. Most certainly comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable.

TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1921-40.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Registration Area as of 1921) †	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Canada		
		Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921) †	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Que- bec †	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Deaths Attributed All Causes	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism
1921 - T. M. F.	67,722 36,411 31,311	82 78 4	0.12	1 1 -	6 5 1	3 3 -	- - -	40 39 1	20 9 1	2 2 -	9 9 -	11 10 1		
1922 - T. M. F.	69,028 37,044 31,984	92 89 3	0.13	- - -	8 7 1	2 1 1	- - -	41 41 -	3 3 -	11 11 -	12 11 1	15 15 -		
1923 - T. M. F.	70,182 37,517 32,665	123 110 13	0.18	2 1 1	4 4 -	9 9 -	- - -	61 55 6	9 8 1	11 11 -	13 11 2	14 11 3		
1924 - T. M. F.	66,197 35,415 30,782	125 114 11	0.19	1 1 -	6 6 -	5 5 -	- - -	49 45 4	14 13 1	8 8 -	15 12 3	27 24 3		
1925 - T. M. F.	66,477 35,681 30,796	128 120 8	0.19	- - -	11 11 -	8 8 -	- - -	56 50 6	9 8 1	13 13 -	10 10 -	21 20 1		208 186 22
1926 - T. M. F.	70,203 37,747 32,456	156 137 19	0.22	3 3 -	6 6 -	4 4 -	52 49 3	86 75 11	15 15 -	8 8 -	11 9 2	23 17 6	107,454 56,979 50,475	229 213 16
1927 - T. M. F.	69,117 37,438 31,679	172 161 11	0.25	- - -	8 8 -	9 9 -	57 52 5	83 76 7	24 24 -	15 13 2	11 9 2	22 22 -	105,292 56,265 49,027	229 213 16
1928 - T. M. F.	72,425 39,444 32,981	174 159 15	0.24	- - -	18 18 -	2 2 -	47 43 4	73 67 6	19 16 3	14 14 -	21 17 4	27 25 2	109,057 58,480 50,577	221 202 19
1929 - T. M. F.	76,294 41,685 34,609	215 196 19	0.28	1 1 -	8 8 -	18 15 3	32 28 4	93 87 6	22 20 2	14 13 1	18 16 2	41 36 5	113,515 60,920 52,595	247 224 23
1930 - T. M. F.	73,361 40,285 33,076	153 139 14	0.21	2 2 -	15 15 -	4 4 -	33 28 5	74 66 8	6 5 1	15 14 1	6 6 -	31 27 4	109,306 59,109 50,197	186 167 19

† The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1925-40 are shown in the last two columns.

	Total Deaths All Causes Canada (Registration Area as of 1921) †	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Canada	
		Canada (Regis- tration Area as of 1921) †	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Que- bec	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alb- erta	British Columbia	Total Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism
1931 - T. M. F.	70,030 38,462 31,568	110 106 4	0.16	- - -	5 5 -	7 7 -	36 31 5	51 48 3	11 10 1	8 8 -	12 12 -	16 16 -	104,517 56,529 47,988
1932 - T. M. F.	71,289 38,879 32,410	110 99 11	0.15	- - -	5 5 -	5 4 1	26 23 3	67 61 6	8 7 1	3 3 -	6 6 -	16 13 3	104,377 56,153 48,224
1933 - T. M. F.	70,332 38,270 32,062	85 74 11	0.12	- - -	3 3 -	6 6 -	13 9 4	48 42 6	4 2 2	3 2 1	4 4 -	17 15 2	101,968 54,725 47,243
1934 - T. M. F.	69,653 38,422 31,231	96 87 9	0.14	1 1 -	13 13 -	8 8 -	24 22 2	46 40 6	8 6 2	7 7 -	4 4 -	9 8 1	101,582 55,224 46,358
1935 - T. M. F.	72,728 40,046 32,682	113 103 10	0.16	1 1 -	13 13 -	7 5 2	46 41 5	58 52 6	6 5 1	3 3 -	11 11 -	14 13 1	105,567 57,206 48,361
1936 - T. M. F.	75,197 41,272 33,925	134 122 12	0.18	3 3 -	8 8 -	17 16 1	51 45 5	62 55 7	12 10 2	2 2 -	12 12 -	18 16 2	107,050 57,728 49,322
1937 - T. M. F.	78,368 43,415 34,953	139 129 10	0.18	4 4 -	12 12 -	11 11 -	55 62 4	63 57 6	12 10 2	7 7 -	6 6 -	24 22 2	113,824 62,109 51,715
1938 - T. M. F.	74,208 41,441 32,767	118 108 10	0.16	- - -	4 4 -	9 8 1	45 40 5	58 54 4	6 5 1	10 10 -	7 7 -	24 20 4	106,817 58,817 48,000
1939 - T. M. F.	75,563 42,362 33,201	84 71 13	0.11	2 1 1	6 5 1	3 3 -	36 35 3	44 36 8	6 5 1	3 3 -	8 8 -	12 10 2	108,951 59,907 49,044
1940 - T. M. F.	76,128 43,902 34,226	99 90 9	0.13	2 2 -	6 6 -	12 10 2	51 48 3	45 42 3	5 4 1	6 5 1	8 8 -	15 13 2	110,927 61,869 49,058

† The registration area of Canada as of 1921 does not include Quebec. Figures for Canada inclusive of Quebec for the years 1926-40 are shown in the last two columns.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.



TABLE 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1921 - 1940.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1921 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	144 1 143		3 3 3	11 - 11	13 - 13	- - -	80 - 80	6 1 5	11 - 11	8 - 8	12 - 12
1922 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	159 4 155		1 - 1	13 - 13	5 - 5	- - -	91 1 90	8 1 7	13 - 13	10 1 9	18 1 17
1923 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	178 1 177		1 - 1	13 - 13	10 - 10	- - -	99 1 98	12 - 12	15 - 15	9 - 9	19 - 19
1924 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	164 7 157		1 - 1	9 - 9	4 - 4	- - -	83 - 83	15 - 15	12 2 10	15 3 12	25 2 23
1925 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	214 3 211		6 - 6	12 - 12	14 - 14	- - -	112 2 110	12 - 12	21 - 21	10 - 10	27 1 26
1926 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	158 6 152	283 10 273	1 - 1	15 1 14	11 - 11	125 4 121	75 1 74	13 - 13	16 1 15	9 3 6	18 - 18
1927 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	215 9 206	347 11 336	1 - 1	15 1 14	11 - 11	132 2 130	125 7 118	14 - 14	10 - 10	16 - 16	23 1 22
1928 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	195 7 188	363 10 353	- - -	9 1 8	9 - 9	168 3 165	104 4 100	17 1 16	14 - 14	14 1 13	28 - 28
1929 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	199 11 188	367 14 353	3 - 3	13 - 13	8 - 8	168 3 165	112 10 102	9 - 9	8 - 8	12 1 11	34 - 34
1930 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	174 9 165	333 22 311	2 - 2	12 - 12	13 - 13	159 13 146	88 7 81	12 - 12	16 - 16	12 - 12	19 2 17

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

Table 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1921 - 1940. - Concluded.

	Total Regis- tration Area as of 1921	Total Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1931 - Total	185	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	11	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not "	174	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	207	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	11	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not "	196	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 - Total	211	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	1	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not "	198	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
1934 - Total	215	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	13	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not "	202	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
1935 - Total	232	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	12	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not "	220	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
1936 - Total	243	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	13	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not "	230	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
1937 - Total	224	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	19	15	30
Specified alcoholic	24	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not "	200	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
1938 - Total	291	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	29	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not "	262	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
1939 - Total	309	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	18	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not "	291	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39
1940 - Total	279	460	-	19	13	181	154	18	17	17	41
Specified alcoholic	16	29	-	-	2	13	6	1	-	-	7
Not "	263	431	-	19	11	168	148	17	17	17	34

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**



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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. In New Brunswick an "Act" of 1865 provided that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, also, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue, by the local authorities, of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licenses and to limit their number or to prohibit the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, medicinal, medicinal or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that such friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1868 the Dunkin Act, passed by the legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, set forth in sections 91-93 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-8); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13), and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-13). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the licence law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law



providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (3 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institution the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed



In 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 2). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,116. In 1893 the New Brunswick legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 308,209 of a voters' list of 849,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One



province permits local producers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given on pages 4 to 13.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or Government Agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

Wartime conditions have brought additional controls designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and as a means towards releasing manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry and essential civilian activity.

The Dominion Government's War Order No. C.C.14, effective November 1, 1942 provides that the equipment and facilities of distilleries must be used only in the production of distilled spirits; that distilled spirits must not be produced or used for beverage purposes; and that, except with a permit in writing from the Chemicals Controller, no producer shall sell or deliver to any person distilled spirits produced on or after the above date.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, December 16, 1942) provides for the prohibition of the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limits their importation and sale. The quantity of proof spirits which a distiller may sell in the twelve months ended the 31st day of October 1943 is limited to 70 p.c. of the amount sold in the corresponding previous twelve months. Import for consumption of proof spirits during the same period is also limited to 70 p.c. The quantity of domestic wine which a manufacturer may sell is limited to 80 p.c. of the amount sold in the previous year, and similarly the quantity which may be imported is limited to 80 p.c. Brewers' sales of domestic beer are limited to 90 p.c. of those in the previous year, and the quantity of imported beer which may be entered for consumption is limited to 90 p.c. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirits is prohibited with the exception of spirits which are out of bond or bottled prior to the date on which the Order came into force. The distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines is also prohibited. The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine or beer, and the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer or brewer of spirits, wine or beer, or as a person who sells spirits, wine or beer, is prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers.

The Liquor Boards have adopted various restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of available supplies. These include the discontinuance of special permits; reduction in the hours of sale; the establishment of quotas, etc. Further reference to wartime restriction will be found in the summaries of provincial legislation which appear below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by Plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must



make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle\* but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Spirits must be purchased under a permit. Beer and wine may be purchased without a permit. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Wartime restrictions include the suspension of Banquet Permits since January, 1943 except in the case of application by Foreign Consuls or Proconsuls. All sales are now made on a ration basis. Since August 16, 1943 the monthly allowance is 2 quarts spirits or 4 quarts wine or 24 quarts beer. No person may visit a store more than once in any one week. The purchaser must present his National Registration card.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to, April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expense of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

\* So far this authority has not been taken advantage of.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits were not required prior to June 1, 1943. Since then "Purchase Cards" must be obtained in order to purchase spirits, beer or wine. Limited quantities are sold to individuals holding such cards. The quantity may be changed any time at the discretion of the Commission.

### QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, inns, cafés, restaurants, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, banquets, etc.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in restaurants, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.



(7) Trading posts, or industrial or mining establishments in new Quebec or other territory in the northern part of the province designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under 20 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

## ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' retail stores, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer and imported wine in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; domestic beer and native wine to ration coupon book holders from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Domestic beer in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's retail store to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores to a minister of any religious faith on a special "Minister of the Gospel" permit.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.



To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

- (1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.
- (2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.
- (3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.
- (4) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.
- (5) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.
- (6) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.
- (7) Domestic beer and native wines may be sold for residential consumption to holders of individual ration coupon books.
- (8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.
- (9) Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits, after providing for the reserve fund, should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters has indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government liquor stores, cash and carry or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence, which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell direct to the permittees without an order from the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of Profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.



The number of cities, towns, and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. Permits were not required prior to February 12, 1943. Since then Liquor Purchase Cards are required for the purchase of spirits and wine but not for beer. To obtain a Liquor Purchase Card the applicant must produce his National Registration Card or, if a member of the armed forces, his identification card or some other form of identification satisfactory to the Board. Not more than one 26-ounce bottle (or while available, one 40 ounce bottle) of spirituous liquor may be purchased at one time, and only one such purchase may be made in any one day. Only two such purchases may be made in any calendar month. Not more than two bottles of native wine or one bottle of any other wine may be purchased at any one time and only one such purchase may be made in any one day. Only three purchases of wine may be made in any calendar month. Beer is "rationed" to Board, stores and licensed premises on the basis of a percentage of the quantities sold through these outlets during the basic year, November 1st, 1941, to October 31st, 1942, and those in charge allocate a proportionate quantity of each month's supplies for daily sales. The quantity which may be sold to each individual per day has not been definitely fixed, but in the main it does not exceed four bottles".

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes for use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board Stores.

In addition to the restrictions set out under (1) above, Banquet and Special Quantity permits have been abolished since September 1, 1942 and no C.O.D. or other deliveries are now made from Liquor Board stores. Seventy-two beer and wine stores were closed during the month of September, 1942.

#### ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.



(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on a physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

Wartime restrictions include the discontinuance of Banquet Permits since March 4, 1943 and since November 12, 1942, restriction of the maximum purchases allowed any Permit holder. The present allowance is 26 ounces of hard liquor, 26 ounces of wine and one dozen small or one half dozen large bottles of beer per month. Store hours of all liquor stores have been curtailed as also have the hours of sale by licensees. Since January, 1943, each individual must make his own purchases personally at the liquor store.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).

(2) Beer parlours (beer only).

(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

(3) To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits are 25 cents.

With wartime shortages the maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased have been sharply reduced. Since June 1, 1943, the allowance has been one pint spirits or two bottles imported wine or one gallon Canadian wine.

#### YUKON

Act - The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration - By the Controller of the Territory in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by Vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account by cheque signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits - All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)  
In licensed hotels (beer only)  
In licensed clubs (beer only)

The Controller may issue licenses to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or the bottle in limited quantities for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed hotels.

(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs to club members only.

To whom sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinaries or hospitals may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

In January, 1943, wartime restrictive measures placed the liquor stores on a daily quota basis reduced the hours of sale. Later a permit system was introduced to ensure a more even distribution of the available supply. Allowances at present (September, 1943) are 1 bottle of spirits, 12 quarts of beer or pints of imported ale or stout and 2 bottles of wine monthly. Licensed premises are on a ration basis.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act. - The Territorial Liquor Ordinance assented to April 27, 1939, with amendments;

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142 R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration. - The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on the June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on the June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as



Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Liquor Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits - Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) - Spirituous liquor, wines and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

(2) - Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies for such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.

(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

(3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined from time to time by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

(4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

To whom sold. - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance may purchase Class "A" annual permits-\$2.00.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C" may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

Since January, 1943, progressive restrictions have been imposed on the quantities of liquor available to an individual permittee. A cut in the daily limit was followed by a monthly quota which was gradually reduced to the following allowance now in force (September, 1943) -- 1 bottle of spirits or 2 quarts of wine and 1 case of beer (24 - 12 oz. bottles) per month. Hours of sale in the liquor stores and in the licensed premises have been reduced.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, for Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made direct by brewers to licensees or permittees are not included. Data on such sales are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in some provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces permit fees are paid direct to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table 1.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia -						
Aug. 18 - Sept. 30	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended Sept. 30	1931	4,968,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	762,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,996
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,253
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,369
14 Months ended Nov. 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 (1)	697,243
Year ended Nov. 30	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 (2)	996,002
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,910
	1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,813
	1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,221
	1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
	1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
New Brunswick - Year ended Oct.31						
	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,611,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
	1942	8,070,651	30,295	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
Quebec - Year ended Apr. 30						
	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,768	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31	1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31	1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario - June 1 - Oct. 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
	1934	27,752,675 (3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
	1935	8,110,589 (3)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
	1936	18,530,658 (3)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
	1937	20,733,368 (3)	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
	1938	22,830,002 (3)	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
	1939	22,420,061 (3)	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
	1940	22,820,689 (3)	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
	1941	26,847,957 (3)	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
	1942	33,035,844 (3)	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
Manitoba -						
	Year ended Aug. 31	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	1,346,161
	Sept. - Apr. 30	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	982,016
	Year ended Apr. 30	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	1,315,185
		1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	1,366,901
		1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	1,345,117
		1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	1,993,107
		1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	2,044,981
		1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	1,866,783
		1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	1,490,041
		1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	1,094,287
		1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	992,068
		1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	1,086,028
		1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	1,293,288
		1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	1,512,201
		1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	1,753,363
		1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	1,742,075
		1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	1,781,089
		1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	2,056,253
		1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	2,740,498

(3) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)	Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where per- mitted, from Winery Premises.
		\$	\$
July 24 - October 31	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.55
Nov. 1, 1934 - Mar. 31	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended Mar. 31	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	29,435,818.00	2,273,757.31
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
	1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,757	
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,681	
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,866	
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,411	
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,677	
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,988	1,537,224	
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,636	
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,600	866,456	
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169	
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959	
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,344	
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,879	
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191	
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106	
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357	
1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,163		
1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066		
Alberta - June 1 - December 31 Year ended December 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,414	
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008	
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,605	
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,901	
	January 1 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,411
		1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,607
		1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
		1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
		1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
		1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
		1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
		1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,774
		1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
		1937	7,660,709(x)	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,811
		1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
		1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
		1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
		1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
		1942	13,197,621	263,534	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,171
British Columbia - June 15, 1921 - March 31	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,041	
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,524	
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468	
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222	
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195	
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433	
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995	
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166	
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181	
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564	
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861	
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735	
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345	
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343	
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829	
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333	
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165	
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141	
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948	
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482	
1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444		

(x) On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in the fiscal years 1937-42 the proportions of liquor and beer, respectively, were as follows:

	Liquor	Beer	Liquor	Beer	Liquor	Beer		
1937	\$ 3,687,708	\$ 3,973,001	1939	\$ 4,219,798	\$ 4,425,756	1941	\$ 4,847,839	\$ 5,905,905
1938	3,998,370	4,198,901	1940	4,330,165	5,035,386	1942	5,708,901	7,486,905



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control- Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yukon Territory September 15, 1921 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1922	75,434	66	25,843		25,843
	1923	210,781	10	70,283		70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486		71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647		26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
Northwest Territories June 27, 1939 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391

Further details, relative to sales as published by the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

low.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	2,196.30	2,210.25	2,500.55	1,827.25	1,627.25	1,608.5
Spirits .....	7,833,031.58	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15	2,385,079.83	2,142,461.2
Wines .....	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.58	518,797.36	399,144.19	353,602.6
Beer .....	6,658,254.50	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70	1,899,009.80	2,150,700.0
Miscellaneous..	216.26	47.31	32.10	49.10	40.18	50.1
TOTAL .....	15,136,830.84	11,449,299.98	8,458,174.65	5,483,432.56	4,684,901.25	4,648,422.5
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	115	118	137	102	93	9
<u>Spirits</u>						
Brandy .....	7,233	5,415	3,914	4,028	4,012	3,74
Gin .....	55,702	67,373	52,742	47,065	43,952	43,73
Rum .....	106,769	116,665	83,682	72,825	50,622	42,39
Whiskey .....	227,904	153,627	90,270	64,416	54,927	46,45
Liqueurs .....	1,250	720	506	336	351	36
TOTAL .....	398,858	343,800	231,114	188,670	153,864	136,68
Wines .....	118,528	102,264	201,867	146,238	109,843	95,12
Cider .....	16,447	18,540	18,075	10,729	7,014	6,78
TOTAL .....	134,975	120,804	219,942	156,967	116,857	101,91
<u>Beer</u>						
Imported .....	8,226	7,462	5,822	7,890	7,991	8,56
Western .....	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,733	280,329	291,368	339,18
N.S. and N.B.	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,578	775,882	713,607	787,23
TOTAL .....	3,353,989	2,675,022	1,890,133	1,064,101	1,012,966	1,134,94

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol .....	42,399.95	67,876.85	56,607.30	57,082.55	39,777.65	35,563.4
Spirits .....	4,325,100.21	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78	2,151,087.59	2,083,668.3
Wine .....	645,701.98	533,812.63	470,629.07	330,125.63	326,091.59	332,972.0
Beer .....	3,057,549.35	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80	1,078,165.31	1,007,279.45	1,082,595.7
Containers .....	109.55	186.90	163.65	968.21	1,005.57	646.0
Less Return Sales	210.10	658.20	213.60	6.13	7.00	345.0
TOTAL .....	8,070,650.94	6,627,024.99	5,209,121.72	3,714,749.35	3,525,214.85	3,535,100.4

## (c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>							
Alcohol .....	272,400.6	198,457.2	213,424.0	281,374.5	262,912.2	178,752.5)	212,082.7
White Whiskey..	27,459.3	62,061.3	77,001.4	122,422.0	133,247.8	112,575.9)	
Brandies and Cognacs .....	80,434.7	65,988.4	57,817.8	67,064.6	67,056.7	53,260.3	44,648.3
Gins .....	314,489.9 <sup>x</sup>	258,359.0 <sup>x</sup>	239,039.8 <sup>x</sup>	273,681.1 <sup>x</sup>	258,665.5	245,608.8 <sup>x</sup>	228,747.3
	16,646.8 <sup>+</sup>	14,966.3 <sup>+</sup>	18,494.2 <sup>+</sup>	21,322.4 <sup>+</sup>		19,325.2 <sup>+</sup>	
Irish Whiskies.		360.0	390.2	513.9	623.4	591.6	589.2
Liqueurs .....	3,622.7	5,086.1	4,794.5	5,649.6	5,614.4	4,958.6	4,406.1
Rums .....	64,244.9	41,273.8	24,597.8	23,973.6	22,609.8	20,401.4	16,328.8
Ryes .....	100,884.6	66,472.9	64,172.9	71,880.3	74,819.4	70,824.3	65,635.0
Scotch Whiskies	145,354.9 <sup>x</sup>	88,346.0 <sup>x</sup>	77,076.8 <sup>x</sup>	82,673.8 <sup>x</sup>	294,926.7	77,631.2 <sup>x</sup>	227,607.2
	177,622.1 <sup>+</sup>	187,276.2 <sup>+</sup>	182,419.2 <sup>+</sup>	204,574.0 <sup>+</sup>		182,234.8 <sup>+</sup>	
Miscellaneous..	4,231.8	2,467.6	1,685.5	2,108.2	2,250.6	2,065.5	2,065.5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,267,402.3</b>	<b>977,023.9</b>	<b>960,010.1</b>	<b>1,167,607.6</b>	<b>1,162,855.0</b>	<b>975,235.1</b>	<b>802,160.1</b>
<b>Wines</b>							
Champagnes ....	2,027.3	8,244.7	7,931.9	8,139.8	8,538.2	8,474.3	7,944.2
Clarets .....	8,708.7	17,339.6	17,455.8	16,644.7	16,658.9	16,300.5	16,621.0
Sauvignons .....	12,282.7	25,404.2	20,793.1	30,435.0	30,320.7	26,614.7	30,901.6
Ports .....	282,079.3 <sup>x</sup>	283,316.8 <sup>x</sup>	274,957.9 <sup>x</sup>	233,741.4 <sup>x</sup>	301,850.3	225,792.8 <sup>x</sup>	299,231.6
	85,174.2 <sup>+</sup>	64,424.4 <sup>+</sup>	55,851.0 <sup>+</sup>	51,420.0 <sup>+</sup>		77,025.4 <sup>+</sup>	
Sherries .....	745,734.6 <sup>x</sup>	688,652.7 <sup>x</sup>	538,604.7 <sup>x</sup>	364,060.9 <sup>x</sup>	387,429.6	343,301.5 <sup>x</sup>	392,100.4
	12,636.3 <sup>+</sup>	20,436.3 <sup>+</sup>	21,812.4 <sup>+</sup>	21,801.7 <sup>+</sup>		41,871.3 <sup>+</sup>	
Burgundies ....	11,587.3	15,864.2	15,923.5	11,913.9	11,897.2	13,230.8	11,848.6
Vermouths .....	11,435.5	11,626.1	10,574.5	11,467.6	12,761.2	13,335.7	14,690.1
Miscellaneous	46,487.8	59,175.3	72,083.0	63,735.4	74,792.8	67,406.0	76,487.3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,221,354.0</b>	<b>1,216,876.2</b>	<b>1,084,691.3</b>	<b>1,155,650.7</b>	<b>1,243,254.9</b>	<b>1,036,554.6</b>	<b>848,322.8</b>

<sup>x</sup> Canadian.      <sup>+</sup> Imported.

Separate figures on Beer are published by the Commission as follows:

Fiscal Year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.		Gal.		Gal.		
1922 ....	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	764,234
1923 ....	22,017,521	13,369,685	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	654,557
1924 ....	25,238,356	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925 ....	26,111,658	14,467,434	579,069	390,960	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926 ....	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 ....	25,812,330	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 ....	27,645,604	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929 ....	27,309,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 ....	28,000,004	21,665,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 ....	27,659,676	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 ....	24,420,381	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,566,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 ....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934 ....	17,676,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935 ....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,318,035	894,036
1936 ....	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 ....	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 ....	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939 ....	20,638,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940 ....	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 <sup>x</sup> ..	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942 <sup>+</sup> ..	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,006

<sup>x</sup> 11 months ended March 31.<sup>+</sup> Fiscal year ended March 31.



Ontario: Analysis of Sales by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Spirits .....	22,003,923.14	17,124,820.62	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.65	13,825,094.49
Imported Spirits .....	6,916,910.98	5,934,703.10	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.14	5,690,553.47
Domestic Wines .....	2,181,093.66	2,000,957.30	1,672,474.20	1,496,981.30	1,470,894.70
Imported Wines .....	471,635.75	611,369.83	553,169.67	555,287.95	621,414.71
Domestic Beers .....	1,372,421.96	1,099,142.97	927,425.85	928,262.25	1,136,143.25
Imported Beers .....	89,858.17	76,963.00	76,734.60	79,565.30	85,901.75
Total sales from Liquor stores.	33,035,843.66	26,847,956.82	22,820,689.73	22,420,060.59	22,830,002.37
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic beer, exclusive of container value).	45,548,177.25	34,599,089.80	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.40	26,289,136.05
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)	2,903,584.28	2,636,513.54	2,278,767.81	2,025,700.27	1,886,530.27
GRAND TOTAL .....	81,487,605.19	64,083,560.16	53,535,277.04	49,637,986.26	51,005,668.69
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	1,576,144	1,236,128	1,115,419	1,230,708	1,239,164
Imported Spirits .....	335,057	284,584	274,158	328,311	327,971
Domestic Wines .....	820,680	872,877	765,595	723,169	704,834
Imported Wines .....	49,851	62,333	58,554	59,364	69,071
Domestic Beers .....	846,566	677,068	572,474	573,551	702,741
Imported Beers .....	24,290	21,327	21,283	21,733	23,057
Total sales from Liquor stores.	3,652,588	3,154,317	2,807,483	2,936,836	3,066,838
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic Beer)	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	25,096,435
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846
GRAND TOTAL .....	42,348,213	34,882,150	30,562,132	28,013,014	29,025,119

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, fiscal years 1937-42.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores'						
Stock .....	839,827	672,064	558,962	562,527	686,716	668,137
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	6,739	5,004	13,512	11,024	16,025	21,408
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	25,096,435	22,606,732
TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....	38,487,310	31,303,708	27,329,023	24,715,368	25,799,176	23,296,277
Sales to other provinces ....	2,923,485	2,344,029	1,914,210	1,882,189	1,905,459	1,650,344
Export sales .....	1,394,525	133,610	58,033	12,996	3,619	3,410
GRAND TOTAL .....	42,805,320	33,781,347	29,301,266	26,610,553	27,708,254	24,950,031

Sales of Native Wine, fiscal years 1937-42.

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at wineries .....	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673
Sales to the Board .....	834,519	896,801	764,326	712,783	690,635	675,551
Total Ontario Sales	1,889,400	1,997,994	1,762,426	1,647,144	1,552,481	1,413,224
Sales to other provinces..	1,537,579	1,850,008	1,455,432	1,045,997	1,111,769	1,014,810
Export sales .....	4,766	5,892	2,136	1,935	3,581	4,520
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,431,745	3,853,894	3,219,994	2,695,076	2,667,831	2,432,554

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Analysis of sales by the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits .....	273,463	225,163	192,895	189,289	191,913	185,193	153,731
Imported Malts...	3,999	3,969	4,259	4,955	4,405	4,020	3,194
Canadian Beer ...	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,118,659	2,819,086	2,816,644	2,420,990	2,241,385
Wines .....	228,033	194,113	186,830	157,152	149,872	146,283	126,612

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board during these years are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1).

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924 ...	485,470	1928 ...	117,120 (2)	1932 ...	355,452	1936 ...	459,035
1925 ...	444,979	1929 ...	547,428	1933 ...	398,729	1937 ...	(3)
1926 ...	474,190	1930 ...	531,967	1934 ...	386,634		
1927 ...	452,078	1931 ...	440,184	1935 ...	445,066		

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout ...	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,398	3,285,363	3,147,000	3,000,000	3,031,000
Wines .....	138,156	129,000	110,600	107,360	108,900	115,000	127,000
Spirits .....	262,706	226,000	217,000	246,500	102,800	210,000	108,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.) .	969	900	1,400	2,269	2,108	1,230	1,215

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10.

(2) January - March, 1928.

(3) See note (x), page 16.



(g) British Columbia: Analysis of Sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
<b>Spirits</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	11,214,026.50	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78	7,299,648.92	6,561,261.2
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters .....	111,540.55	113,981.90	108,429.84	115,002.50	127,086.20	114,341.3
Total .....	11,325,567.05	9,572,890.96	8,196,248.05	7,403,986.28	7,426,735.12	6,675,602.6
<b>Wines</b>						
British Empire Wines -						
British Columbia .....	669,788.39	586,133.47	520,876.18	486,688.10	515,793.60	491,172.9
Australian .....	167,347.57	135,209.03	114,445.47	120,166.90	145,282.50	156,307.5
Ontario .....	11,577.10	8,191.80	8,266.20	7,649.35	9,524.70	11,748.4
South Africa .....	86,939.40	88,834.84	73,503.95	70,081.45	63,880.15	44,274.7
Total .....	935,652.46	818,369.14	717,091.80	684,585.80	734,480.95	703,503.5
<b>Other -</b>						
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy .....	92,055.83	106,624.50	108,626.44	109,227.30	126,298.15	119,869.0
Clarets and Sauternes ..	6,138.85	12,081.60	9,854.56	11,352.90	12,808.70	13,458.6
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .....	14,740.05	30,175.01	30,555.29	33,082.63	37,530.65	33,850.9
Total .....	112,934.73	148,881.11	149,036.29	153,662.83	176,637.50	167,178.6
<b>Oriental Liquors</b> .....	69,620.50	170,121.13	162,829.29	157,642.40	178,189.50	198,065.8
<b>Malt Liquors</b>						
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout						
To Licensees .....	5,120,172.90	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05	3,453,936.60	3,142,319.1
To Permit Holders ....	3,250,945.30	2,311,328.21	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00	2,012,618.19	1,753,819.5
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale .....	65,919.95	34,841.95	29,664.55	31,542.35	37,955.70	19,205.8
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout .....	89,142.25	91,585.95	78,344.80	76,482.55	89,605.25	87,088.2
Total .....	8,526,180.40	6,879,990.41	5,735,028.21	5,338,219.95	5,594,115.74	5,002,432.7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	20,969,955.14	17,590,252.75	14,960,233.64	13,738,097.26	14,110,158.81	12,746,783.3

(h) Yukon Territory: Analysis of Sales.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Spirits</b>	\$	\$	\$
- Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Alcohol .....	497,589.75	168,113.34	162,420.50
<b>Wines</b>			
- Domestic .....	11,147.00	3,892.75	2,184.75
- Imported .....	5,591.25	4,184.50	5,031.50
<b>Liqueurs</b>			
- Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters .....	2,986.50	2,903.50	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liquors</b>			
- Sold to private individuals .....	16,054.16	10,921.49	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees .....	104,409.00	70,850.00	63,728.00
Total Sales .....	637,777.66	260,655.58	241,573.75

(i) Northwest Territories: Analysis of Sales.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
<b>Quantity</b>				
<b>Spirits</b> .....	5,452 gallons	16,657 bottles or 2,777.5 gallons	14,972 bottles or 2,470 gallons	9,976 bottles 1,621 gallons
<b>Wines</b> .....	1,780 "	1,288.7 "	356 "	96 "
<b>Ale and stout</b> .....	3,929 "	2,217.4 " )		
<b>Beer to public at store.</b>	5,693 "	2,798 cases or ) 5,036.4 gallons )	4,825 cases )	5,704 cases
<b>Beer to licensee</b> .....	14,256 "	7,763 cases or ) 13,973.4 gallons )	5,008 " )	
<b>Value</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits and wines</b> .....	200,661.25	105,840.95	85,792.45	53,468.95
<b>Beer (including ale and stout)</b>				
To public .....	63,389.50	60,792.25	29,661.35)	34,228.50
To licensee .....			27,544.00)	
Total .....	264,050.75	166,633.20	142,997.80	87,697.45



# DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1923 - 1943.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties	Excise Taxes		Excise Duties on Malt	Customs Duties	Total Dominion Revenue (exclusive of Sales Tax)
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923 .....	8,042,690	2,771,833	4,896	2,548,201	12,288,103	25,655,723
1924 .....	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,278,407	13,071,977	30,200,460
1925 .....	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926 .....	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927 .....	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928 .....	18,495,633	6,491,577	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,010
1929 .....	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930 .....	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931 .....	12,198,773	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,872
1932 .....	8,539,790	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,207
1933 .....	7,503,913	5,167,973	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934 .....	7,734,873	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,805,497
1935 .....	9,911,327	2,022,137	2,290	6,265,464	6,203,420	24,402,638
1936 .....	8,574,468	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	21,710,703
1937 .....	9,922,840	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	24,117,558
1938 .....	11,258,252	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	27,137,137
1939 .....	10,688,294	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,669,341
1940 .....	13,256,840	419,839	-	11,402,151	10,764,127	35,842,957
1941 .....	18,793,414	658,033	-	16,801,740	12,136,721	48,389,908
1942 .....	22,927,631(1)	1,444,915	-	25,241,291	11,096,021	60,709,858
1943 .....						80,952,243(2)

(1) For the year 1942 the items making up this total were: Spirits, matured, \$20,603,180; Spirits, unmatured, \$1,391,126; beer, \$414,019; malt syrup, \$102,730; Validation fee, \$416,576.

(2) Owing to wartime restrictions some of the figures used in computing this total cannot be published at the present time.

A brief summary of the duties and taxes on liquor, at present in effect, is given below: (x)

## DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE.

### A. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$9.00).
- (3) On Malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 12 cents per pound and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 35 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 18 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 24 cents).

(x) Further details and the historical record of customs and excise duties may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE - Con.

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 40 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 50 cents).
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942 to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER.

A. Under the Customs Tariff.

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g. whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, etc. and wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$5.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$7.00.)
- (3) Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.
- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter and stout under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon.
- (5) Wines: Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. On April 30, 1941 this was increased to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents and on June 24, 1942 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents.
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$1.25 and on June 24, 1942 to \$1.75.)
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour containing not less than 50 per cent in weight malt is dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound Intermediate Tariff and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at  $\frac{2}{5}$  cents per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter and stout. The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was cut out of the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents.
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. The Budget of September 12, 1941 increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 30 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 40 cents.



DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER - Con.

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British Countries.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

NOTE: Under the War Exchange Conservation Act, at present in effect, all the above spirituous liquors including beer and wine, are prohibited importation unless they are imported from and are the produce and manufacture of any country within the sterling area or Newfoundland.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1943, there were over 38 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-43.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. gal.	Gal.		Pf. gal.	Gal.
1913 ...	6,458,452	52,314,400	1928 ...	11,596,200	58,397,913
1914 ...	6,972,583	56,060,846	1929 ...	16,816,312	65,837,410
1915 ...	6,116,580	48,023,580	1930 ...	16,813,433	63,450,516
1916 ...	3,450,011	39,603,080	1931 ...	9,286,780	59,073,685
1917 ...	6,400,119	34,949,683	1932 ...	7,099,637	52,297,431
1918 ...	3,566,955	28,717,539	1933 ...	4,345,834	40,664,625
1919 ...	4,187,109	26,247,562	1934 ...	6,411,230	40,920,623
1920 ...	2,356,329	36,984,278	1935 ...	4,321,457	52,078,590
1921 ...	4,194,691	36,194,626	1936 ...	6,553,190	57,154,948
1922 ...	5,050,188	38,541,746	1937 ...	8,723,005	60,308,148
1923 ...	3,828,879	36,902,066	1938 ...	10,198,330	67,361,250
1924 ...	4,411,896	44,080,490	1939 ...	9,642,830	63,331,620
1925 ...	7,287,691	48,389,995	1940 ...	11,821,317	66,496,129
1926 ...	5,434,329	52,448,853	1941 ...	14,641,842	79,006,028
1927 ...	9,121,051	51,755,840	1942 ...	17,569,476	101,081,682
			1943 ...	19,657,698	108,980,613

(1) Includes unmatured as well as matured spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-41.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334 (1)	1937	(3,481,884 (1)
1920	515,280		(3,499,881 (2)		(3,283,989 (2)
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985 (1)	1938	(3,975,617 (1)
1922	756,520		(2,707,960 (2)		(3,046,554 (2)
1923	858,651	1933	(1,920,587 (1)	1939	(3,998,232 (1)
1924	1,144,559		(2,718,530 (2)		(3,424,668 (2)
1925	1,388,265	1934	(3,690,994 (1)	1940	(5,153,380 (1)
1926	2,725,745		(3,292,643 (2)		(4,348,193 (2)
1927	2,731,748	1935	(2,559,505 (1)	1941	(4,840,977 (1)
1928	4,351,123		(2,666,524 (2)		(4,188,797 (2)
1929	6,162,774	1936	(1,630,393 (1)		
1930	5,718,354		(2,750,293 (2)		

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-42.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manu- factures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ...	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,666,940	29,233	386	377,009	4,673,570
1921 ...	377,009	4,194,691	1,450,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	25,422	3,451	381,192	6,039,243
1922 ...	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,168	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923 ...	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924 ...	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925 ...	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926 ...	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927 ...	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,230	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928 ...	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929 ...	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930 ...	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931 ...	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932 ...	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933 ...	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934 ...	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935 ...	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936 ...	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937 ...	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938 ...	647,798	10,198,330	2,867,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	13,840,893	13,840,893
1939 ...	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	-	12,234,923
1940 ...	-	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	-	140	15,068,429
1941 ...	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	-	18,611,113
1942 ...	-	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	-	-	23,051,930

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24,841,406

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Warehouse at beginning of Year including Transits Pf. Gal.	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery Pf. Gal.	Otherwise Warehoused Pf. Gal.	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond Pf. Gal.	Otherwise Accounted For Pf. Gal.	For Redis- tillation Pf. Gal.	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits Pf. Gal.
				Matured	Unmatured				
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	786,851	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,894,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,616
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,452,189	11,691,495
1926	11,691,495	7,328,222	119,972	1,082,786	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	10,797,296
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,753	16,400,401
1928	16,400,401	13,651,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,063,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,527	21,667,997
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,088,542	30,846,707
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	2,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,356,571	42,477,858
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,388,136	1,872,160	40,774,608
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,757	36,997,429
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,216,606	2,194,533	34,188,848
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,475	2,343,876	30,140,082
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	26,215,388
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	56,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365
1942	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	8,794,691	5,267,363	38,750,497
1943	38,750,497	24,617,829	9,386	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,723



TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920 ....	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921 ....	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922 ....	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923 ....	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924 ....	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925 ....	29,832	363,538	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926 ....	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927 ....	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928 ....	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929 ....	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930 ....	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931 ....	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932 ....	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933 ....	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934 ....	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935 ....	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936 ....	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937 ....	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938 ....	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939 ....	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940 ....	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941 ....	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942 ....	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,369	-	94,107	6,902,240



Imports and Exports

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921 ...	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922 ...	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923 ...	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924 ...	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925 ...	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926 ...	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927 ...	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928 ...	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929 ...	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930 ...	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931 ...	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932 ...	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933 ...	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934 ...	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935 ...	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936 ...	976,563	7,209,119 /	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937 ...	1,126,440	6,911,081 /	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938 ...	1,297,925	6,259,438 /	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939 ...	1,265,909	5,776,438 /	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940 ...	1,612,906	5,551,248 /	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941 ...	1,479,606	5,487,562 /	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942 ...	1,390,192	5,326,270 /	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943*						

\* The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

\* Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921 ...	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922 ...	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923 ...	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924 ...	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925 ...	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926 ...	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927 ...	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928 ...	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929 ...	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930 ...	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931 ...	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932 ...	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933 ...	1,996,113 /	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934 ...	2,551,030 /	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935 ...	2,205,249 /	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936 ...	2,995,181 /	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937 ...	5,289,344 /	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938 ...	4,734,678 /	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939 ...	2,087,956 /	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940 ...	1,704,410 /	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941 ...	3,463,772 /	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942 ...	2,079,458 /	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943 x						

/ Proof gallons. x Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,285
1921 ...	8,730	92,060	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922 ...	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923 ...	89,710	2,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924 ...	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925 ...	14,637	270,138	-	-	753	5,220
1926 ...	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927 ...	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928 ...	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929 ...	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930 ...	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931 ...	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932 ...	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933 ...	45	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934 ...	1,238	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935 ...	45	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936 ...	54	717	-	-	61	383
1937 ...	462	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938 ...	141	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939 ...	121	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940 ...	38	678	32	101	91	520
1941 ...	42	471	2	2	35	187
1942 ...	3,077	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943*						

\* Proof gallons. \* Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

#### APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data available, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's tourist traffic must be considered. The quantities consumed by individual tourists in years when the traffic is heavy reach considerable proportions. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions across the liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

**Spirits.** - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included unmatured as well as matured spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

**Malt Liquors.** - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

**Wines.** - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-43.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922 ....	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923 ....	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924 ....	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925 ....	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926 ....	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927 ....	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928 ....	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929 ....	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930 ....	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931 ....	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932 ....	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933 ....	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934 ....	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935 ....	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936 ....	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937 ....	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938 ....	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939 ....	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940 ....	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941 ....	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942 ....	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943 ....						4,903,023x

Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

Owing to war-time restrictions the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1920-41.<sup>3</sup>

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920 ...	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921 ...	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922 ...	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923 ...	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924 ...	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925 ...	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926 ...	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927 ...	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928 ...	58,397,913	1,143,936	234,701	1,325,830	3,825,002	388	54,825,579
1929 ...	55,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930 ...	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931 ...	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932 ...	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933 ...	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934 ...	40,920,623	974,161	94,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935 ...	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936 ...	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937 ...	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938 ...	57,461,250	765,187	104,778	809,083	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939 ...	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940 ...	66,496,129	846,399	92,875	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941 ...	79,006,028	633,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942 ...	101,081,862	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,508,473
1943 ...							87,610,326x

Owing to war-time restrictions the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.



TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-43.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E		I M P O R T E D		A p p a r e n t	
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)	Gal.	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	Apparent Consumption Native and Imported
		Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921 ...	242,319		714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922 ...	409,913		384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923 ...	528,355		359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924 ...	922,715		598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925 ...	806,846		706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926 ...	1,182,775		736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927 ...	1,462,666		845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928 ...	2,171,887		1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929 ...	2,770,117		1,221,406	195,227	1,025,179	3,796,296
1930 ...	3,920,261		1,290,957	150,066	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931 ...	3,408,973		1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932 ...	3,337,556		877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933 ...	2,478,387		669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934 ...	2,679,619		523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935 ...	3,187,504		542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936 ...	2,605,602		506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937 ...	2,693,456		472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938 ...	3,120,381		507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939 ...	3,010,981		450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940 ...	3,544,910		468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941 ...	4,310,295		502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942 ...	3,733,449		434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943 ...						4,627,667 <sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup> Due to some time variations the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.

STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-1942, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-1942. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups in census years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently, when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men, a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20-39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 no longer applied. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact, adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.







TABLE 14B. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1900-42

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1900	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904	18,895	288	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	+	1,284	185	1,345
1906	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,609	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,632	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912	53,171	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-
1918	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,066	26	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,366	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938	35,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
1939	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	25	25
1941	40,002	539	3,654	3,352	8,292	17,931	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44
1942	44,801	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19

TABLE 14C. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-42.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
1900	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906	3,245	37	540	309	856	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907	3,498	23	490	395	706	1,016	33	219	193	382	41	-
1908	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909	3,999	38	410	353	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915	5,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-
1917	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919	7,393	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-
1920	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921	10,450	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	1,196	1,196	14	-
1924	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	1,907	13	10
1932	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933	10,469	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934	10,754	80	750	622	3,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	913	793	16	7
1939	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	810	1,307	24	27
1940	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34
1941	15,359	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	994	25	28
1942	16,898	188	1,323	477	3,037	6,901	1,130	982	1,294	1,508	24	34



TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-42.

Year	16-20 years			21-39 years			40 years and over			Not Given		Total Convictions	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
1921 ...	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	14,404	1,765
1922 ...	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	14,111	1,609
1923 ...	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	13,579	1,609
1924 ...	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	14,432	1,826
1925 ...	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	15,184	2,055
1926 ...	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	15,393	2,055
1927 ...	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	16,823	2,013
1928 ...	3,940	291	4,231	9,281	1,379	10,660	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	19,520	2,200
1929 ...	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	21,460	2,637
1930 ...	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	25,797	2,660
1931 ...	6,940	426	7,366	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	28,935	2,607
1932 ...	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	28,181	3,202
1933 ...	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	29,465	3,477
1934 ...	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	28,539	3,145
1935 ...	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	30,195	3,336
1936 ...	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	32,689	3,370
1937 ...	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,438	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	33,365	3,783
1938 ...	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	39,423	4,176
1939 ...	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	43,282	4,825
1940 ...	9,034	437	9,471	20,917	4,453	25,380	8,343	1,113	9,456	1,688	228	40,482	6,241
1941 ...	7,978	602	8,580	17,393	4,320	21,713	8,743	1,082	9,825	2,315	213	36,429	6,217
1942 ...	7,853	635	8,488	15,506	3,817	19,323	7,456	1,127	8,583	2,540	315	33,415	5,834

Table 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 as compared with total Population in the Census Years 1871-1941.

Year	M A L E				F E M A L E				Per cent of Total	
	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	Per Cent of Total		All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	16-20 years	21-39 years
				16-20 years	21-39 years					
1871	1,764,311	185,165	450,110	10.50	25.51	1,721,450	192,848	463,503	11.50	26.93
1881	2,188,779	234,413	577,833	10.71	26.40	2,136,031	239,708	579,299	11.22	27.12
1891	2,460,471	258,325x	735,440+	10.50	29.89	2,372,768	254,412x	715,303x	10.72	30.15
1901	2,751,708	280,275x	833,933+	10.19	30.31	2,619,607	272,228+	792,489+	10.39	30.25
1911	3,821,995	357,118	1,249,733	9.34	32.70	3,384,648	330,519	995,009	9.77	29.40
1921	4,529,643	393,383	1,311,711	8.68	28.96	4,258,306	390,925	1,224,595	9.18	28.76
1931	5,374,541	516,673	1,506,148	9.61	28.02	5,002,245	507,156	1,399,228	10.14	27.97
1941	5,900,536	556,900	1,723,800	9.44	29.21	5,606,119	547,900	1,660,600	9.77	29.62

x Age group 15-19

+ Age Group 20-39



MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

The compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. It must be emphasized, however, that comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable. (See also Note x page 40)

TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-41.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Deaths all Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
1926 - T. M. F.	208 186 22	3 3 -	6 6 -	4 4 -	52 49 3	86 75 11	15 15 -	8 8 -	11 9 2	23 17 6	107,454 56,979 50,475	0.19
1927 - T. M. F.	229 213 16	- - -	8 8 -	9 9 -	57 52 5	83 76 7	24 24 -	15 13 2	11 9 2	22 22 -	105,292 56,265 49,027	0.22
1928 - T. M. F.	221 202 19	- - -	18 18 -	2 2 -	47 43 4	73 67 6	19 16 3	14 14 -	21 17 4	27 25 2	109,057 58,480 50,577	0.20
1929 - T. M. F.	247 224 23	1 1 -	8 8 -	18 15 3	32 28 4	93 87 6	22 20 2	14 13 1	18 16 2	41 36 5	113,515 60,920 52,595	0.22
1930 - T. M. F.	186 167 19	2 2 -	15 15 -	4 4 -	33 28 5	74 66 8	6 5 1	15 14 1	6 6 -	31 27 4	109,306 59,109 50,197	0.17
1931 - T. M. F.	146 137 9	- - -	5 5 -	7 7 -	36 31 5	51 48 3	11 10 1	8 8 -	12 12 -	16 16 -	104,517 56,529 47,988	0.14
1932 - T. M. F.	136 122 14	- - -	5 5 -	5 4 1	26 23 3	67 61 6	8 7 1	3 3 -	6 6 -	16 13 3	104,377 56,153 48,224	0.13
1933 - T. M. F.	98 83 15	- - -	3 3 -	6 6 -	13 9 4	48 42 6	4 2 2	3 2 1	4 4 -	17 15 2	101,968 54,725 47,243	0.10
1934 - T. M. F.	120 109 11	1 1 -	13 13 -	8 8 -	24 22 2	46 40 6	8 6 2	7 7 -	4 4 -	9 8 1	101,582 55,224 46,358	0.12

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.

TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-41 - Concluded.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Deaths all Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Que- bec	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
1935 - T.	159	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	0.15
M.	144	1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	
F.	15	-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	
1936 - T.	185	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	0.17
M.	168	3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	
F.	17	-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	
1937 - T.	205	4	12	11	66	63	12	7	6	24	113,824	0.18
M.	191	4	12	11	62	57	10	7	6	22	62,109	
F.	14	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	2	51,715	
1938 - T.	163	-	4	9	45	58	6	10	7	24	106,817	0.15
M.	148	-	4	8	40	54	5	10	7	20	58,817	
F.	15	-	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	4	48,000	
1939 - T.	122	2	6	3	38	44	6	3	8	12	108,951	0.11
M.	106	1	5	3	35	36	5	3	8	10	59,907	
F.	16	1	1	-	3	8	1	-	-	2	49,044	
1940 - T.	150	2	6	12	51	45	5	6	8	15	110,927	0.14
M.	138	2	6	10	48	42	4	5	8	13	61,399	
F.	12	-	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	2	49,528	
1941 - T.	83 <sup>x</sup>	-	8	4	18	27	8	5	4	9	114,639	0.07 <sup>x</sup>
M.	73	-	8	4	16	23	5	5	4	8	63,852	
F.	10	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	1	50,787	

<sup>x</sup> The decline in deaths attributed to alcoholism in 1941 is more apparent than real. A revision in the classification of causes of death as recommended by the International Commission lessened the number which could be attributed to alcoholism.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.



TABLE 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1941.

	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1926 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	283 10 273	1 - 1	15 1 14	11 - 11	125 4 121	75 1 74	13 - 13	16 1 15	9 3 6	18 - 18
1927 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	347 11 336	1 - 1	15 1 14	11 - 11	132 2 130	125 7 118	14 - 14	10 - 10	16 - 16	23 1 22
1928 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	363 10 353	- - -	9 1 8	9 - 9	168 3 165	104 4 100	17 1 16	14 - 14	14 1 13	28 - 28
1929 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	367 14 353	3 - 3	13 - 13	8 - 8	168 3 165	112 10 102	9 - 9	8 - 8	12 1 11	34 - 34
1930 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	333 22 311	2 - 2	12 - 12	13 - 13	159 13 146	88 7 81	12 - 12	16 - 16	12 - 12	19 2 17
1931 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	367 18 349	- - -	16 1 15	7 - 7	182 7 175	107 6 101	10 - 10	19 - 18	11 1 10	16 3 13
1932 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	394 14 380	3 - 3	13 1 12	10 - 10	187 3 184	115 6 109	14 2 12	12 - 12	13 1 12	27 1 26
1933 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	365 16 349	2 - 2	14 - 14	9 1 8	154 3 151	110 8 102	18 1 17	13 - 13	20 1 19	25 2 23
1934 - Total Specified alcoholic Not "	394 19 375	3 - 3	21 1 20	7 1 6	179 6 173	122 7 115	20 2 18	6 1 5	15 1 14	21 - 21

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

TABLE 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1941. - Concluded.

	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1935 - Total	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not "	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
1936 - Total	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not "	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
1937 - Total	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	29	15	30
Specified alcoholic	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not "	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
1938 - Total	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not "	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
1939 - Total	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not "	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39
1940 - Total	460	-	19	13	181	154	18	17	17	41
Specified alcoholic	29	-	-	2	13	6	1	-	-	7
Not "	431	-	19	11	168	148	17	17	17	34
1941 - Total	474	4	13	7	192	146	33	21	21	37
Specified alcoholic	42	-	1	1	18	12	3	12	-	5
Not "	432	4	12	6	174	134	30	19	21	32

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.







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**THE CONTROL AND SALE  
OF  
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IN  
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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

Historical Summary

Laws to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages are of ancient origin. While the taxation of liquor was early discovered to be an easy means of raising revenue, the dominant motive in control has been a social one - the control of the evils of alcoholism in the interests of health and social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences in climate, diet, economic conditions, habits, social customs and standards. In general the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto and (c) monopoly of sale usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale or both and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. The sale of liquor to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issue, by the local authorities, of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1852 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prohibit the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1885 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855, New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was



repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments as regards liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (91-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27); or "of customs and excise", since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of



wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above, followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the Scott Act should supersede any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the



licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 2). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario and in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 649,203. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion-wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,836 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarised by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not



considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the Provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1916, passed a law (6-7 Geo. V. ch. 19) making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. ch. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province by Order in Council after an approving referendum had been taken by the Dominion Government at the request of the provincial legislature. From February 1, 1921 to May 21, 1923 seven of the nine provinces decided by referenda to prohibit importation. Under a later amendment exportation from a province could be prohibited by Order in Council and this was invoked by four provinces.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail under certain restrictions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given on pages 6 to 18.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. ch. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or Government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use hereof as a beverage.

World War 2 has brought additional controls designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry and essential civilian activity.

The Dominion Government's War Order No. C.C. 14, provides that on and after November 1, 1942 the equipment and facilities of distilleries must be used only in the production of distilled spirits; that distilled spirits produced on or after the above date must not be used for beverage purposes, (1), and that, except with a permit in writing from the Chemicals Controller, no producer shall sell or deliver to any person, distilled spirits produced on or after the above date. Thus the distilleries were commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C.11374, December 16, 1942) provides for the prohibition of the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limits their importation and sale. The quantity of proof spirits which a distiller may sell in the twelve months ended the 31st day of October, 1943 (2), is limited to 70 p.c. of the amount sold in the corresponding previous twelve months. Import for consumption of proof spirits during the same period is also limited to 70 p.c. The quantity of domestic wine which a manufacturer may sell is limited to 80 p.c. of the amount sold in the previous year, and similarly the quantity which may be imported is limited to 80 p.c. Brewers' sales of domestic beer are limited to 90 p.c. of those in the previous year, and the quantity of imported beer which may be entered for consumption is limited to 90 p.c. (3). The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit is prohibited with the exception of spirits which were out of bond or bottled prior to the date on which the Order came into force. The distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines is also prohibited (4). The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine or beer, and the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer or brewer of spirits, wine or beer, or of person who sells spirits, wine or beer, is prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers.

The Liquor Boards have adopted various restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of available supplies. These include the discontinuance of special permits; reduction in the hours of sale; the establishment of quotas, etc. Further reference to wartime restrictions will be found in the summaries of provincial legislation which appear below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

- (1) At certain times when there has been a temporary falling-off in the demand for industrial alcohol for war use, the Government has released the distilleries from the requirements of the Order.
- (2) An amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 7083, 7/9/43) extended the Order for the duration of the War unless otherwise ordered.
- (3) By an amendment (P.C. 1775, 13/3/44), sections 7 and 8 of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order which limited sales of domestic beer and imports entered for consumption to 90 per cent of those in the base year were revoked. In announcing in the House of Commons, the removal of the Dominion restrictions on the amount of beer available to the provinces the Prime Minister pointed out that the supply of beer is still limited by shortages of malt, bottles, carions and manpower which are likely to continue as long as the war lasts.
- (4) A further amendment (P.C. 6502, 22/8/44) revoked section 10 which prohibited the distilling of spirits in Canada for use in fortifying wines.



From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the Commission was abolished and the enforcement of the Act placed on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by Plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

## Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. Any hotel-keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle<sup>x</sup> but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores.. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

<sup>x</sup> So far this authority has not been taken advantage of.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, person in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Wartime restrictions include the suspension of banquet permits since January, 1943, except in the case of application by foreign consuls or proconsuls. All sales are made on a ration basis, the monthly quota (Aug. 1944) being 2 quarts spirits or 4 quarts Canadian wine or 2 quarts imported wine or 24 quarts beer. The purchaser is required to present his National Registration card with individual permit. No person may visit a store more than once in any one week.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to, April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores and beer warehouses or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How sold - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from Head Office Mail Order Department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Wartime restrictions. - Individual permits were not required prior to June 1943, when "purchase cards" were adopted for the purchase of spirits, beer and wine. Since April 1, 1944, individual liquor permits must be obtained and spirits, wine and beer can be purchased only on coupons in limited quantities by the holders of such permits. The maximum quantities purchaseable by permit holders as of August 1, 1944 are one 25 oz. or 26 oz. bottle of spirits per month, or one 12 oz. or 13 oz.



bottle each half month; 1 quart of wine each half month; 6 quarts or 12 pints of beer each week. The quantity may be changed at any time at the discretion of the Board. To obtain a liquor permit or purchase spirits, wine or beer the applicant must produce his National Registration Certificate or, if a member of the Armed Forces, his identification card or some other form of identification satisfactory to the Board.

## QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

## Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, inns, cafes, restaurants, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, banquets, etc.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafes with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in restaurants, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.



(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts, or industrial or mining establishments in new Quebec or other territory in the northern part of the province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under 20 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are required in order to purchase spirits. National registration cards must be presented. Beer and wine may be purchased without permit.

Wartime restrictions. - Hours of sale have been reduced in Liquor Board stores and various other measures to conserve supplies have been adopted. The maximum quantity of spirits purchaseable, as of August 1, 1944, is 40 ounces each fortnight. Beer and wine may be purchased in such quantities as are available.

## ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' retail stores, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding authorities from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities, where at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If at least three-fifths of the votes polled are returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer and imported wine in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; domestic beer and native wine to ration coupon book holders from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Domestic beer in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's retail store to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores or by a licensed sacramental wine vendor to a minister of any religious faith on a special sacramental or mass wine permit.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(4) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(5) Wine may be sold on a special permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(6) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(7) Domestic beer and native wines may be sold for residential consumption to holders of individual ration coupon books.

(8) Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

Wartime restrictions. - Following the passage of the Dominion's Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the Ontario Liquor Control Board, commencing January 4, 1943, established monthly quantity limitations on sale, reduced selling hours in retail outlets and abolished the special individual single purchase permit. Thereafter, spirits were purchaseable only on the individual annual permit. An individual ration coupon sales plan was adopted for home consumers of beer and wine. The present allowances, (August 1, 1944) are: spirits, one bottle (25 or 26 oz.) or two half-bottles every two months when available; imported wine, two bottles or four half-bottles per calendar month purchaseable one bottle or two half-bottles in one day; imported beer, not more



than twelve 24-oz. bottles or equivalent per calendar month, the maximum quantity purchasable in any week being six 24-oz. bottles or equivalent; Canadian beer, when available, twenty-four small bottles or equivalent per calendar month from any licensed brewery or brewers' retail store or from Liquor Control Board stores in certain localities where no brewers' retail store is situated. Beer in quantities of one large or two small bottles may be purchased at Liquor Control Board stores without coupons. Native wine, one bottle per calendar month, when available, with maximum purchase of two bottles at one time.

## MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928; assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in The Government Liquor Control Act which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licenses, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operation for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province.

## Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters has indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittee must purchase from the Commission at government liquor stores, cash and carry or for delivery therefrom to the permittee's residence, which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.

(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.



(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928 or by the Commission.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928 other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

Wartime restrictions. - Following the Dominion Government's Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the Commission, on January 15, 1943, discontinued deliveries of spirituous and fermented liquors to the permittee's residence, discontinued sales of alcohol and reduced the banquet allowance to 50 per cent of that previously allowed. On Feb. 1, 1943 the 30-day permit (25 cents) was abolished and on April 30, 1943, the reduced permit fee of 50 cents from November 1 to April 30 was discontinued. Sales hours were reduced and successive reductions made in the allowances. As of August 1, 1944 the maximum quantities purchaseable by permit holders are; one 26-oz. bottle of spirituous liquor per month; two 26-oz. bottles of wine per month, only one of which may be imported, and one case (2 dozen) of beer per day.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of Profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. Liquor permits are required for the purchase of spirits and wine but not for beer. To obtain a Liquor permit the applicant must produce his National Registration Certificate or, if a member of the armed forces, his identification card or some other form of identification satisfactory to the Board. The quantity of spirituous liquor or wine that may be purchased by a permit holder in a given period is determined by the Board from time to time in accordance with supplies available under current restrictions. The quantity of beer that may be purchased by each individual in any one day is similarly determined.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

Wartime restrictions. - In addition to the restrictions set out under (1) above, wartime restrictive measures have included reductions in the hours of sale in Liquor Board stores and in licensed premises for the sale of beer; the abolition of special quantity permits and banquet permits; the discontinuance of deliveries of liquor to residences of purchasers; the closing of many beer and wine stores. Liquor purchase cards to be endorsed at the time of each purchase were introduced Feb. 12, 1943, and on March 22, 1943, the liquor purchase card system was extended to apply also to purchasers of wines. Commencing Jan. 1, 1944 liquor purchase



cards were superseded by liquor permits. The quantities that may be purchased under the permit are (August 1, 1944): one 26-oz. bottle of spirits and three bottles of Canadian wine or one bottle of imported wine in a two-month's period.

## ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on a physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.



Wartime restrictions include the discontinuance of banquet permits since March 4, 1943 and since November 12, 1942, restriction of the maximum purchases allowed any Permit holder. The present allowance (August 1, 1944) is 13 ounces of hard liquor, 26 ounces of wine and one dozen small or one-half dozen large bottles of beer per month. Store hours of all liquor stores have been curtailed as also have the hours of sale by licensees. Since January, 1943, each individual must make his own purchases personally at the government liquor store or if resident at a point where no government liquor store has been established he may forward his order by mail.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).  
(2) Beer parlours (beer only).  
(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.  
(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holder to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

(3) To veterans' club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the veterans' club for consumption on the licensed premises.

The fee for an individual liquor permit is 25 cents.

Wartime restrictions. - No amendment to the Government Liquor Act and no new legislation has been enacted during the period of the war, but it has been found necessary for the Board to issue many instructions and often amend same in order to meet the ever-changing conditions. The maximum quantity of spirits which could be purchased each month by permit holders was as of August 1, 1944; one reputed quart of spirits or 40 ounces of Canadian gin or two bottles of imported wine or three dozen pints of malt liquor or one gallon of Canadian wine.

## YUKON

Act. - The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration. - By the Controller of the Territory in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by Vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account by cheque signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits. - All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)

In licensed hotels (beer only)

In licensed clubs (beer only)

In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada and the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police (beer only).

The Controller may issue licenses to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or by the bottle in limited quantities for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed hotels.

(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs to club members only.

To whom sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase beer by the

barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinaries or hospitals may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.



Wartime restrictions. - In January, 1943, wartime restrictive measures placed the liquor stores on a daily quota basis and reduced the hours of sale. A permit system of sale to individuals was introduced in May, 1943, to insure a more even distribution of the available supply. The allowance at present (June, 1944) is: one bottle of spirits, six quarts or twelve pints of beer or imported ale or stout and two bottles of wine monthly as the available supply will permit. Licensees are on a rationed basis.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act. - The Territorial Liquor Ordinance assented to April 27, 1939 with amendments;

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142 R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration. - The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939 and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Liquor Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits. - Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) Spirituous liquor, wines and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

(2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies for such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

How sold. - (1) **In sealed packages only.**

(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

(3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined from time to time by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

(4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed.



To whom sold. - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$2.00

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C" may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

Wartime restrictions. - Liquor administration in the Northwest Territories has been affected by two main factors related to wartime developments (a) the influx of army and civilian personnel engaged in defence projects in the MacKenzie District; b) the restrictions on the quantities of alcoholic beverages available for sale. The liquor allowance to individual permit holders which in 1942 was on a daily basis, as changed in 1943 to a monthly quota. The ration was reduced in order to distribute the available supply as fairly as possible. In February, 1944, the maximum allowance which might be purchased by a permittee at the liquor stores was one bottle of spirits (usually 25 or 26 oz.), two quarts of wine and twenty-four 12-oz. bottles of beer per month. The hours of sale in the liquor stores and licensed premises have been reduced during the war.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, for Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made direct by brewers are not included. Data on such sales by brewers are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in some provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces permit fees are paid direct to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia -						
Aug. 18 - Sept. 30	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended Sept. 30	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,570	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended Nov. 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 (1)	697,243
Year ended Nov. 30	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 (2)	996,087
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
	1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
	1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
	1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
	1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
	1943	15,323,390	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
New Brunswick - Year ended Oct. 31						
	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
	1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
	1943	8,428,990	81,090	3,054,932	-	3,054,932
Quebec - Year ended Apr. 30						
	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31	1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31	1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
	1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario - June 1 - Oct. 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
	1934	27,752,675(1)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
	Nov. 1 - Mar. 31	8,110,589(1)	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
	Year ended Mar. 31	18,530,658(1)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
	1936	20,733,368(1)	3,100,231	8,960,801	495,066	9,455,667
	1937	22,830,002(1)	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
	1938	22,420,061(1)	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
	1939	22,820,689(1)	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
	1940	26,847,957(1)	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
	1941	33,035,844(1)	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
	1942	39,460,497(1)	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,296
	1943					
Manitoba -	Year ended Aug. 31	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	Sept. - Apr. 30	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	Year ended Apr. 30	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980

(1) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)	Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where per- mitted, from Winery Premises.
		\$	\$
July 24 - Oct. 31	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
Nov. 1, 1934 - Mar. 31	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended Mar. 31	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
	1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28
	1943	50,523,428.73	3,177,121.93



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan- Year ended March 31-	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,396	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,239,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
	1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066
	1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
Alberta- June 1 - December 31- Year ended December 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	January 1 - March 31- Year ended March 31 -					
	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709 <sup>x</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
	1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
	1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
British Columbia- June 15, 1921-March 31-1922 Year ended March 31	1923	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1924	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1925	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1926	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,133	2,847,222
	1927	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1928	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1929	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1930	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1931	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1932	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1933	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1934	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1935	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1936	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1937	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1938	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1939	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1940	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1941	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1942	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1943	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795

(x) On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited, was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Concluded.

			Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
			Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Yukon Territory</b>							
September 15, 1921 - March 31	1922		75,434	86	25,843	--	25,843
Year ended March 31	1923		210,781	10	70,283	--	70,283
	1924		218,739	15	71,488	--	71,486
	1925		93,356	1,770	23,647	--	26,647
	1926		170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927		199,387	--	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928		204,767	--	48,343	1,690	50,533
	1929		233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930		254,346	--	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931		238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932		188,325	265	60,704	2,028	62,733
	1933		170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934		154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935		160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936		186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937		219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938		233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939		231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940		251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941		244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942		260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943		637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
June 27, 1939 - March 31	1940		87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
Year ended March 31	1941		142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942		166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943		264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391

Further details relative to sales, as published by the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of Sales.

Sales	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	3,438.00	2,196.30	2,210.25	2,500.55	1,827.25	1,627.75
Spirits.....	7,056,062.70	7,833,031.58	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15	2,385,079.75
Wines.....	565,001.30	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,518.58	518,797.36	399,144.75
Beer.....	7,699,497.85	6,658,254.50	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70	1,899,009.75
Miscellaneous.....	147.83	216.26	47.31	32.10	49.10	40.75
TOTAL.....	15,324,147.68	15,136,830.84	11,449,299.98	8,458,174.65	5,483,432.56	4,684,901.75
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	161	115	118	137	102	98
Spirits-						
Brandy.....	6,666	7,233	5,415	3,914	4,028	4,000
Gin.....	57,416	82,757	67,373	52,742	47,065	43,800
Rum.....	69,421	106,769	116,665	83,682	72,825	50,600
Whiskey.....	167,030	227,904	153,627	90,270	64,416	54,400
Liqueurs.....	962	1,250	720	506	336	300
TOTAL SPIRITS.....	301,495	425,913	343,800	231,114	188,670	153,800
Wines.....	93,192	118,528	102,264	201,867	146,238	109,800
Cider.....	12,179	16,447	18,540	18,075	10,729	7,000
TOTAL.....	105,371	134,975	120,804	219,942	156,967	116,800
Beer-						
Imported.....	7,492	8,226	7,462	5,822	7,890	7,400
Western.....	1,489,304	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,733	280,329	291,000
N.S. and N.E.....	2,014,498	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,578	775,882	713,000
TOTAL BEER.....	3,511,294	3,353,989	2,675,022	1,890,133	1,064,101	1,012,000

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of Sales.

Sales	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	17,365.53	42,399.95	67,876.85	56,607.30	57,082.55	39,770.00
Spirits.....	4,571,940.64	4,325,100.21	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78	2,151,060.00
Wine.....	656,557.88	645,701.98	533,812.63	470,629.07	330,125.63	326,090.00
Beer.....	3,183,090.17	3,057,549.35	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80	1,078,165.31	1,007,270.00
Containers.....	179.04	109.55	186.90	163.65	968.21	1,000.00
Less Return Sales.....	142.80	210.10	658.20	213.60	6.13	
TOTAL.....	8,428,990.46	8,070,650.94	6,627,024.99	5,209,121.72	3,714,749.35	3,525,210.00



(c) Quebec: Analysis of Sales

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits -</b>						
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	6,346,765.65	5,421,775.20	3,940,457.75	3,861,298.00	3,930,985.45	3,552,263.10
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	374,054.85	-	-	-	-	-
White Whiskey .....	409,925.45	747,746.45	582,148.75	611,263.70	782,287.60	809,231.20
Brandies ... (Imported).	1,733,080.07	1,419,900.55	1,320,535.72	1,113,299.33	1,145,862.91	1,153,609.39
Brandies ... (Canadian).	168,546.00	14,019.20	-	-	-	-
Gins ... (Imported).	388,016.75	334,034.60	287,484.70	328,663.26	339,849.50	345,186.50
Gins ... (Canadian).	7,582,961.35	4,612,807.20	3,781,506.20	3,323,904.00	3,202,045.65	3,156,509.30
Irish Whiskies .....	-	7,398.05	7,918.75	8,170.15	9,536.50	11,317.15
Liqueurs ... (Imported).	35,651.55	21,234.42	127,718.22	107,558.67	114,876.67	119,435.40
Liqueurs ... (Canadian).	152,368.55	48,459.16	-	-	-	-
Rums .....	1,300,186.08	1,118,015.47	718,953.56	426,456.70	357,206.90	332,727.70
Ryes .....	2,876,329.75	1,667,889.85	1,104,989.55	1,024,065.55	987,847.16	1,007,794.41
Scotch ... (Imported).	4,766,144.70	3,956,418.75	3,527,098.17	3,595,810.46	3,544,955.07	3,466,321.06
Scotch ... (Canadian).	4,494,129.55	2,459,104.45	1,489,041.40	1,285,901.45	1,166,712.70	1,247,275.37
Miscellaneous .....	64,852.95	66,629.45	41,366.50	28,389.50	30,305.40	31,836.55
TOTAL SPIRITS .....	30,693,013.25	21,895,432.80	16,929,219.27	15,714,780.77	15,612,471.51	15,233,507.13
<b>Wines -</b>						
Champagnes .....	6,194.30	53,023.95	191,483.60	163,926.46	162,076.51	171,214.72
Clarets ... (Imported).	43,435.55	56,714.10	72,710.16	59,233.68	59,136.04	61,516.38
Clarets ... (Canadian).	4,486.00	-	-	-	-	-
Sauternes ... (Imported).	67,627.80	89,314.85	142,047.49	117,328.76	127,863.75	136,738.59
Sauternes ... (Canadian).	7,520.00	-	-	-	-	-
Ports ... (Imported).	506,584.49	333,530.69	275,396.53	267,998.91	258,435.46	268,003.57
Ports ... (Canadian).	913,027.50	674,627.55	577,236.09	556,922.65	468,374.27	487,579.34
Sherries ... (Imported).	306,226.14	240,076.28	200,409.01	220,726.12	190,225.59	215,016.56
Sherries ... (Canadian).	2,211,510.50	1,745,398.50	1,398,279.50	1,047,906.40	717,560.80	706,399.11
Burgundies ... (Imported).	78,572.53	53,802.45	85,037.50	104,199.49	65,321.47	73,047.68
Burgundies ... (Canadian).	97,828.25	68,590.05	30,963.10	-	-	-
Vermouths ... (Imported).	32,044.05	15,894.70	99,211.15	88,435.05	97,137.99	110,207.46
Vermouths ... (Canadian).	88,956.50	62,702.10	30,406.15	-	-	-
Miscellaneous .....	159,150.85	172,738.03	193,185.33	258,703.25	245,406.52	270,472.93
TOTAL WINES .....	4,523,164.46	3,568,443.25	3,296,365.61	2,885,380.77	2,391,538.40	2,500,196.34
<b>Spirits -</b>						
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	266,577.3	272,400.6	198,457.2	213,424.0	281,374.5	262,912.2
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	27,158.7	-	-	-	-	-
White Whiskey .....	42,841.4	87,459.3	68,061.3	77,001.4	123,438.0	133,247.8
Brandies ... (Imported).	99,432.0	79,515.0	65,888.4	57,817.8	67,064.6	67,096.7
Brandies ... (Canadian).	10,686.0	919.7	-	-	-	-
Gins ... (Imported).	17,779.6	16,646.8	14,966.3	18,494.2	21,322.4	22,220.3
Gins ... (Canadian).	466,539.8	314,489.9	258,369.0	239,039.8	273,681.1	276,345.2
Irish Whiskies .....	-	-	360.0	390.2	513.9	623.4
Liqueurs ... (Imported).	907.2	814.1	5,086.1	4,794.5	5,649.6	5,614.4
Liqueurs ... (Canadian).	8,646.1	2,808.6	-	-	-	-
Rums .....	64,507.2	64,244.9	41,273.8	24,597.8	23,973.6	22,609.8
Ryes .....	158,633.5	100,894.6	66,472.9	64,173.9	71,586.3	74,819.4
Scotch ... (Imported).	194,514.8	177,622.1	137,275.2	182,419.2	204,219.6	206,760.0
Scotch ... (Canadian).	243,000.4	148,354.9	88,346.0	77,076.8	82,673.8	88,166.7
Miscellaneous .....	3,885.9	4,231.8	2,467.6	1,685.5	2,108.2	2,250.6
TOTAL SPIRITS .....	1,605,109.9	1,267,402.3	977,023.9	960,915.1	1,157,605.6	1,162,666.5
<b>Wines -</b>						
Champagnes .....	215.4	2,027.3	8,244.7	7,931.9	8,139.8	8,538.2
Clarets ... (Imported).	6,241.4	8,708.7	17,339.6	17,455.8	16,644.7	16,658.9
Clarets ... (Canadian).	1,352.3	-	-	-	-	-
Sauternes ... (Imported).	9,682.2	13,482.7	29,494.8	28,793.1	29,515.5	29,325.7
Sauternes ... (Canadian).	2,311.8	-	-	-	-	-
Ports ... (Imported).	98,049.0	69,174.5	64,324.4	66,851.5	64,492.3	69,297.4
Ports ... (Canadian).	350,773.8	282,079.3	283,316.8	274,957.9	233,741.4	232,552.9
Sherries ... (Imported).	49,191.2	32,636.3	30,836.8	31,812.4	31,957.7	41,469.0
Sherries ... (Canadian).	881,609.8	743,734.6	688,652.7	538,604.7	364,060.9	345,960.6
Burgundies ... (Imported).	9,829.6	6,010.9	12,929.5	15,923.5	11,913.9	11,897.2
Burgundies ... (Canadian).	7,548.0	5,576.4	2,934.7	-	-	-
Vermouths ... (Imported).	2,852.1	1,605.1	11,626.1	10,574.5	11,467.6	12,761.2
Vermouths ... (Canadian).	13,329.1	9,830.4	5,988.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous .....	42,707.3	46,487.8	53,177.1	72,086.0	63,735.4	74,792.8
TOTAL WINES .....	1,475,693.0	1,221,354.0	1,808,875.4	1,064,691.3	835,669.2	843,253.9

Sales of Beer in Quebec, Fiscal Years 1922 - 1943

Fiscal Year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922 ...	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923 ...	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924 ...	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925 ...	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926 ...	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 ...	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 ...	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929 ...	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 ...	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 ...	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 ...	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 ...	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934 ...	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935 ...	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936 ...	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 ...	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 ...	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939 ...	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940 ...	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 x ...	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942 + ...	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943 ...	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,546	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229

x 11 months ended March 31.

+ Fiscal year ended March 31.

(d) Ontario: Analysis of Sales

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Domestic Spirits -</b>					
Brandy .....	455,004.50	443,890.55	303,659.55	165,437.00	145,433.7
Gin .....	4,654,971.70	4,348,574.55	3,613,322.85	3,255,845.60	3,271,230.8
Whiskey .....	21,464,665.20	16,939,064.84	13,063,357.82	10,729,678.39	10,162,093.0
Liqueur .....	228,005.80	147,591.10	54,579.30	26,360.85	23,239.2
Miscellaneous .....	130,707.70	124,802.10	89,901.10	79,810.80	70,894.9
Total Domestic Spirits .....	26,933,354.90	22,003,923.14	17,124,820.62	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.6
<b>Imported Spirits -</b>					
Brandy .....	694,991.95	677,277.55	613,402.20	550,060.40	642,298.0
Gin .....	307,622.00	299,801.25	269,849.35	276,930.35	345,520.1
Rum .....	1,638,059.45	1,279,964.75	828,549.30	525,406.20	519,703.7
Whiskey .....	4,770,952.75	4,582,587.58	4,075,153.35	3,856,894.57	4,021,343.4
Liqueur .....	35,940.45	52,426.55	120,601.70	100,342.75	122,455.1
Miscellaneous .....	6,344.35	24,853.30	27,147.20	24,118.50	35,750.9
Total Imported Spirits .....	7,453,910.95	6,916,910.98	5,934,703.10	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.1
Domestic Wines .....	2,774,557.43	2,181,093.66	2,000,957.30	1,672,474.20	1,496,981.3
Imported Wines .....	647,344.33	471,635.75	611,369.83	553,169.67	555,287.4
Domestic Beers .....	1,533,669.71	1,372,421.96	1,099,142.97	927,425.85	928,262.2
Imported Beers .....	117,659.26	89,858.17	76,963.00	76,734.60	79,565.1
Total Sales from Liquor Stores	39,460,496.58	33,035,843.66	26,847,956.82	22,820,689.73	22,420,060.1
B and B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer exclusive of container value) .....	50,523,428.73	45,548,177.25	34,599,089.80	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.4
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) .....	3,177,121.93	2,903,584.28	2,636,513.54	2,278,767.81	2,025,700.3
GRAND TOTAL .....	93,161,047.24	81,487,605.19	64,083,560.16	53,535,277.04	49,637,986.1



Ontario: Analysis of Sales - Concluded.

	1943-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Domestic Spirits -</b>					
Brandy .....	31,176	35,629	23,349	13,859	15,073
Gin .....	300,693	326,321	273,504	275,099	316,183
Whiskey .....	1,311,159	1,194,479	927,416	817,155	890,028
Liqueur .....	11,652	8,384	3,887	1,954	1,937
Miscellaneous .....	10,109	11,331	7,972	7,352	7,487
<b>Total Domestic Spirits .....</b>	<b>1,664,789</b>	<b>1,576,144</b>	<b>1,236,128</b>	<b>1,115,419</b>	<b>1,230,708</b>
<b>Imported Spirits -</b>					
Brandy .....	37,643	38,186	32,111	31,874	43,396
Gin .....	14,792	15,753	14,331	16,400	22,387
Rum .....	79,127	66,937	43,234	28,351	32,956
Whiskey .....	193,774	211,088	189,060	191,826	221,751
Liqueur .....	1,142	2,015	4,700	4,513	5,953
Miscellaneous .....	246	1,078	1,148	1,194	1,868
<b>Total Imported Spirits .....</b>	<b>326,724</b>	<b>335,057</b>	<b>284,584</b>	<b>274,158</b>	<b>328,311</b>
<b>Domestic Wines .....</b>	<b>973,167</b>	<b>820,680</b>	<b>872,877</b>	<b>765,595</b>	<b>723,169</b>
<b>Imported Wines .....</b>	<b>75,105</b>	<b>49,851</b>	<b>62,333</b>	<b>58,554</b>	<b>59,364</b>
<b>Domestic Beers .....</b>	<b>938,778</b>	<b>846,566</b>	<b>677,068</b>	<b>572,474</b>	<b>573,551</b>
<b>Imported Beers .....</b>	<b>28,192</b>	<b>24,290</b>	<b>21,327</b>	<b>21,283</b>	<b>21,733</b>
<b>Total Sales from Liquor Stores .....</b>	<b>4,006,755</b>	<b>3,652,588</b>	<b>3,154,317</b>	<b>2,807,483</b>	<b>2,936,836</b>
<b>B. &amp; B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer) .....</b>	<b>40,650,522</b>	<b>37,640,744</b>	<b>30,626,640</b>	<b>26,756,549</b>	<b>24,141,817</b>
<b>Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines) .....</b>	<b>1,040,949</b>	<b>1,054,881</b>	<b>1,101,193</b>	<b>998,100</b>	<b>934,361</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>45,698,226</b>	<b>42,348,213</b>	<b>34,882,150</b>	<b>30,562,132</b>	<b>28,013,014</b>

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1938 - 1943.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock</b>	<b>933,142</b>	<b>839,827</b>	<b>672,064</b>	<b>558,962</b>	<b>562,527</b>	<b>686,716</b>
<b>Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>11,024</b>	<b>16,025</b>
<b>Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....</b>	<b>40,650,522</b>	<b>37,640,744</b>	<b>30,626,640</b>	<b>26,756,549</b>	<b>24,141,817</b>	<b>25,096,435</b>
<b>TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....</b>	<b>41,589,300</b>	<b>38,487,310</b>	<b>31,303,708</b>	<b>27,329,023</b>	<b>24,715,368</b>	<b>25,799,176</b>
<b>Sales to other provinces ....</b>	<b>3,269,717</b>	<b>2,923,485</b>	<b>2,344,029</b>	<b>1,914,210</b>	<b>1,882,189</b>	<b>1,905,459</b>
<b>Export sales .....</b>	<b>1,280,491</b>	<b>1,394,525</b>	<b>133,610</b>	<b>58,033</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>3,619</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>46,139,508</b>	<b>42,805,320</b>	<b>33,781,347</b>	<b>29,301,266</b>	<b>26,610,553</b>	<b>27,708,254</b>

Sales of Native Wines in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1938 - 1943.

Sales	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Sales at Wineries .....</b>	<b>1,040,949</b>	<b>1,054,881</b>	<b>1,101,193</b>	<b>998,100</b>	<b>934,361</b>	<b>861,846</b>
<b>Sales to the Board .....</b>	<b>856,741</b>	<b>834,519</b>	<b>896,801</b>	<b>764,326</b>	<b>712,783</b>	<b>690,635</b>
<b>TOTAL Ontario sales .....</b>	<b>1,897,690</b>	<b>1,889,400</b>	<b>1,997,994</b>	<b>1,762,426</b>	<b>1,647,144</b>	<b>1,552,481</b>
<b>Sales to other provinces ....</b>	<b>1,806,083</b>	<b>1,537,579</b>	<b>1,850,008</b>	<b>1,455,432</b>	<b>1,045,997</b>	<b>1,111,769</b>
<b>Export sales .....</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>3,581</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,709,088</b>	<b>3,431,745</b>	<b>3,853,894</b>	<b>3,219,994</b>	<b>2,695,076</b>	<b>2,667,831</b>



(e) Manitoba: Analysis of Sales

	1943-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits .....	273,613	273,463	225,163	192,895	189,289	191,913	185,193
Imported Malts ..	4,572	3,999	3,969	4,259	4,955	4,405	4,020
Canadian Beer ..	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,953,674	3,118,659	2,819,086	2,816,644	2,420,990
Wines .....	246,609	228,033	194,113	186,830	157,152	149,872	146,283

(f) Alberta: Analysis of Sales

Sales	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor .....	7,545,318	5,708,901	4,847,839	4,330,165	4,219,798	3,998,370	3,687,708
Beer .....	9,423,509	7,488,720	5,905,539	5,035,386	4,425,756	4,195,901	3,973,001
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout .....	5,701,070	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,398	3,285,363	3,147,000	3,000,000
Wines .....	178,980	138,156	129,000	110,600	107,360	108,900	115,000
Spirits .....	307,253	262,706	226,000	217,000	245,500	102,800	210,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.) .....	1,107	969	900	1,400	2,269	2,108	1,230

The beer taxes paid to the Board during the years 1924-36 when the breweries were allowed to sell direct to licensees, are shown below. In this connection, it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sold by the Board is included in the gross sales shown on page

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924 ...	485,470	1928 ...	117,120(1)	1932 ...	355,452	1936 ...	459,035
1925 ...	444,979	1929 ...	547,428	1933 ...	398,729	1937 ...	
1926 ...	474,190	1930 ...	531,967	1934 ...	386,634		
1927 ...	452,078	1931 ...	440,184	1935 ...	445,066		

(1) January - March, 1928.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of Sales

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits						
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol	14,826,052.32	11,214,026.50	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78	7,299,648.92
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters	144,372.20	111,540.55	113,981.90	105,429.54	115,002.50	127,086.20
Total	14,970,424.52	11,325,567.05	9,572,890.96	8,193,247.75	7,403,986.28	7,426,735.12
Wines						
British Empire Wines -						
British Columbia	822,805.53	669,788.39	586,133.47	520,876.18	486,688.10	515,793.60
Australian	x 834,187.85	167,347.57	135,209.03	114,445.47	120,166.90	145,282.50
Ontario	17,157.05	11,577.10	8,191.80	8,266.20	7,649.35	9,524.70
South Africa	x 161,154.25	86,939.40	88,834.84	73,503.95	70,031.45	63,880.15
Total	1,835,304.68	935,652.46	818,369.14	717,091.50	684,535.80	734,480.95
Other -						
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy	133,555.25	92,055.83	106,624.50	108,626.44	109,227.30	126,298.15
Clarets and Sauternes	77.15	6,138.85	12,081.60	9,854.56	11,352.90	12,808.70
Champagne and Sparkling Wines	1,199.30	14,740.05	30,175.01	30,555.29	33,082.63	37,530.65
Total	134,831.70	112,934.73	148,881.11	149,036.29	153,662.83	176,637.50
Oriental Liquors	1,897.00	69,620.50	170,121.13	162,829.29	157,642.40	178,189.50
Malt Liquors						
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout						
To Licensees	6,726,488.40	5,120,172.90	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05	3,453,936.60
To Permit Holders	4,767,866.35	3,250,945.30	2,311,328.21	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00	2,012,618.19
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale	204,540.30	65,919.95	34,841.95	29,664.55	31,542.35	37,955.70
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout	69,938.40	89,142.35	91,565.95	78,344.80	76,482.55	89,605.25
Total	11,766,224.45	8,526,180.40	6,879,990.41	5,775,029.21	5,338,219.95	5,594,115.74
GRAND TOTAL	26,736,648.97	20,851,747.45	17,590,252.75	14,968,276.96	13,738,097.26	14,110,150.91

x Includes Rum and Brandy not shown in the Spirits section of this classification.

(h) Yukon Territory: Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits</b>				
Alcohol .....	52.50	31.50	15.00	10.50
Brandy .....	1,018.25	3,515.75	9,555.25	14,838.50
Gin .....	48,881.75	55,818.50	29,317.50	29,938.00
Rum .....	66,464.00	52,713.00	40,610.87	32,257.00
Rye Whiskey .....	351,392.50	281,062.50	20,030.00	17,839.62
Scotch Whiskey .....	89,943.25	104,448.50	68,584.92	67,536.88
<b>Total Spirits</b> .....	557,752.25	497,589.75	168,113.34	162,420.50
<b>Wines</b>				
Domestic .....	10,578.25	11,147.00	3,892.75	2,184.75
Imported .....	7,386.50	5,591.25	4,184.50	5,051.50
<b>Liqueurs</b>				
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters ..	435.50	2,986.50	2,903.50	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liquors</b>				
Sold to Private Individuals ...	35,398.33	16,054.16	10,921.49	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees .....	102,087.00	104,409.00	70,850.00	63,728.00
<b>TOTAL SALES</b> .....	713,637.83	637,777.66	260,865.58	244,573.75
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>				
Alcohol .....	2.50	1.50	.75	.50
Brandy .....	31.70	129.00	283.95	424.63
Gin .....	1,295.41	2,239.62	1,170.93	1,330.36
Rum .....	1,698.59	1,326.11	1,065.64	876.27
Rye Whiskey .....	4,170.40	10,179.29	773.81	708.95
Scotch Whiskey .....	2,385.68	3,071.13	2,306.38	2,246.58
<b>Total Spirits</b> .....	9,584.28	16,946.65	5,601.46	5,587.29
<b>Wines</b>				
Domestic .....	1,943.09	1,582.01	631.50	350.99
Imported .....	378.02	547.03	319.31	385.17
<b>Liqueurs</b>				
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters ..	19.92	135.47	118.23	94.55
<b>Malt Liquors</b>				
Sold to Private Individuals ...	7,443.53	4,226.00	2,643.23	1,846.29
Sold to Licensees .....	26,343.90	30,072.50	29,572.20	16,219.46
<b>TOTAL SALES</b> .....	45,712.74	53,509.66	38,885.93	24,483.75

(i) Northwest Territories: Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Quantity</b>				
<b>Spirits</b> .....	4,185 gallons	5,452 gallons	16,657 bottles or 2,777.5 gallons	14,972 bottles or 2,470 gallons
<b>Wines</b> .....	494 "	1,780 "	1,288.7 "	356 "
<b>Ale and Stout</b> .....	1,654 "	3,929 "	2,217.4 "	-
<b>Beer to public at store</b> ....	15,516 "	5,693 "	2,798 cases or 5,036.4 gallons	4,825 cases
<b>Beer to licensee</b> .....	8,356 "	14,256 "	7,763 cases or 13,973.4 gallons	5,008 "
<b>Value</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits and Wines</b> .....	167,210.00	200,661.25	105,840.95	85,792.45
<b>Beer -</b>				
To public .....	88,023.90	63,389.50	60,792.25	( 29,661.35
To licensee .....				( 27,544.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	255,233.90	264,050.75	166,633.20	142,997.80



DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923 - 1944.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Excise Duties	Excise Taxes		Excise Duties on Malt	Customs Duties	Total Dominion Revenue (exclusive of Sales Tax)
		Domestic	Imports			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923 ..	8,042,690	2,771,833	4,896	2,548,201	12,288,103	25,655,723
1924 ..	9,452,781	4,386,119	11,196	3,278,407	13,071,977	30,200,460
1925 ..	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926 ..	11,056,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927 ..	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928 ..	18,485,636	6,491,577	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,010
1929 ..	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930 ..	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,423,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931 ..	12,198,773	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,872
1932 ..	8,539,790	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,207
1933 ..	7,503,913	5,167,273	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934 ..	7,774,873	4,931,338	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,805,497
1935 ..	9,911,327	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	24,402,638
1936 ..	8,574,468	203,466	-	7,691,832	5,240,937	21,710,705
1937 ..	9,922,840	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	24,117,558
1938 ..	11,258,252	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	27,137,137
1939 ..	10,688,294	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,669,341
1940 ..	13,256,840	419,839	-	11,402,151	10,764,127	35,842,957
1941 ..	18,793,414	658,033	-	16,801,740	12,136,721	48,389,908
1942 ..	22,927,631	1,444,915	-	25,241,291	11,096,021	60,709,858
1943 ..	32,777,924	2,006,816	-	33,952,236	12,215,267	80,952,243
1944 ..	31,943,700(1)	1,710,217	-	35,080,381	9,939,720	78,674,018

(1) For the year 1944 the items making up this total were: spirits, matured, \$28,777,058; spirits unmatured, \$2,131,178; beer, \$371,956; malt syrup, \$222,250; validation fee, \$441,258.

A brief summary of the wartime changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE

A. Under the Excise Act.

(1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$11.00).



- (2) On Canadian brandy \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$9.00.)
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 12 cents per pound and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents per pound.)
- (4) On beer manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 35 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 45 cents.)
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 18 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 24 cents.)

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 40 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 50 cents.)
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942 to \$2.50.)
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax.)

DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER

A. Under the Customs Tariff.

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$5.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$7.00.)
- (3) Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.
- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter and stout under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On

June 24, 1942 this was increased to 30 cents.)

- (5) Wines: Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. On April 30, 1941 this was increased to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents and on June 24, 1942 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents.)
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$1.25 and on June 24, 1942 to \$1.75.)
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt is dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound Intermediate Tariff and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at  $\frac{2}{5}$  cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter and stout: (The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.)
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents.)
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1941 increased the duty from 16 to 25 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 30 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 40 cents.)

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British Countries.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.



NOTE: Under the War Exchange Conservation Act, all the above spirituous liquors including beer and wine, are prohibited importation unless they are imported from and are the produce and manufacture of any country within the sterling area or Newfoundland.

### PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3 are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1943, there were over 38 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, Fiscal Years 1913-1944.

Fiscal year ended March 31		Spirits	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31		Spirits	Malt Liquors
		Pf. gal.	Gal.			Pf. gal.	Gal.
1913	....	6,458,452	52,314,400	1930	....	16,813,433	63,450,516
1914	....	6,972,583	56,060,846	1931	....	9,286,780	59,073,685
1915	....	6,116,580	48,023,580	1932	....	7,099,637	52,297,431
1916	....	3,450,011	39,603,080	1933	....	4,345,834	40,664,625
1917	....	6,400,119	34,949,683	1934	....	6,411,230	40,920,623
1918	....	3,566,955	28,717,539	1935	....	4,321,457	52,078,590
1919	....	4,187,109	26,247,562	1936	....	6,553,190	57,154,948
1920	....	2,356,329	36,984,278	1937	....	8,723,005	60,308,148
1921	....	4,194,691	36,194,626	1938	....	10,198,330	67,361,250
1922	....	5,050,188	38,541,746	1939	....	9,642,830	63,331,620
1923	....	3,828,879	36,902,066	1940	....	11,821,317	66,496,129
1924	....	4,411,896	44,080,490	1941	....	14,641,842	79,006,028
1925	....	7,287,691	48,389,995	1942	....	17,569,476	101,081,682
1926	....	5,434,329	52,448,853	1943	....	19,657,698	108,980,613
1927	....	9,121,051	51,755,840	1944	....	27,203,337	104,062,427
1928	....	11,596,200	58,397,913				
1929	....	16,816,312	65,837,410				

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919 - 1942.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334 (1)	1937	(3,481,884 (1)
1920	515,280		(3,499,881 (2)		(3,283,989 (2)
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985 (1)	1938	(3,975,617 (1)
1922	756,520		(2,707,960 (2)		(3,045,554 (2)
1923	858,351	1933	(1,920,587 (1)	1939	(3,998,232 (1)
1924	1,144,559		(2,718,530 (2)		(3,424,668 (2)
1925	1,388,265	1934	(3,690,994 (1)	1940	(5,153,380 (1)
1926	2,725,745		(3,292,643 (2)		(4,348,193 (2)
1927	2,731,748	1935	(2,559,505 (1)	1941	(4,840,977 (1)
1928	4,351,123		(2,666,524 (2)		(4,188,797 (2)
1929	6,162,774	1936	(1,630,393 (1)	1942	(4,352,403 (1)
1930	5,718,354		(2,750,293 (2)		(4,612,892 (2)

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.



TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 44.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Process including Deficiencies Brought For- ward	Manu- factures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ....	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921 ....	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922 ....	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923 ....	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924 ....	498,740	4,411,996	1,198,012	48,967	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925 ....	482,412	7,287,691	1,452,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,693	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926 ....	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,593	7,944,605
1927 ....	580,593	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928 ....	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929 ....	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930 ....	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931 ....	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932 ....	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933 ....	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934 ....	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935 ....	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936 ....	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937 ....	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,087	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938 ....	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939 ....	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	--	12,234,923
1940 ....	--	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	--	140	15,068,429
1941 ....	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	--	18,611,113
1942 ....	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943 ....	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944 ....	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	30,971,542	286,993	--	--	31,260,535

TABLE 6. - Warehousing transactions in spirits, fiscal years 1920 - 44.

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	For Re Distilla- tion	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits
				Matured	Unmatured				
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ....	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,850,324	6,943,371
1921 ....	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,616
1922 ....	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923 ....	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924 ....	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,153,038	8,718,502
1925 ....	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926 ....	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,657	1,756,259	12,797,390
1927 ....	12,797,390	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,626	1,610,783	16,400,401
1928 ....	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929 ....	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,068,542	30,846,707
1930 ....	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,623	1,905,908	39,851,290
1931 ....	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932 ....	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,637	1,343,371	42,477,868
1933 ....	42,477,868	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,894	2,335,138	1,542,160	40,774,608
1934 ....	40,774,606	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,974	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935 ....	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,557,168	1,891,767	26,997,429
1936 ....	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,818,306	2,104,823	34,188,848
1937 ....	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,082
1938 ....	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,901	5,116,301	2,959,011	28,216,398
1939 ....	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492
1940 ....	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305
1941 ....	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365
1942 ....	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	8,784,691	5,267,363	38,750,497
1943 ....	38,750,497	24,617,829	9,386	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,723
1944 ....	40,769,723	30,971,542	7,087	2,620,297	1,178,384	17,392,892	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,910

TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, Fiscal Years 1920 - 44.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In warehouse from last year Gal.	Warehoused Gal.	Imported Gal.	Total Gal.	Entered for Consumption Gal.	Exported in Bond Gal.	Ships' Stores Gal.	Written Off Gal.	Remaining in Warehouse Gal.	Total Gal.
1920 .....	32,222	32,310	--	64,532	17,750	22,210	--	--	24,572	64,532
1921 .....	24,572	65,052	--	89,624	6,974	54,278	--	--	28,372	89,624
1922 .....	28,372	97,578	--	125,950	1,764	63,359	--	--	60,827	125,950
1923 .....	60,827	10,800	---	71,627	2,702	53,279	--	--	15,646	71,627
1924 .....	15,646	172,674	--	188,320	9,789	148,459	--	240	29,832	188,320
1925 .....	29,832	363,548	--	393,380	209,398	116,907	--	--	67,075	393,380
1926 .....	67,075	394,989	--	462,064	344,641	32,410	--	--	85,013	462,064
1927 .....	85,013	1,292,087	--	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	--	--	65,775	1,377,100
1928 .....	65,775	1,325,630	--	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	--	--	34,222	1,391,405
1929 .....	34,222	1,812,444	--	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	--	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930 .....	116,878	1,864,625	--	1,981,503	1,788,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931 .....	223,418	1,832,803	--	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	--	213,944	2,056,221
1932 .....	213,944	2,020,540	--	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	--	242,422	2,234,484
1933 .....	242,422	1,412,309	--	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934 .....	137,569	1,324,494	--	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935 .....	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936 .....	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937 .....	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938 .....	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	--	112,229	1,037,968
1939 .....	112,229	678,425	97,671	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	--	88,093	888,525
1940 .....	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	--	81,962	933,889
1941 .....	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	--	41,432	933,465
1942 .....	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	765,456	5,887,288	165,389	--	94,107	6,902,240
1943 .....	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,688	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944 .....	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,988	--	53,666	7,588,526

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# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 1944.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921 ...	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922 ...	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923 ...	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924 ...	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925 ...	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926 ...	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	216,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927 ...	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928 ...	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929 ...	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930 ...	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,230,957	3,200,768
1931 ...	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932 ...	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933 ...	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934 ...	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935 ...	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936 ...	976,563	7,209,119 /	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937 ...	1,126,440	6,911,081 /	97,725	173,717	472,837	1,009,666
1938 ...	1,297,925	6,259,438 /	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939 ...	1,265,909	5,776,438 /	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940 ...	1,612,906	5,551,248 /	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941 ...	1,479,606	5,487,562 /	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942 ...	1,390,192	5,326,270 /	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943 ...	1,284,116	5,908,062 /	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944 ...	823,422	4,214,462 /	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818

/ The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years, 1921 - 1944.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921 ...	901,014	2,387,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922 ...	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923 ...	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924 ...	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925 ...	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926 ...	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927 ...	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928 ...	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929 ...	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930 ...	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931 ...	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932 ...	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933 ...	1,996,113 †	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934 ...	2,551,030 †	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935 ...	2,205,249 †	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936 ...	2,995,181 †	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937 ...	5,289,344 †	21,784,930	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938 ...	4,734,678 †	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939 ...	2,087,956 †	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940 ...	1,704,410 †	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941 ...	3,463,772 †	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942 ...	2,079,458 †	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943 ...	2,536,605 †	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,385	15,236
1944 ...	2,182,628 †	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331

† Proof gallons.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 1944.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921 ...	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922 ...	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923 ...	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924 ...	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925 ...	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926 ...	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927 ...	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928 ...	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929 ...	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930 ...	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931 ...	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932 ...	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933 ...	45 †	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934 ...	1,238 †	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935 ...	45 †	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936 ...	54 †	717	-	-	61	383
1937 ...	462 †	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938 ...	141 †	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939 ...	121 †	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940 ...	38 †	678	32	101	91	520
1941 ...	42 †	471	2	2	35	187
1942 ...	3,077 †	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943 ...	69 †	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944 ...	3 †	27	-	-	11,005	57,782

† Proof gallons.



## APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data available, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For instance, Canada's tourist traffic must be considered. In 1943, despite war restrictions, tourists and other visitors to Canada numbered over ten million persons. While definite information is lacking there is no doubt that these visitors consume considerable quantities of the various beverages. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. (It will be noted from Table 11 that in certain years, particularly in the late '20's, the total domestic exports were considerably greater than the exports in bond. The difference, presumably, was made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption".) Accordingly, the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada. This method was used for the years 1920 to 1942 inclusive.

The war has introduced a new factor, i.e., the export of large quantities of non-potable spirits for use in the manufacture of munitions and of synthetic rubber. For example, spirits exported in bond were, in the fiscal year 1943, 3,401,542 proof gallons and in 1944, 17,392,893 proof gallons, while exports of beverage spirits were, in 1943, 2,526,605 proof gallons and in 1944, 2,182,628 proof gallons. Hence for 1943 and 1944, the addition of the quantities "Entered for Consumption" and "Imports" less "Re-exports of Imported Spirits" is thought to provide the most accurate estimate of the consumption of beverage spirits in Canada.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production, (b) Changes in Warehouse stock, and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting, from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirituous Liquor in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 1944.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits +	Deduct Total Domestic Exports/	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ...	3,816,124	1,603,889	1,424,724	4,179	1,840,653	4,999,905
1921 ...	2,816,071	1,072,397	3,510,574	8,730	901,014	6,489,298
1922 ...	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923 ...	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924 ...	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,633
1925 ...	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926 ...	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927 ...	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928 ...	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929 ...	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930 ...	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931 ...	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932 ...	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933 ...	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934 ...	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935 ...	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936 ...	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937 ...	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938 ...	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939 ...	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940 ...	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941 ...	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942 ...	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943 ...	3,445,872	(x)	1,284,116	69	(x)	4,729,850
1944 ...	2,620,297	(x)	823,422	3	(x)	3,443,716

+ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

(x) See under Spirits, page 39.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, Fiscal Years 1920 - 1944.

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920 ...	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,668
1921 ...	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922 ...	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,258
1923 ...	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,611
1924 ...	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,441
1925 ...	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,712
1926 ...	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,511
1927 ...	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,211
1928 ...	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,511
1929 ...	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,301
1930 ...	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,201
1931 ...	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,001
1932 ...	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,991
1933 ...	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,991
1934 ...	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,991
1935 ...	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,991
1936 ...	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,191
1937 ...	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,791
1938 ...	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,091
1939 ...	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	768,425	123,726	-	63,302,791
1940 ...	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	673,067	192,612	32	66,289,691
1941 ...	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,191
1942 ...	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,491
1943 ...	108,980,613	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,391
1944 ...	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,891

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1921 - 44.

Year ended March 31-	N A T I V E		I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported Gal.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)	Gal.	Imports	Gal.	Less Re-exports	Gal.
1921 .....	242,319		714,980		2,906	712,074
1922 .....	409,913		384,211		797	383,414
1923 .....	528,355		359,273		2,663	356,610
1924 .....	922,715		598,125		540	597,585
1925 .....	806,846		706,717		753	705,964
1926 .....	1,182,775		736,311		1,962	734,349
1927 .....	1,482,686		845,074		19,321	825,753
1928 .....	2,171,887		1,147,225		132,748	1,014,477
1929 .....	2,770,117		1,221,406		195,227	1,026,179
1930 .....	3,920,261		1,290,957		150,056	1,140,901
1931 .....	3,408,973		1,050,775		18,573	1,032,202
1932 .....	3,337,556		877,591		76	877,515
1933 .....	2,478,387		669,849		45	669,804
1934 .....	2,679,619		523,866		5,783	518,083
1935 .....	3,187,504		542,019		1,970	540,049
1936 .....	2,605,602		506,707		61	506,646
1937 .....	2,693,456		472,887		173	472,714
1938 .....	3,120,381		507,669		107	507,562
1939 .....	3,010,981		450,953		67	450,886
1940 .....	3,544,910		468,098		91	468,007
1941 .....	4,310,295		502,354		35	502,319
1942 .....	3,733,449		434,888		1,094	433,794
1943 .....	4,192,903		434,699		35	434,664
1944 .....	3,314,260		290,691		11,005	279,686



## STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and so that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1920-43, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and Justices of the Peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-43. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar age groups in census years 1871-1941 and as estimated for 1943.

It must be emphasized that it is extremely difficult to ensure the comparability of a statistical series extending over a lengthy period of time. Canada's statistical organization has improved greatly in recent years and it is quite probable that the apparent large increase in convictions may be due partly to better records and better facilities for the collection of data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The comparability of statistics of convictions is affected, too, by changes in the classification of offences. For instance, driving a car while drunk, formerly a non-indictable offence, was, in 1937 made an indictable offence.

Crime bears a close relation to economic conditions. Convictions for burglary, robbery and theft decrease in times of prosperity and increase in times of depression. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men. Changing conditions also bring new offences and differing degrees of enforcement. For instance the increase in convictions for indictable offences in 1943 is attributable to stricter enforcement of wartime measures such as gasoline rationing, Defence of Canada War-time Prices and Trade Board and Selective Service regulations.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among men below the age of 40. Consequently, when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men a high crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years may reflect changes in the composition of the population and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures, throw light upon the causes of crime in general.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles and the growth of tourism in the '20's and '30's, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in crime and liquor control or consumption. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.



Year ended Sept. 30 -	Indictable Offences				Non-Indictable Offences					
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1920	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923	15,188	1,068	8,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924	16,288	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,635	609
1926	17,448	376	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929	24,000	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930	28,487	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931	31,544	428	17,753	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932	31,390	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934	31,634	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935	33,581	247	26,827	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,43	8,826	1,149
1936	36,066	735	30,561	3,487	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,43	10,073	1,012
1937	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142	1,437
1938	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	2,272	414,664	285,951	36,894	12,442	1,977
1939	48,107	324	40,231	5,990	1,886	428,608	292,904	36,007	13,513	1,736
1940	46,723	444	39,634	5,730	1,359	456,109	311,678	37,826	12,946	1,794
1941	42,646	325	35,618	5,113	1,915	547,556	369,234	40,002	15,369	1,984
1942	39,309	183	31,793	4,927	2,589	581,364	399,957	44,801	16,898	1,720
1943	41,752	116	33,448	4,525	3,779	465,315	274,573	42,292	15,099	1,266

TABLE 14 B. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1920 - 1943.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1920	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925	26,761	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
1939	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25
1941	40,002	539	3,654	3,332	8,292	17,831	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44
1942	44,801	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19
1943	42,292	332	2,380	3,489	10,363	17,482	1,885	778	1,462	4,055	51	15

TABLE 14 C. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1920 - 1943.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Seakat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1920 ...	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921 ...	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922 ...	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503 <sup>a</sup>	12	-
1923 ...	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924 ...	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925 ...	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926 ...	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927 ...	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928 ...	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929 ...	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930 ...	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931 ...	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932 ...	12,226	50	353	469	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933 ...	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934 ...	10,754	80	750	622	3,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935 ...	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936 ...	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937 ...	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938 ...	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939 ...	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27
1940 ...	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34
1941 ...	15,369	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	994	25	28
1942 ...	16,898	188	1,323	477	3,087	6,901	1,130	982	1,294	1,508	24	34
1943 ...	15,099	118	1,369	473	2,070	6,751	1,086	1,099	1,106	944	47	36



TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-43.

Year	15 - 20 years			21 - 39 years			40 years and over			Not Given		Total Convictions	
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
	Female	Total		Female	Total		Female	Total					
1921	3,064	3,289	6,353	1,129	2,898	4,027	1,756	1,932	2,688	2,215	235	2,450	15,169
1922	2,950	3,169	6,119	987	2,305	3,292	1,842	2,182	4,027	2,001	183	2,184	15,720
1923	2,408	2,641	5,049	936	2,377	3,313	2,228	2,569	4,882	2,054	57	2,111	15,188
1924	2,831	3,103	5,934	1,054	2,421	3,475	2,187	2,535	5,010	2,337	132	2,469	16,888
1925	3,136	3,454	6,590	1,284	2,821	4,105	2,231	2,544	6,649	2,751	182	2,933	17,219
1926	2,275	3,192	5,467	1,072	2,753	3,825	2,430	2,845	6,670	3,417	251	3,668	17,446
1927	3,448	3,761	7,209	1,163	3,011	4,174	2,430	3,760	7,934	2,514	138	2,652	18,536
1928	3,940	4,231	8,171	1,379	3,011	4,390	2,329	3,760	8,150	2,930	159	3,089	21,726
1929	5,437	5,979	11,416	1,563	3,862	5,425	3,862	4,471	9,333	2,665	53	2,718	24,017
1930	5,010	5,483	10,493	1,372	3,798	5,170	4,420	4,901	10,071	2,561	109	2,670	28,412
1931	5,840	6,266	12,106	1,575	4,340	5,915	4,429	4,871	10,286	2,431	164	2,595	31,393
1932	5,272	5,715	10,987	1,102	4,563	5,665	4,563	5,068	10,221	3,029	209	3,238	31,342
1933	5,437	5,853	11,290	2,411	4,448	6,859	5,202	5,657	11,861	2,735	55	2,790	32,451
1934	5,706	6,130	11,836	2,045	4,448	6,493	5,189	5,667	11,652	3,913	173	4,086	32,584
1935	5,560	6,037	11,597	2,279	4,448	6,727	5,100	5,658	12,327	3,023	173	3,196	33,531
1936	5,550	6,075	11,625	2,315	4,544	6,859	5,374	6,948	13,803	2,840	152	2,992	34,769
1937	5,942	6,503	12,445	2,422	4,416	6,838	5,592	7,215	14,050	3,003	151	3,154	37,148
1938	8,131	8,492	16,623	2,634	4,444	7,078	6,294	8,011	14,305	3,860	457	4,317	43,593
1939	10,080	10,480	20,560	2,341	4,053	6,394	5,144	8,956	14,298	2,719	551	3,270	45,107
1940	9,034	9,471	18,505	2,017	4,463	6,480	4,543	9,956	14,493	1,668	228	1,896	46,723
1941	7,978	8,580	16,558	2,393	4,520	6,913	5,743	9,835	15,578	2,315	213	2,528	46,646
1942	7,833	8,468	16,301	1,506	4,817	6,323	7,436	1,082	9,853	2,540	315	2,855	39,303
1943	9,386	10,055	19,441	1,554	3,798	5,352	7,176	1,127	8,563	2,540	299	2,839	41,752

TABLE 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 15-20 and 21-39 as compared with total Population in the Census Years, 1921 - 1941, and as Estimated for 1943.

Year	M A L E			F E M A L E			Per cent of Total		
	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years
1871	1,764,311	185,165	450,110	1,721,450	192,848	457,403	1,721,450	192,848	11.20
1881	2,188,779	234,413	577,833	2,136,031	239,708	573,299	2,136,031	239,708	11.22
1891	2,460,471	258,325 (1)	735,440 (2)	2,372,768	254,412 (1)	715,303 (2)	2,372,768	254,412 (1)	10.72
1901	2,751,708	280,275	835,933 (2)	2,619,507	272,228 (1)	792,489 (2)	2,619,507	272,228 (1)	10.39
1911	3,821,995	357,118	1,249,733	3,384,548	330,519	995,009	3,384,548	330,519	9.77
1921	4,529,643	393,383	1,311,711	4,258,306	390,925	1,224,595	4,258,306	390,925	9.18
1931	5,374,541	516,673	1,506,148	5,002,245	507,156	1,395,228	5,002,245	507,156	10.14
1941	5,900,536	556,900	1,723,800	5,606,119	547,900	1,660,600	5,606,119	547,900	9.77
1943 (3).	6,049,000	555,600	1,783,800	5,763,000	554,500	1,729,700	5,763,000	554,500	9.62

(1) Age group 15-19.

(2) Age group 20-39.

(3) Estimated.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

The compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. It must be emphasized, however, that comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable. (See also Note (x) page 49.)

TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926 - 1942.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
1926 -											
T.	208	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	0.19
M.	186	3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	
F.	22	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	
1927 -											
T.	229	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	0.22
M.	213	-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	
F.	16	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	
1928 -											
T.	221	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	0.20
M.	202	-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	
F.	19	-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	
1929 -											
T.	247	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	0.22
M.	224	1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	
F.	23	-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	
1930 -											
T.	186	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	0.17
M.	167	2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	
F.	19	-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	
1931 -											
T.	146	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	0.14
M.	137	-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	
F.	9	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	
1932 -											
T.	136	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	0.13
M.	122	-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	
F.	14	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	
1933 -											
T.	98	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	0.10
M.	83	-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	
F.	15	-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	
1934 -											
T.	120	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	0.12
M.	109	1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	
F.	11	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.



TABLE 17A.--Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926 - 1942 - Concluded.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1935 - T. M. F.	159 144 15	1 1 -	13 13 -	7 5 2	46 41 5	58 52 6	6 5 1	3 3 -	11 11 -	14 13 1	105,567 57,206 48,361
1936 - T. M. F.	185 168 17	3 3 -	8 8 -	17 16 1	51 46 5	62 55 7	12 10 2	2 2 -	12 12 -	18 16 2	107,050 57,728 49,322
1937 - T. M. F.	205 191 14	4 4 -	12 12 -	11 11 -	66 62 4	63 57 6	12 10 2	7 7 -	6 6 -	24 22 2	113,824 62,109 51,715
1938 - T. M. F.	163 148 15	- - -	4 4 -	9 8 1	45 40 5	58 54 4	6 5 1	10 10 -	7 7 -	24 20 4	106,817 58,817 48,000
1939 - T. M. F.	122 106 16	2 1 1	6 5 1	3 3 -	38 35 3	44 36 8	6 5 1	3 3 -	8 8 -	12 10 2	108,951 59,907 49,044
1940 - T. M. F.	150 138 12	2 2 -	6 6 -	12 10 2	51 48 3	45 42 3	5 4 1	6 5 1	8 8 -	15 13 2	110,927 61,399 49,528
1941 - T. M. F.	83 <sup>x</sup> 73 10	- - -	8 8 -	4 4 -	18 16 2	27 23 4	8 5 3	5 5 -	4 4 -	9 8 1	114,639 63,852 50,787
1942 - T. M. F.	59 50 9	- - -	3 2 1	1 1 -	14 12 2	21 17 4	8 6 2	2 2 -	- - -	10 10 -	112,978 63,013 49,965

<sup>x</sup> The decline in deaths attributed to alcoholism in 1941 is more apparent than real. A revision in the classification of causes of death as recommended by the International Commission lessened the number which could be attributed to alcoholism.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.

TABLE 17B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1942.

Year	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1926 - Total	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not "	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 - Total	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not "	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 - Total	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not "	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 - Total	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not "	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 - Total	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not "	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 - Total	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not "	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not "	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 - Total	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not "	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
1934 - Total	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not "	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

TABLE 17B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1942. - Concluded.

Year	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1935 - Total	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
1936 - Total	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not " "	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
1937 - Total	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	29	15	30
Specified alcoholic	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not " "	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
1938 - Total	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not " "	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
1939 - Total	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not " "	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39
1940 - Total	460	-	19	13	181	154	18	17	17	41
Specified alcoholic	29	-	-	2	13	6	1	-	-	7
Not " "	431	-	19	11	168	148	17	17	17	34
1941 - Total	474	4	12	7	192	146	33	21	21	37
Specified alcoholic	42	-	1	1	18	12	3	12	-	5
Not " "	432	4	12	6	174	134	30	19	21	32
1942 - Total	563	3	19	11	225	170	28	28	21	58
Specified alcoholic	65	-	1	-	28	17	3	-	5	11
Not " "	498	3	18	11	197	153	25	28	15	47

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

1885

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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

Historical Summary

Laws to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages are of ancient origin. While the taxation of liquor was early discovered to be an easy means of raising revenue, the dominant motive in control has been a social one - the control of the evils of alcoholism in the interests of health and social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences in climate, diet, economic conditions, habits, social customs, and standards. In general, the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto; and (c) monopoly of sale, usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale, or both, and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, concerned its sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication", and imposed penalties on those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. The sale of liquor to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issue, by the local authorities, of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages, with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments, designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853, the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number, or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and, in 1866, the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1885, the Municipal Councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856, the County Councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might act. In 1860 and 1866, amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. New Brunswick, in 1855, passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted, and it was repealed the following year. In 1864, the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities, if the majority of the electors, within the municipality, declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in Sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, and municipal purposes", (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province", (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province", (92-13); and, generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province", (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces solely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, the Dominion had jurisdiction as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce", (91-2); or, as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27); or, "of customs and excise"; since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.



The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it, nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared *ultra vires*, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences, and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force, after the date of expiration of the existing licences. From the date of the adoption of the Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes, by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers, and wholesalers, might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards, (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer), at one time, to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons "as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city, where the Act was in force". Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence, and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence, were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above, followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality, and that the Scott Act should supersede any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*), for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces, and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences, and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel, and wholesale, licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883, the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*), upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they, properly, came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws, and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce, and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. This decision validated the provincial law, but there was still doubt as to whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and, in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council, which decided that both the McCarthy Act, and an amending Act of 1884, were *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. By the turn of the century, the constitutional dispute had been settled by successive decisions of the Privy Council, which established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act, which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces, is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.



The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces, shortly after its enactment, and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885, the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled, in 1887, by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed, in 1888 and 1889, in county after county, by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2). In 1890, local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law, by a three-fifths majority of the electors, was necessary, and it might not be repealed for three years, and then, only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario, and in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation, and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before World War I, considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

The agitation for national prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884, a resolution, declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages purposes", was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment, declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation, was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887, a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70, and, in 1889, by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed, in 1892, to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to prohibition, while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892, a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was: For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893, the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces, and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion-wide plebiscite, taken in 1898, showed a majority of 13,386, in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of World War I, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the Provincial Licence Acts.



During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine, except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1916, passed a law (6-7 Geo. V. ch. 19), making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale, and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. ch. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province, by Order in Council, after an approving referendum had been taken by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Provincial Legislature. From February 1, 1921, to May 21, 1923, seven of the nine provinces decided, by referendum, to prohibit importation. Under a later amendment, exportation from a province could be prohibited by Order in Council, and this was invoked by four provinces.

After World War I, the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken, from time to time, to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island is the only pro-Canadian province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force, and there is considerable variation in the regulations. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of beer by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit, while reserving regulative rights, and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail, under certain restrictions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified, from time to time, as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given on pages 5-15.

In 1928, the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act", (18-19 George V. ch. 31), prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor, unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government, or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway, if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes; or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

World War II brought additional controls, designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry, and essential civilian activity.

War Order No. C.C.14 prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada, on and after November 1, 1942. The distilling of spirits was placed under the Chemicals Controller, the distilleries, in effect, being commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol for war purposes, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded by C.C.14 A, of August 30, 1945.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C.11374, December 16, 1942) prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine, and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 per cent, domestic wine to 80 per cent, and beer to 90 per cent, of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended October 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine, and beer, were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 per cent proof spirit (except that taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date the Order came in force), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines, were also prohibited. The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine, or beer, and the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer, or brewer, of spirits, wine, or beer, or of person who sells spirits, wine, or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers, or of an advertisement "which, in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial, or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, or seller, requires to be published".

An amendment of March 13, 1944 (P.C. 1775) cancelled that part of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order relating to beer, and an amendment of August 22, 1944 (P.C. 6502), the part relating to the fortifying of wines. P.C. 5438, August 3, 1945, cancelled that part of the Order relating to spirits.

The Liquor Boards adopted various restrictive measures, designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. However, supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government. In 1935, the Commission was abolished and the enforcement of the Act placed on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province, by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by a plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, passed April 30, 1930.

##### Administration

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage, and supervise, all government liquor stores and shops, and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores, or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office, and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer, to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province, and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30.).

##### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are charged against profits. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

##### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner, and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act, the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. Any hotel-keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass, or open bottle, during meals, to be consumed only thereat, and the Commission may, itself, sell beer or wine by the glass, or open bottle<sup>1/</sup>, but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor, other than beer or wine, is sold, and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act, and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken, and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, from Government liquor stores. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer, and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription, or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To Whom Sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years, temporarily resident, or sojourning in the province.

<sup>1/</sup> So far, this authority has not been taken advantage of.



(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, person in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission, or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Wartime Restrictions. - Following the passing of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, banquet permits were suspended and sales placed on a ration basis, with quotas varying from time to time according to conditions of supply. The purchaser must present his National Registration card with his individual permit, and may visit a store only once in any one week. The quota, immediately prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, was one quart of spirits, or four quarts of Canadian wine, or two quarts of imported wine, or twenty-four quarts of beer, per month. Effective October 11, 1945, the following quota was set: two quarts of spirits, except gin, or four quarts of gin, or four quarts of Canadian wine, or two quarts of imported wine, or twenty-four quarts of beer.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### Act

The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to, April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

### Administration

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province, to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores, and in all other ways to administer the Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board, which pays all expenses of administration.

### Disposition of Profits

From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Governor in Council.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - At government liquor stores; beer from beer warehouses, or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from head office mail order department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board, and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To Whom Sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Wartime Restrictions. - Individual permits were not required prior to June 1, 1943, on which date a system of purchase cards was adopted for the purchase of spirits, beer and wine. On April 1, 1944, a system of individual permits replaced the purchase cards. To obtain a permit the applicant must present his National Registration card, or other satisfactory identification. Quantities of the various alcoholic beverages purchasable are limited by the available supplies. Prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the quota was one 26-oz. bottle of spirits per month; one large bottle of wine per half month; and six quarts of beer per week. The quota, as of October 1, 1945, is one 26-oz. bottle of spirits per half month, except domestic gin, which is not rationed. The wine and beer quotas remain as above.

## QUEBEC

### Act

The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to, February 25, 1921.

### Administration

The Quebec Liquor Commission has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted, and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under the Act is paid to the Commission, which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

### Disposition of Profits

Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province.

### Regulation of Sale

**Where Sold.** - Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores; beer from brewers or brewers' warehouses to permittees authorized to sell to consumers; in hotels, inns, cafés, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, at banquets, etc. (See under "How Sold", below).

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine, or beer only, by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition, the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

**How Sold.** - (1) Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Commission and must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay, through the brewers to the Commission, a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles, and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in cafés, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities, such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which, at the same time, hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts, or industrial or mining establishments in New Quebec, or other territory in the northern part of the province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case, the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit, and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists, and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.



To Whom Sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under twenty years of age, or to interdicted persons, or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Owing to war conditions, individual permits are now required, in order to purchase spirits. National registration cards must be presented. Beer and wine may be purchased without permit.

Wartime Restrictions. - Hours of sale were reduced in Liquor Board stores, sales were placed on a ration basis, and various measures adopted to conserve supplies. The present quota (October 1, 1945) is one 40-oz. bottle of spirits each fortnight.

## ONTARIO

### Act

- (1) - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario), assented to, April 5, 1927.
- (2) - The Liquor Authority Control Act, 1944, assented to, April 6th, 1944.

### Administration and Distribution of Profits

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has authority to control, manage, and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations, and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board, which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province, at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the Liquor Authority Control Act, "The Liquor Authority Control Board of Ontario", consisting of three members, was created, whose duties shall be to issue "authorities" for the sale of beer and wine in respect of such premises as the regulations may prescribe or define, and may review, consent to the transfer of, suspend, or cancel, any such authority. All expenses of the Liquor Authority Control Board are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor of all kinds, from government liquor stores; beer from breweries and brewers' retail stores; wine from wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding authorities from the Liquor Authority Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer or wine sold in municipalities, where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of ~~three-fifths~~ of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established, or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If at least three-fifths of the votes polled are returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How Sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer, and imported wine, in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; domestic beer and native wine to ration coupon book holders, from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Domestic beer, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed brewers, or from a brewer's retail store to ration coupon book-holders, upon surrender of the required coupons.

(4) Native wine, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers to ration coupon book holders, upon surrender of the required coupons.



(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores or by a licensed sacramental wine vendor to a minister of any religious faith, on a special sacramental or mass wine permit.

(6) Beer and wine, with meals, in the dining rooms, and beer without meals, in the beverage rooms, of authorized premises.

To Whom Sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits, which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(4) To a patient, by a physician, in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(5) Wine may be sold on a special permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(6) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(7) Domestic beer and native wines may be sold for residential consumption to holders of individual ration coupon books.

(8) Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

Wartime Restrictions. - These included monthly quantity limitations on sale, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, the abolition of the special single purchase permit, and an individual ration coupon sales plan for home consumers of beer and wine. With the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the quota for spirits, which had been 26 oz. per month, was increased. As of October 1, 1945, one bottle (25, 26, or 26½ ounce) of either whisky, brandy, rum, liqueurs, or cocktails, may be purchased, with an alternative of buying in lieu thereof, 2 bottles of gin, per half month. No change was made in the beer and wine quotas, these remaining at not more than twelve 24-oz. bottles, or equivalent, per month, of imported beer, and not more than two bottles per month of imported wine, and twenty-four small bottles of Canadian beer per month, when available, and one bottle of Ontario wine, per week, when available.

MANITOBA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928; assented to, February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in the Government Liquor Control Act, which came into force in 1923.

Administration

By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale, and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores, or from licence or permit fees, or otherwise arising under this Act, are paid to the Commission, which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act, and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where and How Sold. - (1) Government Liquor Control Commission stores, spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, to permittees for consumption in residence.  
(2) For open consumption in beer parlours (beer only) operated by beer licensees in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.  
(3) For open consumption in clubs (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.  
(4) For open consumption in military canteens (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.  
(5) Beer vendor licensees, operated in hotels registered by The Government Liquor Control Commission, to permittees (beer only) for consumption in permittees' residence.  
(6) By druggists, licensed by The Government Liquor Control Commission, spirituous, fermented, or malt liquors, in limited quantities, on doctor's prescription.  
(7) By brewer licensees (beer only) for delivery to permittees' residences, Government Liquor Control Commission stores, beer parlour, beer vendor, and canteen licensees, as and when authorized by the Government Liquor Control Commission. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.  
(8) By distillers and wineries for delivery to the Government Liquor Control Commission Stores, as, and when authorized.

To Whom Sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.  
(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises, but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.  
(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests, to other than bona fide guests of hotels, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, or by the Commission.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board, consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences, other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission, or, in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

Wartime Restrictions. - These included the discontinuance of deliveries to the permittee's residence; reductions in hours of sale, in banquet allowances, and individual quotas. Prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the maximum quantities purchasable were one 26-oz. bottle of liquor per month; two 26-oz. bottles of wine per month, only one of which might be imported; and one case (two dozen pints of beer) per day. The present allowance to permit holders, effective September 1, 1945, is two 26-oz. bottles of liquor per month, only one of which may be Scotch whisky. The wine and beer quotas remain as above stated.

### SASKATCHEWAN

#### Act

The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.



## Administration

By the Liquor Board, which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores, and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit, semi-annually, a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Up to March 31, 1945, moneys received for permit fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer. These receipts are now placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

## Disposition of Profits

The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

## Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine, and spirituous liquors.  
(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.  
(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.  
(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine, and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages, where a general liquor store may be established is limited, and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same, and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How Sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises, and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor, or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. Liquor permits are required for the purchase of spirits and wine. A permit, in the form of a beer coupon book, is required for the purchase of bottled beer. To obtain a liquor permit, or a beer coupon book, the applicant must produce his National Registration Certificate, or, if a member of the armed forces, his identification card, or some other form of identification satisfactory to the board. The quantity of spirituous liquor or wine that may be purchased by a permit holder in a given period is determined by the Board, from time to time, in accordance with supplies available under current restrictions. The quantity of beer that may be purchased by each individual in any one day is similarly determined.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

Wartime Restrictions. - These have included reductions in the hours of sale in Liquor Board stores and in licensed premises for the sale of beer; the abolition of special quantity permits and banquet permits; the discontinuance of deliveries of liquor to residences of purchasers; the closing of many beer and wine stores. Liquor purchase cards to be endorsed at the time of each purchase were introduced February 12, 1943, and on March 22, 1945, the liquor purchase card system was extended to apply also to wines. Commencing January 1, 1944, liquor purchase cards were superseded by liquor permits. Permits, in the form of beer coupon books, for the purchase of bottled beer, were introduced on September 16, 1944. Prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the quantities that might be purchased by permit holders in the Province, were one 26-oz. bottle of spirits, and two bottles of Canadian wine, or one bottle of imported wine in a two-month period, and 15 bottles of beer per month. Commencing October 1, permit holders may purchase two bottles of spirits a month, one of which must be gin, and one bottle of wine. The beer allowance remains at 15 bottles per month.



ALBERTA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to, April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration

By the Alberta Liquor Control Board, in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only, in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition, signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How Sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle, in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts, to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the board. All sales, both to beer licensees and to permit holders, are now made through the board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists, on a physician's order, for medicinal purposes, in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years, may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the province of Alberta; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

Wartime Restrictions. - These included the discontinuance of banquet permits, the curtailment of hours of sale in liquor stores and by licensees, and restrictions on the maximum purchases allowed a permit holder. Prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the quota was 13 ounces of distilled liquor, 26 ounces of wine, and 2 dozen small bottles of beer, per month. The quota at present (October 1, 1945) is 52 ounces of distilled liquor per month, 26 of which must be something other than whisky. The beer and wine allowances remain as above stated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act

The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to, April 2, 1921.

Administration

The administration of the Act, including the general control, management, and supervision of government liquor stores, is vested in the Liquor Control Board. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance, to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).  
(2) Beer parlours (beer only)  
(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only)

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises, or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, by permit, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, beer need not be sealed.  
(2) From liquor stores, or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.  
(3) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed beer parlours, and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.  
(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.  
(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors, and to sell it by the glass, or open bottle, to bona fide members, for consumption on licensed premises, in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age, for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, etc.  
(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption on the premises, or by the unopened bottle, for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.  
(3) To veterans' club licensees, who may purchase from the Board, and sell by the glass, or unopened bottle, to bona fide members of the veterans' club, for consumption on the licensed premises.

The fee for an individual liquor permit is 25 cents.

Wartime Restrictions. - The quantities available to individual permit holders, and to beer licensees, were restricted, the quotas being changed to meet changing conditions. Prior to the August 1945 amendment to the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, the quota to holders of individual liquor permits, was:- One reputed quart spirits, or two bottles of imported wine, or three dozen pints (or equivalent) of beer, or one gallon of Canadian wine, per month. The quota for the month of October 1945 is:- One reputed quart of spirits, as selected and available, plus one reputed quart of gin; or two bottles of imported wine, plus one reputed quart of gin; or four dozen pints (or equivalent) of beer, plus one reputed quart of gin; or one gallon of Canadian wine (if available), plus one reputed quart of gin.



YUKON

Act

The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration

By the Controller of the Territory, in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling, and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor, and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account, by cheque, signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits

All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. -
- (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)
  - (2) In licensed hotels (beer only)
  - (3) In licensed clubs (beer only)
  - (4) In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (beer only).

The Controller may issue licences to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass, or by the bottle, in limited quantities, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

- How Sold. -
- (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.
  - (2) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed hotels.
  - (3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs, to club members only.

- To Whom Sold. -
- (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.
  - (2) To beer licensees, who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.
  - (3) Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinaries, or hospitals, may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

Wartime Restrictions. - In January, 1943, wartime restrictive measures placed the liquor stores on a daily quota basis and reduced the hours of sale. A permit system of sale to individuals was introduced in May, 1943, to insure a more even distribution of the available supply. The allowance at present (October, 1945) is: two bottles of spirits, 12 quart bottles or 24 pint bottles of beer, and one bottle of wine, per month.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act

The Territorial Liquor Ordinance, assented to, April 27, 1939, with amendments.

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration

The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores, and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour, and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September, each year, and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores, and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.



The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores, and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

#### Distribution of Profits

Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquor, wines, and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from Territorial Liquor Stores.

(2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies at such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.  
(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.  
(3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, whether locally at the liquor stores, or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.  
(4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere, during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

To Whom Sold. (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$2.00.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) for serving wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C", may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards, for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

Wartime Restrictions. - Liquor administration in the Northwest Territories has been affected by two main factors related to wartime developments- (a) The influx of army and civilian personnel engaged in defence projects in the Mackenzie District; (b) The restrictions on the quantities of alcoholic beverages available for sale. Since February 1, 1944, the monthly liquor ration allowed individual permittees, when stock is available, has been one 25 or 26-oz. bottle of spirits and two quarts of wine and one case (12-oz. bottles) of beer. The permittees at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, are also able to obtain beer at licensed premises during limited periods, when stock is available.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table I. In connection with the figures on gross sales, it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made direct to brewers, are not included. Data on such sales are shown in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the sales values, as given, do not, in all cases, represent sales to final consumers, as, in some provinces, the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not necessarily consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is an important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid direct to the Government, and do not pass through the Board. Table I further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold, and in coming values for a series of years, or between provinces, it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table I.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia-						
August 18-September 30 -	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30-	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30 -	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 <sup>1/</sup>	697,243
Year ended November 30 -	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 <sup>2/</sup>	996,087
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
	1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
	1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
	1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
	1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
	1943	15,323,390	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
	1944	17,798,624	56,514	6,546,855	191,226	6,738,081
New Brunswick-Year ended Oct.31-						
	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
	1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
	1943	8,428,990	81,090	3,054,932	-	3,054,932
	1944	9,463,966	126,691	3,497,089	-	3,497,089
Quebec - Year ended April 30 -						
	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31 -	1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31 -	1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
	1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540
	1944	36,562,856	3,097,206	14,034,564	-	14,034,564

1/ Twelve months ended September 30, 1935.

2/ Fourteen months ended November 30, 1936.



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Ontario - June 1 - October 31-	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
	1934	27,752,675 <sup>1/</sup>	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
	November 1-March 31-	8,110,589 <sup>1/</sup>	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
	Year ended March 31-	18,530,658 <sup>1/</sup>	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
	1936	20,733,368 <sup>1/</sup>	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
	1937	22,830,002 <sup>1/</sup>	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
	1938	22,420,061 <sup>1/</sup>	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
	1939	22,820,689 <sup>1/</sup>	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
	1940	26,847,957 <sup>1/</sup>	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
	1941	33,035,844 <sup>1/</sup>	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
	1942	39,460,497 <sup>1/</sup>	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,295
	1943	43,907,838 <sup>1/</sup>	5,436,241	19,863,390	1,161,513	21,024,903
	1944					
1/ In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:-						
		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for contain- ers)		Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where per- mitted, from Winery Premises		
		\$		\$		
July 24-October 31 -	1934	8,340,981.65		265,620.35		
November 1, 1934-Mar. 31-	1935	6,975,854.18		557,199.10		
Year ended March 31 -	1936	22,009,099.86		1,407,932.97		
	1937	23,715,895.69		1,660,637.35		
	1938	26,289,136.05		1,886,530.27		
	1939	25,192,225.40		2,025,700.27		
	1940	28,435,819.50		2,278,767.81		
	1941	34,599,089.80		2,636,513.54		
	1942	45,548,177.25		2,903,584.28		
	1943	50,523,428.73		3,177,121.93		
	1944	48,647,605.09		3,264,069.83		
Manitoba - Year ended August 31-	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	September-April 30-	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	Year ended April 30-	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980
	1944	12,571,892	1,110,741	3,831,368	-	3,831,368



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

			Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
			Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan -	Year ended March 31-	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
		1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
		1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
		1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
		1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
		1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
		1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
		1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
		1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
		1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
		1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
		1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
		1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
		1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
		1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
		1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
		1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066
		1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
		1944	12,155,223	84,632	3,335,872	325,429	3,661,301
Alberta-	June 1-December 31-	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
		1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
		1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
		1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
	January 1-March 31-	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
		1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
		1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
		1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
		1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
		1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
		1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
		1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
		1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
		1937	7,660,709 <sup>1/</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
		1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
		1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
		1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
		1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
		1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
		1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
		1944	17,250,473	259,786	5,112,474	243,633	5,356,107
British Columbia-	June 15, 1921-March 31-	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
		1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
		1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
		1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
		1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
		1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
		1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
		1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
		1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181

<sup>1/</sup>On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited, was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Concl'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>British Columbia - (Cont'd.)</b>						
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795
	1944	24,825,175	154,213	6,699,557	246,697	6,946,254
<b>Yukon Territory - Sept. 15, 1921-March 31- Year ended March 31-</b>						
	1922	75,434	66	25,843	-	25,843
	1923	210,781	10	70,283	-	70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486	-	71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647	-	26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,753
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
	1944	713,638	32,108	294,555	798	295,353
<b>Northwest Territories-</b>						
	June 27, 1939-March 31- Year ended March 31-					
	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391
	1944	255,234	10,710	108,273	1,269	109,542

Further details relative to sales, as published by the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.

(a) Nova Scotia- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	3,603.30	3,438.00	2,196.30	2,210.25	2,500.55	1,827.25
Spirits-						
Brandy.....	231,214.85	168,643.75	145,870.65	104,157.55	84,323.79	74,490.91
Gin.....	1,372,259.30	1,259,236.65	1,395,431.75	1,034,336.65	854,824.52	662,653.33
Rum.....	2,182,611.66	1,481,570.58	1,776,873.23	1,942,283.47	1,548,354.50	1,165,512.45
Whiskey.....	4,326,749.33	4,118,914.57	4,486,960.40	2,818,144.25	1,730,360.76	1,102,313.66
Liqueurs.....	50,995.80	27,697.15	27,895.55	15,511.60	10,451.50	6,722.80
TOTAL SPIRITS...	8,163,830.94	7,056,062.70	7,833,031.58	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15
Wines.....	634,812.94	565,001.30	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.58	518,797.36
Cider.....	Not available					
TOTAL WINES AND CIDER.....	634,812.94	565,001.30	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.58	518,797.36
Beer-						
Imported and Western.....	4,747,988.25	3,735,804.10	2,871,575.95	2,205,284.95	1,155,032.00	639,874.45
N.S. and N.B.....	4,249,086.60	3,963,693.75	3,786,678.55	2,778,807.95	2,285,778.35	1,311,191.25
TOTAL BEER.....	8,997,074.85	7,699,497.85	6,658,254.50	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70
Miscellaneous.....	95.10	147.83	216.26	47.31	32.10	49.10
TOTAL SALES.....	17,799,417.13	15,324,147.68	15,136,830.84	11,449,299.98	8,458,174.65	5,483,432.56
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	116	161	115	118	137	102
Spirits-						
Brandy.....	8,398	6,666	7,233	5,415	3,914	4,028
Gin.....	56,787	57,416	82,757	67,373	52,742	47,065
Rum.....	96,229	69,421	106,769	116,665	83,682	72,825
Whiskey.....	163,450	167,030	227,904	153,627	90,270	64,416
Liqueurs.....	1,595	962	1,250	720	506	336
TOTAL SPIRITS...	326,459	301,495	425,913	343,800	231,114	188,670
Wines.....	101,243	93,192	118,528	102,264	201,867	146,238
Cider.....	11,797	12,179	16,447	18,540	18,075	10,729
TOTAL WINES AND CIDER.....	113,040	105,371	134,975	120,804	219,942	156,967
Beer-						
Imported.....	5,552	7,492	8,226	7,462	5,822	7,890
Western.....	2,221,064	1,489,304	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,733	280,329
N.S. and N.B.....	1,899,288	2,014,498	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,578	775,882
TOTAL BEER.....	4,125,904	3,511,294	3,353,989	2,675,022	1,890,133	1,064,101

(b) New Brunswick- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	5,020.70	17,365.53	42,399.95	67,876.85	56,607.30	57,082.55
Spirits.....	4,585,395.71	4,571,940.64	4,325,100.21	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78
Wine.....	632,458.39	656,557.88	645,701.98	533,812.63	470,629.07	330,125.63
Beer.....	4,238,953.25	3,183,090.17	3,057,549.35	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80	1,078,165.31
Containers.....	2,138.40	179.04	109.55	186.90	163.65	968.21
Less Return Sales..	-	142.80	210.10	658.20	213.60	6.13
TOTAL.....	9,463,966.45	8,428,990.46	8,070,650.94	6,627,024.99	5,209,121.72	3,714,749.35



(c) Quebec- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits-</b>						
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	390,932.89	6,346,765.65	5,421,775.20	3,940,457.75	3,861,298.00	3,930,985.45
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	5,120,560.20	374,054.85	-	-	-	-
White Whiskey.....	217,521.05	409,925.45	747,746.45	582,148.75	611,263.70	782,287.60
Brandies (Imported)	1,447,486.95	1,733,080.07	1,419,900.55	1,320,535.72	1,113,299.33	1,145,862.91
Brandies (Canadian)	571,151.10	168,546.00	14,019.20	-	-	-
Gins (Imported)	256,935.10	388,016.75	334,034.60	287,484.70	328,663.26	339,849.50
Gins (Canadian)	9,117,105.90	7,582,961.35	4,612,807.20	3,781,506.20	3,323,904.00	3,202,045.65
Irish Whiskies	-	-	7,398.05	7,918.75	8,170.15	9,536.50
Liqueurs (Imported)	27,094.35	35,651.55	21,234.42	127,718.22	107,558.67	114,876.67
Liqueurs (Canadian)	164,322.50	152,368.55	48,459.16	-	-	-
Rums.....	1,313,349.23	1,300,186.08	1,118,015.47	718,953.56	426,456.70	357,206.90
Ryes.....	7,739,203.10	2,876,329.75	1,667,889.85	1,104,989.55	1,024,065.55	987,847.16
Scotch (Imported)	3,478,673.70	4,766,144.70	3,956,418.75	3,527,098.17	3,595,810.46	3,544,955.07
Scotch (Canadian)	3,851,992.10	4,494,129.55	2,459,104.45	1,489,041.40	1,285,901.45	1,166,712.70
Miscellaneous.....	49,792.70	64,852.95	66,629.45	41,366.50	28,389.50	30,305.40
<b>TOTAL SPIRITS.....</b>	<b>33,746,120.87</b>	<b>30,693,013.25</b>	<b>21,895,432.80</b>	<b>16,929,219.27</b>	<b>15,714,780.77</b>	<b>15,612,471.51</b>
<b>Wines-</b>						
Champagnes.....	2,148.60	6,194.30	53,023.95	191,483.60	163,926.46	162,076.51
Clarets (Imported)	29,829.95	43,435.55	56,714.10	72,710.16	59,233.68	59,136.04
Clarets (Canadian)	17,138.25	4,486.00	-	-	-	-
Sauternes (Imported)	46,656.60	67,627.80	89,314.85	142,047.49	117,328.76	127,863.75
Sauternes (Canadian)	26,872.15	7,520.00	-	-	-	-
Ports (Imported)	425,152.99	506,584.49	333,530.69	275,396.53	267,998.91	258,435.46
Ports (Canadian)	909,076.45	913,027.50	674,627.55	577,236.09	556,922.65	468,374.27
Sherries (Imported)	209,319.64	306,226.14	240,076.28	200,409.01	220,726.12	190,225.59
Sherries (Canadian)	1,694,478.60	2,211,510.50	1,745,398.50	1,398,279.50	1,047,906.40	717,560.80
Burgundies (Imported)	51,805.10	78,572.53	53,802.45	85,037.50	104,199.49	65,321.47
Burgundies (Canadian)	113,085.45	97,828.25	68,590.05	30,963.10	-	-
Vermouths (Imported)	31,397.00	32,044.05	15,894.70	99,211.15	88,435.05	97,137.99
Vermouths (Canadian)	116,446.00	88,956.50	62,702.10	30,406.15	-	-
Miscellaneous	197,892.93	159,150.85	172,768.03	193,185.33	258,703.25	245,406.52
<b>TOTAL WINES.....</b>	<b>3,871,299.71</b>	<b>4,523,164.46</b>	<b>3,566,443.25</b>	<b>3,296,365.61</b>	<b>2,885,380.77</b>	<b>2,391,538.40</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	10,211.9	266,577.3	272,400.6	198,457.2	213,424.0	281,374.5
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	337,795.0	27,158.7	-	-	-	-
White Whiskey.....	16,977.5	42,841.4	87,459.3	68,061.3	77,001.4	123,438.0
Brandies (Imported)	63,129.3	99,432.0	79,515.0	65,888.4	57,817.8	67,064.6
Brandies (Canadian)	26,619.2	10,686.0	919.7	-	-	-
Gins (Imported)	9,699.1	17,779.6	16,646.8	14,966.3	18,494.2	21,322.4
Gins (Canadian)	464,554.9	466,539.8	314,489.9	258,369.0	239,039.8	273,681.1
Irish Whiskies.....	-	-	-	360.0	390.2	513.9
Liqueurs (Imported)	758.5	907.2	814.1	5,086.1	4,794.5	5,649.6
Liqueurs (Canadian)	7,655.6	8,646.1	2,808.6	-	-	-
Rums.....	58,376.7	64,507.2	64,244.9	41,273.8	24,597.8	23,973.6
Ryes.....	362,249.1	158,633.5	100,894.6	66,472.9	64,173.9	71,586.3
Scotch (Imported)	123,345.3	194,514.8	177,622.1	167,275.2	182,419.2	204,219.6
Scotch (Canadian)	175,522.0	243,000.4	145,354.9	88,346.0	77,076.8	82,673.8
Miscellaneous.....	2,378.1	3,885.9	4,231.8	2,467.6	1,685.5	2,108.2
<b>TOTAL SPIRITS.....</b>	<b>1,659,272.2</b>	<b>1,605,109.9</b>	<b>1,267,402.3</b>	<b>977,023.8</b>	<b>960,915.1</b>	<b>1,157,605.6</b>
<b>Wines-</b>						
Champagnes.....	77.1	215.4	2,027.3	8,244.7	7,931.9	8,139.8
Clarets (Imported)	4,082.2	6,241.4	8,708.7	17,339.6	17,455.8	16,644.7
Clarets (Canadian)	3,731.1	1,352.3	-	-	-	-
Sauternes (Imported)	6,435.9	9,682.2	13,482.7	29,494.8	28,793.1	29,515.5
Sauternes (Canadian)	6,490.4	2,311.8	-	-	-	-
Ports (Imported)	76,275.7	98,049.0	69,174.5	64,324.4	66,851.5	64,492.3
Ports (Canadian)	278,925.0	350,773.8	282,079.3	283,316.8	274,957.9	233,741.4
Sherries (Imported)	31,046.8	49,191.2	32,636.3	30,836.8	31,512.4	31,957.7
Sherries (Canadian)	531,667.3	881,609.8	743,734.6	688,652.7	538,604.7	364,060.9
Burgundies (Imported)	5,874.3	9,829.6	6,010.9	12,929.5	15,923.5	11,913.9
Burgundies (Canadian)	9,472.5	7,548.0	5,576.4	2,934.7	-	-
Vermouths (Imported)	2,688.9	2,852.1	1,605.1	11,626.1	10,574.5	11,467.6
Vermouths (Canadian)	16,890.6	13,329.1	9,830.4	5,988.2	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	52,865.6	42,707.3	46,487.8	53,177.1	72,086.0	63,735.4
<b>TOTAL WINES.....</b>	<b>1,026,223.4</b>	<b>1,475,693.0</b>	<b>1,221,354.0</b>	<b>1,208,875.4</b>	<b>1,064,691.3</b>	<b>835,669.2</b>

(c) Quebec- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)  
Sales of Beer in Quebec, fiscal Years 1922-44

Fiscal Year ended April 30-	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,854,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 <sup>1/</sup>	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942 <sup>2/</sup>	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943 <sup>2/</sup>	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,546	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229
1944 <sup>2/</sup>	25,712,187	26,164,207	2,464,027	2,501,563	15,514,731	16,278,727	1,549,692

1/ 11 Months ended March 31. 2/ Fiscal year ended March 31.

(d) Ontario- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Domestic Spirits-</b>						
Brandy.....	660,874.30	455,004.50	443,890.55	303,659.55	165,437.00	145,433.
Gin.....	5,177,651.75	4,654,971.70	4,348,574.55	3,613,322.85	3,255,845.60	3,271,230.
Whiskey.....	24,777,327.32	21,464,665.20	16,939,064.84	13,063,357.82	10,729,678.39	10,162,093.
Liqueur.....	310,491.40	228,005.30	147,591.10	54,579.30	26,360.85	23,239.
Miscellaneous.....	82,452.65	130,707.70	124,802.10	89,901.10	79,810.80	70,894.
Total Domestic Spirits.....	31,008,797.42	26,933,354.90	22,003,923.14	17,124,820.62	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.
<b>Imported Spirits-</b>						
Brandy.....	1,139,400.70	694,991.95	677,277.55	613,402.20	550,060.40	642,298.
Gin.....	385,279.85	307,622.00	299,801.25	269,849.35	276,930.35	345,520.
Rum.....	2,008,684.90	1,638,059.45	1,279,964.75	828,549.30	525,406.20	519,703.
Whiskey.....	5,578,032.33	4,770,952.75	4,582,587.58	4,075,153.35	3,856,894.57	4,021,343.
Liqueur.....	34,534.05	35,940.45	52,426.55	120,601.70	100,342.75	122,455.
Miscellaneous.....	6,343.10	6,344.35	24,853.30	27,147.20	24,118.50	35,750.
Total Imported Spirits.....	9,152,274.93	7,453,910.95	6,916,910.98	5,934,703.10	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.
Domestic Wines.....	2,085,189.44	2,774,557.43	2,181,093.66	2,000,957.30	1,672,474.20	1,496,981.
Imported Wines.....	413,040.24	647,344.33	471,635.75	611,369.83	553,169.67	555,287.
Domestic Beers.....	1,153,192.83	1,533,669.71	1,372,421.96	1,099,142.97	927,425.85	928,262.
Imported Beers.....	95,343.49	117,659.26	89,858.17	76,963.00	76,734.60	79,565.
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	43,907,838.35	39,460,496.58	33,035,843.66	26,847,956.82	22,820,689.73	22,420,060.
B and B.W. Sales (Domes- tic Beer, exclusive of container value).....	48,647,605.09	50,523,428.73	45,548,177.25	34,599,089.80	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.
Wineries' sales (Domes- tic Wines).....	3,264,069.83	3,177,121.93	2,903,584.23	2,636,513.54	2,278,767.81	2,025,700.
GRAND TOTAL.....	95,819,513.27	93,161,047.24	81,487,605.19	64,083,560.16	53,535,277.04	49,637,986.



## (d) Ontario- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Domestic Spirits-</b>						
Brandy.....	37,091	31,176	35,629	23,349	13,859	15,073
Gin.....	268,912	300,693	326,321	273,504	275,099	316,183
Whiskey.....	1,268,848	1,311,159	1,194,479	927,416	817,155	890,028
Liqueur.....	13,445	11,652	8,384	3,887	1,954	1,937
Miscellaneous.....	3,497	10,109	11,331	7,972	7,352	7,487
Total Domestic Spirits.....	1,591,793	1,664,789	1,576,144	1,236,128	1,115,419	1,230,708
<b>Imported Spirits</b>						
Brandy.....	52,522	37,643	38,186	32,111	31,874	43,396
Gin.....	15,866	14,792	15,753	14,331	16,400	22,387
Rum.....	84,125	79,127	66,937	43,234	28,351	32,956
Whiskey.....	196,132	193,774	211,088	189,060	191,826	221,751
Liqueur.....	986	1,142	2,015	4,700	4,513	5,953
Miscellaneous.....	207	246	1,078	1,148	1,194	1,868
Total Imported Spirits.....	349,838	326,724	335,057	284,584	274,158	328,311
Domestic Wines.....	633,284	973,167	820,680	872,877	765,595	723,169
Imported Wines.....	43,901	75,105	49,851	62,333	58,554	59,364
Domestic Beers.....	678,310	938,778	846,566	677,068	572,474	573,551
Imported Beers.....	21,641	28,192	24,290	21,327	21,283	21,733
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	3,318,767	4,006,755	3,652,588	3,154,317	2,807,483	2,936,836
<b>S. &amp; B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer).....</b>	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817
<b>Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines).....</b>	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	41,990,774	45,698,226	42,348,213	34,882,150	30,562,132	28,013,014

## Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-44

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock.....	678,044	933,142	839,827	672,064	558,962	562,527
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses....	267	5,636	6,739	5,004	13,512	11,024
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses....	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817
TOTAL, Ontario Sales of domestic beer.....	38,486,258	41,589,300	38,487,310	31,303,708	27,329,023	24,715,368
Sales to other provinces	3,460,560	3,269,717	2,923,485	2,344,029	1,914,210	1,882,189
Export sales.....	2,071,002	1,280,491	1,394,525	133,610	58,033	12,996
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	44,017,820	46,139,508	42,805,320	33,781,347	29,301,266	26,610,553

## Sales of Native Wines in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-44

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at Wineries.....	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361
Sales to the Board.....	614,675	856,741	834,519	896,801	764,326	712,783
TOTAL, Ontario sales..	1,478,735	1,897,690	1,889,400	1,997,994	1,762,426	1,647,144
Sales to other provinces	1,542,432	1,806,083	1,537,579	1,850,008	1,455,432	1,045,997
Export sales.....	61,602	5,315	4,766	5,892	2,136	1,935
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	3,082,769	3,709,088	3,431,745	3,853,894	3,219,994	2,695,076



(e) Manitoba- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	5,136,460.95 )	Information not available prior to 1943-44				
Beer.....	6,712,503.99 )					
Wines.....	722,927.50 )					
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	214,771	273,613	273,463	225,163	192,895	189,289
Imported Beer.....	2,614	4,108	3,999	3,969	4,259	4,955
Canadian Beer.....	4,803,497	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,953,674	3,118,659	2,819,086
Wines.....	169,897	246,609	228,033	194,113	186,830	157,152

(f) Saskatchewan- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and Wine.....	6,301,207.35	5,788,994.80 )	Information not available prior to 1942-43			
Beer (Net).....	5,854,015.86	6,303,056.90 )				
Total.....	12,155,223.21	12,092,051.70				

Note- Sales to Licensed Premises

for sale to the public.- 4,903,392.10 5,258,264.75

	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits-						
Brandy.....	7,055	9,625 )	Information not available prior to 1942-43			
Gin.....	27,556	31,059 )				
Rum.....	10,503	9,591 )				
Whiskey.....	141,281	146,056 )				
Liqueurs and Cocktails	2,503	2,107 )				
Wine.....	260,809	341,995 )				
Beer. (Net).....	3,218,961	2,866,616 )				

(g) Alberta- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor.....	7,492,678	7,545,318	5,708,901	4,847,839	4,330,165	4,219,798
Beer.....	9,757,795	9,423,509	7,488,720	5,905,539	5,035,386	4,425,756
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout.....	5,600,000	5,701,070	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,398	3,285,363
Wines (Imported).....	13,800 )	178,980	138,156	129,000	110,600	107,360
Wines (Domestic).....	112,750 )					
Liqueurs (Imported).....	1,080 )	307,253	262,706	226,000	217,000	246,501
Liqueurs (Domestic).....	2,350 )					
Spirits (Imported).....	117,000 )					
Spirits (Domestic).....	116,500 )					
Alcohol, 65 O.P. (Domestic)	195 )	1,107 <sup>1/</sup>	969 <sup>1/</sup>	900 <sup>1/</sup>	1,400 <sup>1/</sup>	2,269
Alcohol, Proof (Domestic)	24 )					
Alcohol, Absolute (Domestic).....	7 )					

The beer taxes paid to the Board during the years 1924-36, when the breweries were allowed to sell direct to licensees, are shown below. In this connection, it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers, and the beer sold by the Board is included in the gross sales shown on page 18.

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924	485,470	1928	117,120 <sup>2/</sup>	1932	355,452	1936	459,035
1925	444,979	1929	547,428	1933	398,729		
1926	474,190	1930	531,967	1934	386,634		
1927	452,078	1931	440,184	1935	445,066		

<sup>1/</sup> Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.)

<sup>2/</sup> January-March, 1928.

(h) British Columbia- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
<b>Spirits-</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Bran- dy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol..	11,752,823.77	14,826,052.32	11,214,026.50	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78
Liqueurs, Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters....	82,941.60	144,372.20	111,540.55	113,981.90	108,429.84	115,002.50
Total.....	11,835,765.37	14,970,424.52	11,325,567.05	9,572,890.96	8,196,248.05	7,403,986.28
<b>Wines-</b>						
British Empire Wines-						
British Columbia....	600,988.05	822,805.53	669,788.39	586,133.47	520,876.18	486,688.10
Australian.....	104,244.20	834,187.85 <sup>1/</sup>	167,347.57	135,209.03	114,445.47	120,166.90
Ontario.....	14,884.70	17,157.05	11,577.10	8,191.80	8,266.20	7,649.35
South Africa.....	1,153.90	161,154.25 <sup>1/</sup>	86,939.40	88,834.84	73,503.95	70,081.45
Total.....	721,270.85	1,835,304.63	935,652.46	818,369.14	717,091.80	684,585.80
<b>Other-</b>						
Port, Sherry and Still						
Burgundy.....	124,113.40	133,555.25	92,055.83	106,624.50	108,626.44	109,227.30
Clarets and Sauternes	-	77.15	6,138.85	12,081.60	9,854.56	11,352.90
Champagne and Sparkling						
Wines.....	44.85	1,199.30	14,740.05	30,175.01	30,555.29	33,082.63
Total.....	124,158.25	134,831.70	112,934.73	148,881.11	149,036.29	153,662.83
Oriental Liquors.....	6.60	1,897.00	69,620.50	170,121.13	162,829.29	157,642.40
<b>Malt Liquors-</b>						
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout-						
To Licensees.....	5,707,798.70	6,726,488.40	5,120,172.90	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05
To Permit Holders..	6,195,522.11	4,767,866.35	3,250,945.30	2,311,328.21	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00
Eastern Canadian Beer						
and Ale.....	172,771.95	204,540.30	65,919.95	34,841.95	29,664.55	31,542.35
Great Britain and Ire-						
land Ale and Stout..	67,881.10	69,928.40	89,142.25	91,585.95	78,344.80	76,482.55
Total.....	12,143,973.86	11,768,823.45	8,526,180.40	6,879,990.41	5,735,028.21	5,338,219.95
GRAND TOTAL.....	24,825,174.93	28,711,281.35	20,969,955.14	17,590,252.75	14,960,233.64	13,738,097.26

<sup>1/</sup>Includes Rum and Brandy not shown in the Spirits section of this classification.

(i) Yukon Territory- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Spirits-</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	52.50	31.50	15.00	10.50
Brandy.....	1,018.25	3,515.75	9,555.25	14,838.50
Gin.....	48,881.75	55,818.50	29,317.50	29,938.00
Rum.....	66,464.00	52,713.00	40,610.67	32,257.00
Rye Whiskey.....	351,392.50	281,062.50	20,030.00	17,839.62
Scotch Whiskey.....	89,943.25	104,448.50	68,584.92	67,536.88
Total Spirits.....	557,752.25	497,589.75	168,113.34	162,420.50
<b>Wines-</b>				
Domestic.....	10,578.25	11,147.00	3,892.75	2,184.75
Imported.....	7,386.50	5,591.25	4,184.50	5,051.50
<b>Liqueurs-</b>				
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	435.50	2,986.50	2,903.50	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liquors</b>				
Sold to Private Indi- viduals.....	35,398.33	16,054.16	10,921.49	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees.....	102,087.00	104,409.00	70,850.00	63,728.00
TOTAL SALES.....	713,637.83	637,777.66	260,865.58	244,573.75

(i) Yukon Territory- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<u>Spirits-</u>				
Alcohol.....	2.50	1.50	.75	.50
Brandy.....	31.70	129.00	283.95	424.63
Gin.....	1,295.41	2,239.62	1,170.93	1,330.36
Rum.....	1,698.59	1,326.11	1,065.64	876.27
Rye Whiskey.....	4,170.40	10,179.29	773.81	708.95
Scotch Whiskey.....	2,385.68	3,071.13	2,306.38	2,246.58
Total Spirits.....	9,584.28	16,946.65	5,601.46	5,587.29
<u>Wines-</u>				
Domestic.....	1,943.09	1,582.01	631.50	350.99
Imported.....	378.02	547.03	319.31	385.17
<u>Liqueurs-</u>				
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters	19.92	135.47	118.23	94.55
<u>Malt Liquors-</u>				
Sold to Private Individuals	7,443.53	4,226.00	2,643.23	1,846.29
Sold to Licensees.....	26,343.90	30,072.50	29,572.20	16,219.46
TOTAL SALES.....	45,712.74	53,509.66	38,885.93	24,483.75

(j) Northwest Territories- Analysis of Sales

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<u>Quantity-</u>				
Spirits.....	4,185 gallons	5,452 gallons	16,657 bottles or 2,777.5 gallons	14,972 bottles or 2,470 gal.
Wines.....	494 "	1,780 "	1,288.7 "	356 gallons
Ale and Stout.....	1,654 "	3,929 "	2,217.4 "	-
Beer to public at store....	15,516 "	5,693 "	2,798 cases or 5,036.4 gallons	4,825 cases
Beer to licensee.....	8,356 "	14,256 "	7,763 cases or 13,973.4 gallons	5,008 cases
<u>Value-</u>				
Spirits and Wines.....	\$ 167,210.00	\$ 200,661.25	\$ 105,840.95	\$ 85,792.45
Beer-				
To public..... )	88,023.90	63,389.50	60,792.25	29,661.35
To licensee..... )				
TOTAL.....	255,233.90	264,050.75	166,633.20	142,997.80



DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of spirits, beer and wine are shown in Table 2. Sales tax is not included, this not being available by commodities.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-45

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,586,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-45

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,617,360	5,252,712
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	4,245,735	7,654,637
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	38,669	4,681,261	8,370,835
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	63,963	5,485,487	9,503,112
1927	218,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	5,217,713	9,316,046
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	95,029	6,349,341	10,960,681
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	7,983,694	13,193,338
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,850	-	108,201	7,508,222	12,459,722
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,910	1,450	-	96,725	6,570,407	11,196,252
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	6,320,613	10,427,502
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,779	1,250	-	40,415	4,982,813	8,207,071

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-45 (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	4,937,934	7,983,417
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	1,840,227	9,454,770
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	1/	8,300,111
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040		8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481		9,375,846
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994		8,571,039
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063		11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017		17,258,999
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961		25,775,505
1943	579,858	3,300	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782		34,622,139
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736		35,706,879
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312		42,507,244

1/ Excise tax on ale, beer, etc. repealed July 1, 1934.

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-45

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	159,370	525,833	685,203
1924	151,580	742,593	894,173
1925	66,839	793,473	860,312
1926	95,458	863,280	958,738
1927	118,080	992,869	1,110,949
1928	170,987	1,637,307	1,808,294
1929	211,717	1,709,433	1,921,150
1930	299,465	1,357,539	1,657,004
1931	262,225	927,391	1,189,616
1932	258,061	682,667	940,728
1933	195,369	492,501	687,870
1934	213,631	429,675	643,306
1935	248,425	422,364	670,789
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112

A brief summary of the wartime changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages, follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

Duties and Taxes on Domestic Spirituous Liquor, Beer, and Wine

A. Under the Excise Act

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$9.00).
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 12 cents per pound, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer, manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 35 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 18 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 24 cents).

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 40 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 50 cents).
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942, to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent, payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

Duties and Taxes on Imported Spirituous Liquor, Beer, Wine, and Malt for the Manufacture of Beer

A. Under the Customs Tariff

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and on wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit, range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$5.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$7.00).
- (3) Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.



- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter, and stout, under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On June 24, 1942, this was increased to 30 cents).
- (5) Wines- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties, depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. On April 30, 1941, this was increased to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and on June 24, 1942, to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents ).
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported, and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines, under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$1.25, and on June 24, 1942, to \$1.75 ).
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, is dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per pound, British Preferential Tariff;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, Intermediate Tariff; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound, General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at  $\frac{2}{5}$  cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff; and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

#### B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter, and stout- The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents ).
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1941, increased the duty from 16 to 25 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 30 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 40 cents).

#### C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British countries.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and beer, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue, to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue.

Table 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Beer, Fiscal Years 1913-45

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer	Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer
	Pf.Gal.	Gal.		Pf.Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1941	14,641,842	79,006,028
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1942	17,569,476	101,081,682
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1943	19,657,698	108,980,613
1927	9,121,051	51,755,840	1944	27,203,337	104,062,427
1928	11,596,200	58,397,913	1945	35,555,059	122,530,269
1929	16,816,312	65,837,410			

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-43

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1932	2,912,985 <sup>1/</sup>	1939	3,998,232 <sup>1/</sup>
1920	515,280		2,707,960 <sup>2/</sup>		3,424,668 <sup>2/</sup>
1921	421,713	1933	1,920,587 <sup>1/</sup>	1940	5,153,380 <sup>1/</sup>
1922	756,520		2,718,530 <sup>2/</sup>		4,348,193 <sup>2/</sup>
1923	858,651	1934	3,690,994 <sup>1/</sup>	1941	4,840,977 <sup>1/</sup>
1924	1,144,559		3,292,643 <sup>2/</sup>		4,188,797 <sup>2/</sup>
1925	1,388,265	1935	2,559,505 <sup>1/</sup>	1942	4,352,403 <sup>1/</sup>
1926	2,725,745		2,666,524 <sup>2/</sup>		4,612,892 <sup>2/</sup>
1927	2,731,748	1936	1,630,393 <sup>1/</sup>	1943	3,449,726 <sup>1/</sup>
1928	4,351,123		2,750,293 <sup>2/</sup>		3,500,525 <sup>2/</sup>
1929	6,162,774	1937	3,481,884 <sup>1/</sup>		
1930	5,718,354		3,283,989 <sup>2/</sup>		
1931	3,205,334 <sup>1/</sup>	1938	3,975,617 <sup>1/</sup>		
	3,499,881 <sup>2/</sup>		3,045,554 <sup>2/</sup>		

1/ Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

2/ Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year 1943.

Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 45

Piscal Year ended March 31 -	In Process Including Deficiencies Brought Forward.	Manu- factures Including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process Including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,231,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,386,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	--	12,234,923
1940	--	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	--	140	15,068,429
1941	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	--	18,611,113
1942	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	30,971,542	288,993	--	--	31,260,535
1945	--	35,555,059	4,097,272	243,926	39,896,256	39,536,950	359,306	--	--	39,896,256



Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal Years 1920-45

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	Taken for re- Distilla- tion	In Warehouse at end of Year Including Transits	Total
					Matured	Unmatured					
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	15,247,510	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371	15,247,510
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	14,352,329	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617	14,352,329
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	12,350,601	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769	12,350,601
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	12,909,934	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289	12,909,934
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	14,457,367	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502	14,457,367
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	17,406,881	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495	17,406,881
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	19,139,699	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396	19,139,699
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	23,796,074	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,433,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	23,796,074
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	30,262,734	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	30,262,734
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	40,595,430	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707	40,595,430
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	50,132,688	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290	50,132,688
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	51,099,774	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409	51,099,774
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	50,699,181	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858	50,699,181
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	48,681,932	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	48,681,932
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	48,955,997	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271	48,955,997
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	46,549,012	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	46,549,012
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	45,694,791	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848	45,694,791
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	45,320,003	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,082	45,320,003
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	43,980,848	2,277,703	891,895	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,388	43,980,848
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	40,343,800	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492	40,343,800
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	43,643,332	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,994	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305	43,643,332
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	50,995,759	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,392	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365	50,995,759
1942	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	58,912,549	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	8,784,691	5,267,363	38,750,497	58,912,549
1943	38,750,497	24,617,830	9,786	63,378,113	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,724	63,378,113
1944	40,769,724	30,971,542	7,086	71,748,352	2,620,297	1,178,384	17,392,892	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,910	71,748,351
1945	36,432,909	39,536,950	9,241	75,979,100	2,676,482	1,276,252	15,876,557	9,462,017	4,097,272	42,590,540	75,979,100

1/Includes 850,467 pf. gal. legal allowance, and 8,172,849 pf. gal. for denaturing.

Table 7. - Warehousing Transactions in Beer, Fiscal Years 1920 - 45

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	-	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	99	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,075	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	2,226	-	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	1,507	4	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,532	56	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	2,589	20,362	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	3,419	22,077	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	6,064	9,583	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	5,122	-	88,093	888,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,988	-	53,666	7,588,526
1945	53,667	12,591,822	-	12,645,489	6,177,745	5,948,641	64,098	-	455,005	12,645,489

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports, as shown in Tables 8 to 10, have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor, nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 45

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119 <sup>1/</sup>	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440	6,911,081 <sup>1/</sup>	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925	6,259,438 <sup>1/</sup>	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909	5,776,438 <sup>1/</sup>	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906	5,551,248 <sup>1/</sup>	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941	1,479,606	5,487,562 <sup>1/</sup>	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942	1,390,192	5,326,270 <sup>1/</sup>	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943	1,284,116	5,908,062 <sup>1/</sup>	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944	823,422	4,214,462 <sup>1/</sup>	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818
1945	1,043,709	5,193,244 <sup>1/</sup>	76,225	120,565	303,153	649,905

<sup>1/</sup>The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21, is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.



Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 45

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1/</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>1/</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>1/</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>1/</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 <sup>1/</sup>	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 <sup>1/</sup>	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 <sup>1/</sup>	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 <sup>1/</sup>	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941	3,463,772 <sup>1/</sup>	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942	2,079,458 <sup>1/</sup>	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943	2,536,605 <sup>1/</sup>	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,385	15,236
1944	2,182,628 <sup>1/</sup>	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331
1945	3,129,788 <sup>1/</sup>	17,860,978	5,968,602	5,391,767	51,167	107,959

<sup>1/</sup> Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921-45

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1/</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1/</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>1/</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>1/</sup>	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 <sup>1/</sup>	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 <sup>1/</sup>	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 <sup>1/</sup>	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38 <sup>1/</sup>	678	32	101	91	520
1941	42 <sup>1/</sup>	471	2	2	35	187
1942	3,077 <sup>1/</sup>	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943	69 <sup>1/</sup>	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944	3 <sup>1/</sup>	27	-	-	11,005	57,782
1945	273 <sup>1/</sup>	2,536	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Proof gallons.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of alcoholic beverages. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data available, they would not, necessarily, represent Canadian consumption. For instance, Canada's tourist traffic must be considered. In 1944, despite war restrictions, tourists and other visitors to Canada numbered over 12 million persons. While exact figures are not available, there is no doubt that these visitors consume considerable quantities of the various beverages. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13, an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer, and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because they take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad, the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in Tables 11-13 have been arrived at as follows:-

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses, from where it is released for various purposes, as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported.<sup>1/</sup> Accordingly, the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption, or for export, must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports, and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total, the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada. This method was used for the years 1920 to 1942, inclusive.

The war introduced a new factor, namely, the export of large quantities of non-potable spirits for war use, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. For example, spirits exported in bond were 3,401,542 proof gallons in the fiscal year 1943, 17,392,892 proof gallons in 1944, and 15,876,537 proof gallons in 1945, while exports of beverage spirits were, 2,536,605 proof gallons, 2,182,628 proof gallons, and 3,129,788 proof gallons, respectively, in those years. Hence, for the years 1943-45, the addition of the quantities "Entered for Consumption", and "Imports" less "Re-exports of Imported Spirits", is thought to provide the most accurate estimate of the consumption of beverage spirits in Canada.

Beer. - Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of, (a) Production, (b) Changes in Warehouse stock, and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

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<sup>1/</sup> It will be noted from Table 11 that in certain years, particularly in the late '20's, the total domestic exports were considerably greater than the exports in bond. The difference, presumably, was made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption".



Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirituous Liquor in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 45

Year ended March 31-	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits <sup>1/</sup>	Deduct Total Domestic Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	3,816,124	1,603,889	1,424,724	4,179	1,840,653	4,999,905
1921	2,816,071	1,072,397	3,510,574	8,730	901,014	6,489,298
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,232	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,925,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	2/	1,284,116	69	2/	4,729,850
1944	2,620,297	2/	823,422	3	2/	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	2/	1,043,709	273	2/	3,719,918

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons, as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

<sup>2/</sup> See under Spirits, page 37.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920-45

Year ended March 31-	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943	108,980,613	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,847
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	-	110,223,815



Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1921-45

Year ended March 31-	N a t i v e	I m p o r t e d			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945	3,409,303	303,153	-	303,153	3,712,456

STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and so that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1920-44, convictions for indictable offences, which include serious breaches of the law, and also convictions for non-indictable offences, which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and Justices of the Peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-44. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar age groups in census years 1871-1941 and as estimated for 1944.

It must be emphasized that it is extremely difficult to ensure the comparability of statistics of crime over a lengthy period of time. Canada's statistical organization has improved greatly in recent years, and it is quite probable that the apparent large increase in convictions may be due partly to better records and better facilities for the collection of data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The comparability of statistics of convictions is affected, too, by changes in the classification of offences. For instance, driving a car while drunk, formerly a non-indictable offence, was, in 1937, made an indictable offence.

Crime bears a close relation to economic conditions. Convictions for burglary, robbery, and theft decrease in times of prosperity and increase in times of depression. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group, during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929, and the lack of employment, and other circumstances arising therefrom, were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men. Changing conditions also bring new offences and differing degrees of enforcement. For instance, the increase in convictions for indictable offences in 1943 and 1944 is attributable to stricter enforcement of wartime measures, such as gasoline rationing, Defence of Canada, War-time Prices and Trade Board, and Selective Service regulations.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females, and most frequent among men below the age of 40. Consequently, when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men, a high crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants, because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not, in, or by itself, and without internal analysis of the figures, throw light upon the causes of crime in general.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles, and the growth of tourism in the 1920's and 1930's, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in crime and liquor control or consumption. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption, without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors, extraneous to changes in drinking habits, which may affect the crime rate.





Table 14B. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1920 - 44

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1920 ...	39,769.	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921 ...	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922 ...	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923 ...	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924 ...	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,546	11	-
1925 ...	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926 ...	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927 ...	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928 ...	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929 ...	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930 ...	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931 ...	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932 ...	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,196	19	-
1933 ...	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934 ...	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935 ...	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936 ...	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937 ...	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938 ...	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
1939 ...	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940 ...	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25
1941 ...	40,002	539	3,654	3,332	8,292	17,831	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44
1942 ...	44,801	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19
1943 ...	42,292	332	2,380	3,439	10,363	17,482	1,885	778	1,462	4,055	51	15
1944 ...	41,521	395	2,068	4,292	8,843	17,258	1,451	864	1,539	4,744	54	13

Table 14C. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1920 - 44.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1920 ...	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921 ...	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,338	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922 ...	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923 ...	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924 ...	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925 ...	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926 ...	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927 ...	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928 ...	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929 ...	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930 ...	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931 ...	16,195	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932 ...	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933 ...	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934 ...	10,754	80	750	622	3,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935 ...	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936 ...	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937 ...	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938 ...	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939 ...	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27
1940 ...	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34
1941 ...	15,369	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	994	25	28
1942 ...	16,898	188	1,323	477	3,037	6,901	1,130	982	1,294	1,508	24	34
1943 ...	15,099	118	1,369	473	2,070	6,751	1,086	1,099	1,106	944	47	36
1944 ...	17,093	56	2,240	814	1,287	8,332	1,057	1,010	1,108	1,047	119	23

Table 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-44

Year	16 - 20 years			21 - 39 years			40 years and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921 ..	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922 ..	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923 ..	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924 ..	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925 ..	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926 ..	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927 ..	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928 ..	3,940	291	4,231	9,251	1,379	10,630	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929 ..	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930 ..	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931 ..	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932 ..	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933 ..	6,487	563	7,050	17,054	2,411	19,465	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,466	3,477	32,942
1934 ..	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935 ..	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936 ..	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937 ..	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148
1938 ..	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176	43,599
1939 ..	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	3,268	43,282	4,825	48,107
1940 ..	9,034	437	9,471	20,917	4,463	25,380	8,843	1,113	9,956	1,688	228	1,916	40,482	6,241	46,723
1941 ..	7,978	602	8,580	17,393	4,320	21,713	8,743	1,082	9,825	2,315	213	2,528	36,429	6,217	42,646
1942 ..	7,833	635	8,468	15,606	3,817	19,423	7,436	1,127	8,563	2,540	315	2,855	33,415	5,894	39,309
1943 ..	9,388	667	10,055	15,654	3,798	19,452	7,176	1,368	8,544	3,402	299	3,701	35,620	6,132	41,752
1944 ..	10,737	693	11,430	17,393	2,415	19,808	7,592	798	8,390	2,684	199	2,883	38,406	4,105	42,511

Table 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 as Compared with Total Population in the Census Years, 1871 - 1941, and as Estimated for 1944

Year	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years
1871 ....	1,764,311	185,165	450,110	1,721,450	192,848	463,503
1881 ....	2,188,779	234,413	577,833	2,136,031	239,708	579,299
1891 ....	2,460,471	258,325 1/	735,440 2/	2,372,768	264,412 1/	715,303 2/
1901 ....	2,751,708	280,275 1/	833,933 2/	2,619,607	272,228 1/	792,489 2/
1911 ....	3,821,996	357,118	1,249,733	3,384,648	330,519	996,009
1921 ....	4,529,643	393,383	1,311,711	4,258,306	390,925	1,224,595
1931 ....	5,374,541	516,673	1,506,148	5,002,245	507,166	1,399,228
1941 ....	5,900,536	556,900	1,723,800	5,606,119	547,900	1,660,600
1944 3/	6,128,000	554,100	1,814,200	5,847,000	543,300	1,764,800
1871 ....			26.51		11.20	26.93
1881 ....			26.40		11.22	27.12
1891 ....			29.89		10.72	30.15
1901 ....			30.31		10.39	30.25
1911 ....			32.70		9.77	29.40
1921 ....			28.96		9.18	28.76
1931 ....			28.02		10.14	27.97
1941 ....			29.21		9.77	29.62
1944 3/			29.61		9.29	30.18

1/ Age group 15-19.

2/ Age group 20-39.

3/ Estimated.



### MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces, over a period of years, and, likewise, deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence, a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relaxation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex, and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths, and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing, perhaps, to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism, and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths, without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case, or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only, and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality, and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

The compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may be used for comparisons in time and place, and between geographical units, if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population, and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. It must be emphasized, however, that comparisons of crude rates; when isolated from other information, are extremely questionable. (See also Note 1, page 47).

Table 17A.- Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-43

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Deaths All Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
1926 - T.	208	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	0.19
M.	186	3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	
F.	22	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	
1927 - T.	229	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	0.22
M.	213	-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	
F.	16	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	
1928 - T.	221	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	0.20
M.	202	-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	
F.	19	-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	
1929 - T.	247	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	0.22
M.	224	1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	
F.	23	-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	
1930 - T.	186	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	0.17
M.	167	2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	
F.	19	-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	
1931 - T.	146	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	0.14
M.	137	-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	
F.	9	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,988	
1932 - T.	136	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	0.13
M.	122	-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	
F.	14	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	
1933 - T.	98	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	0.10
M.	83	-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	
F.	15	-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	
1934 - T.	120	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,562	0.12
M.	109	1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	
F.	11	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	
1935 - T.	159	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	0.15
M.	144	1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	
F.	15	-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.

Table 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-43 (Concl'd.)

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Deaths All Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
1936 - T. M. F.	186 168 17	3 3 -	8 8 -	17 16 1	51 46 5	62 55 7	12 10 2	2 2 -	12 12 -	18 16 2	107,050 57,728 49,322	0.17
1937 - T. M. F.	205 191 14	4 4 -	12 12 -	11 11 -	66 62 4	63 57 6	12 10 2	7 7 -	6 6 -	24 22 2	113,824 62,109 51,715	0.18
1938 - T. M. F.	163 148 15	- - -	4 4 -	9 8 1	45 40 5	58 54 4	6 5 1	10 10 -	7 7 -	24 20 4	106,817 58,817 48,000	0.15
1939 - T. M. F.	122 106 16	2 1 1	6 5 1	3 3 -	38 35 3	44 36 8	6 5 1	3 3 -	8 8 -	12 10 2	108,951 59,907 49,044	0.11
1940 - T. M. F.	150 138 12	2 2 -	6 6 -	12 10 2	51 48 3	45 42 3	5 4 1	6 5 1	8 8 -	15 13 2	110,927 61,399 49,528	0.14
1941 - T. M. F.	83 <sup>1/</sup> 73 10	- - -	8 8 -	4 4 -	18 16 2	27 23 4	8 5 3	5 5 -	4 4 -	9 8 1	114,639 63,852 50,787	0.07 <sup>1/</sup>
1942 - T. M. F.	59 <sup>1/</sup> 50 9	- - -	3 2 1	1 1 -	14 12 2	21 17 4	8 6 2	2 2 -	- - -	10 10 -	112,978 63,013 49,965	0.06 <sup>1/</sup>
1943 - T. M. F.	57 <sup>1/</sup> 50 7	- - -	5 5 -	3 3 -	12 8 4	22 20 2	2 2 -	1 1 -	2 2 -	10 9 1	118,635 66,013 52,622	0.05 <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup>The decline in deaths attributed to alcoholism in 1941-43 is more apparent than real. A revision in the classification of causes of death as recommended by the International Commission lessened the number which could be attributed to alcoholism.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.



Table 17B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>1</sup>%, 1926-43

Year	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1926 - Total	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not "	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 - Total	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not "	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 - Total	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not "	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 - Total	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not "	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 - Total	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not "	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 - Total	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not "	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	384	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not "	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 - Total	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not "	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
1934 - Total	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not "	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
1935 - Total	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not "	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27

<sup>1</sup>/Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
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HERBERT MARSHALL  
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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The use of alcoholic beverages goes back to antiquity. The dedication of wine to specialities - the god Osiris of the Egyptians, Dionysus of the Greeks, Bacchus of the Romans - indicates its importance to these peoples. Ancient Babylonian records depict the brewing of beer from cereals and indicate its use as a household beverage. The distillation of liquids was known to the ancient Chinese, Hindus, and other Eastern peoples. Arrack, a strong spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the palm tree was made in India as early as 800 B.C.

Of ancient origin, too, are laws to regulate the use of alcoholic beverages. The Code of Hammurabi (c. 2100 B.C.) contains decrees regulating the activities of tavern keepers. Governments, from early times, have used the taxation of alcoholic beverages as a means of raising revenue. The social motive in control, too, has been strong. It has been sought to control the evils of intemperance in the interests of health and social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences of climate, diet, economic conditions, habits, social customs and standards.

In general, the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised: (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto; and (c) monopoly of sale, usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale, or both, and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, concerned its sale to the Indians. The spirits given in exchange for furs produced such devastating effects upon the native population that restriction of the traffic became necessary. In New France, the "arret" of 1663 declared that, "since the foundation of the Colony, the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication", and imposed penalties for those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted imposing heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Its sale to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issuing by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. Its first expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853, the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number, or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and, in 1866, the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855, the Municipal Councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856, the County Councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might act. In 1860 and 1866, amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. New Brunswick, in 1855, passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so ineffective, however, that much friction resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864, the Temperance Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any Municipal Council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities, if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act, 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally considered to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other



licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, and municipal purposes", (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province", (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province", (92-13); and, "generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province", (92-16). On the other hand, it was argued that the licences were given to the provinces solely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, the Dominion had jurisdiction as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce", (91-2); or, as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27); or, "of customs and excise", since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor legislation caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it, nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences, and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made, from time to time, for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force, after the date of expiration of the existing licences. From the date of the adoption of the Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes, by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers, and wholesalers, might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards, (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer), at one time, to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons "as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city, where the Act was in force". Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence, and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence, were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above, followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by a majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the Scott Act should supersede any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*), for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces, and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences, and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel, and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883, the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*), upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws, and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce, and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. This decision validated the provincial law but there was still doubt as to whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and, in some, two sets of licences were issued.



The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. By the turn of the century, the constitutional dispute had been settled by successive decisions of the Privy Council which established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act, which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces, is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces, shortly after its enactment, and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885, the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled, in 1887, by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed, in 1888 and 1889, in county after county, by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2). In 1890, local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law, by a three-fifths majority of the electors, was necessary, and it might not be repealed for three years, and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario and, in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before World War I, considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

Agitation for national prohibition had continued. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884, a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages purposes", was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 17 to 55. In 1887, a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70. In 1889, by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to prohibition, while the fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. In 1892, a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was: For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893, the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 17,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion-wide plebiscite, taken in 1898, showed a majority of 13,866 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of World War I, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the Provincial Licence Acts.



During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine, except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1916, passed a law (S-7 Geo. V. ch. 19), making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale, and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. ch. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province, by Order in Council, after an approving referendum had been taken, by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Provincial Legislature. From February 1, 1921, to May 21, 1925, seven of the nine provinces decided, by referendum, to prohibit importation. Under a later amendment, exportation from a province could be prohibited by Order in Council and this was invoked by four provinces.

After World War I, the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken, from time to time, to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted policies of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island is the only Canadian province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force, and there is considerable variation in the regulations. The salient features of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of beer by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit, while reserving regulative rights, and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail, under certain restrictions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified, from time to time, as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given on pages 5-15.

In 1928, the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act", (18-19 George V. ch. 51), prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor, unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government, or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway, if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes; or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

World War II brought additional controls, designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry, and essential civilian activity.

War Order No. C.C. 14 prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada, on and after November 1, 1942. The distilling of spirits was placed under the Chemicals Controller, and distilleries, in effect, being commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol for war purposes, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded by C.C. 14 A, of August 30, 1945.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, December 16, 1942) prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine, and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 per cent, domestic wine to 80 per cent, and beer to 90 per cent, of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended October 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine, and beer, were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 per cent proof spirit (except those taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date the Order became effective), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines were also prohibited. The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine, or beer, also the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer, or brewer, of spirits, wine, or beer, or of person who sells spirits, wine, or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers, or of an advertisement "which, in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial, or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, or seller, requires to be published".

An amendment of March 18, 1944 (P.C. 1775) cancelled that part of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order relating to beer and an amendment of August 22, 1944 (P.C. 6502), the part relating to the fortifying of wines. P.C. 8538, August 3, 1945, cancelled that part of the Order relating to spirits.



The Liquor Boards adopted various wartime restrictive measures, designed to conserve stocks and to insure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. However, supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower.

Brief summaries of the legislation under the provincial Liquor Control Acts follow.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government. In 1935, the Commission was abolished and the enforcement of the Act placed on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province, by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by a plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

In 1945 an amendment to the Prohibition Act provided that where a physician prescribes alcoholic liquors for a period of six months, such prescription may be surrendered and a warrant obtained providing for the sale weekly of spirits, wine, and ale in quantities not exceeding one 26-oz. bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine, or one case of ale. Warrants are cancelled upon conviction for any offence involving alcoholic liquors.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, passed April 30, 1930.

##### Administration

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation, and delivery of liquor; to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores and shops, and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores, or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer, to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province, and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30.

##### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising under the Act such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the government in connection with the administration of the Act, also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are charged against profits. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

##### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner, and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act, the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. An amendment of April 18, 1946 to the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act provides for the appointment of a "Tavern Licence Committee", which is authorized to issue, suspend, revoke or cancel licences for the sale of beer and wine. This Committee has not yet been appointed and full details have not been worked out.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages from Government liquor stores. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer, and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.



Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years, temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission, or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Wartime restrictions included the suspension of banquet permits and the placing of sales on a ration basis, with quotas varying from time to time according to conditions of supply. Practically all restrictions have now been removed. However, Scotch whisky and some brands of imported brandy are in short supply.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Act

The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force September 6, 1927.

Administration

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province, to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores, and in all other ways to administer the Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Governor in Council.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - At Government liquor stores; beer from beer warehouses or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from head office mail order department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To Whom Sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

A system of purchase cards was adopted in 1943 and in 1944 this was replaced by a system of individual permits. All wartime restrictions including use of individual permits and rationing were discontinued, effective November 1, 1946.

Act

The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration

The Quebec Liquor Commission has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted, and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under the Act is paid to the Commission, which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits

Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the consolidated Revenue of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores; beer from brewers or brewers' warehouses to permittees authorized to sell to consumers; in hotels, inns, cafés, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, at banquets, etc. (See under "How Sold", below).

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine, or beer only, by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition, the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Commission and must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay, through the brewers to the Commission, a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles, and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in cafés, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities, such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which, at the same time, holds permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts or industrial or mining establishments in New Quebec, or other territory in the northern part of the province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case, the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit, and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists, and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.



## Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under twenty years of age, or to interdicted persons, or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments.

Wartime restrictions included the adoption of an individual permit system for the purchase of spirits, the reduction of hours of sale in Liquor Board stores, the placing of sales on a ration basis, and various other measures to conserve supplies. Since May 1, 1946, no individual permit is required to purchase spirits. While no rationing is in effect, certain brands are still scarce.

## ONTARIO

### Act

- (1) - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario, assented to April 5, 1927).
- (2) - The Liquor Authority Control Act, 1944, assented to April 6, 1944.

### Administration and Distribution of Profits

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has authority to control, manage, and supervise the government liquor stores; to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations, and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the Liquor Authority Control Act, 1944, "The Liquor Authority Control Board of Ontario", consisting of three members, was created. Its duties are to issue "authorities" for the sale of beer and wine in respect of such premises as the regulations may prescribe or define, and to review, consent to the transfer of, suspend, or cancel any such authority. All expenses of the Liquor Authority Control Board are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor of all kinds, from government liquor stores; beer from breweries and brewers retail stores; wine from wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding authorities from the Liquor Authority Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer or wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established, or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If at least three-fifths of the votes polled are returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How Sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer, and imported wine, in sealed containers to individual permit holders; Canadian beer and Ontario wine to ration coupon book holders, from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Canadian beer, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed brewers, or from a brewer's retail store to ration coupon book-holders, upon surrender of the required coupons.

(4) Ontario wine, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers to ration coupon book-holders, upon surrender of the required coupons.



(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores or by a licensed sacramental wine vendor to a minister of any religious faith, on a special sacramental or mass wine permit.

(6) Beer and wine, with meals, in the dining rooms, and beer without meals, in the beverage rooms, of authorized premises.

To Whom Sold. - Spirits may be sold to-

(1) Holders of individual "resident" permits, which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age, who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(4) To a patient, by a physician, in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(5) Wine may be sold on a special permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(6) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.

(7) Canadian beer and Ontario wines may be sold for residential consumption to holders of individual ration coupon books.

(8) Liquor, beer, and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), nor to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

Wartime restrictions included monthly quantity limitations on sale, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, the abolition of the special single purchase permit, and an individual ration coupon sales plan for home consumers of beer and wine.

Sales limitations at present (September, 1946) are as follows:- The half-monthly allotment of spirits purchasable by an individual resident or temporary permit holder is four bottles or eight half-bottles with the proviso that not more than two bottles or the equivalent shall be whisky, brandy, liqueurs or cocktails, and with the further proviso that not more than one bottle of imported whisky shall be made available to any permit holder during the entire calendar month. The remainder or the whole allotment may be taken in either gin or rum.

Imported wine is limited to twelve bottles at one time; Ontario wine to one bottle per week.

Also may be purchased 24 small bottles of imported beer per month (not more than twelve bottles any week); and 24 small bottles (or equivalent) of Canadian beer per month.

## MANITOBA

### Act

The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in the Government Liquor Control Act, which came into force in 1923.

### Administration

By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores, or from licence or permit fees, or otherwise arising under this Act, are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale -

Where and How Sold. - (1) Government Liquor Control Commission stores - spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, to permittees for consumption in residence.

(2) For open consumption in beer parlours (beer only) operated by beer licensees in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(3) For open consumption in clubs (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(4) For open consumption in military canteens (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(5) Beer vendor licensees, operated in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission, to permittees (beer only) for consumption in permittees' residence.

(6) By druggists licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission, spirituous, fermented, or malt liquors, in limited quantities, on doctor's prescription.

(7) By brewer licensees (beer only) for delivery to permittees' residences, Government Liquor Control Commission stores, beer parlour, beer vendor, and canteen licensees, as and when authorized by the Government Liquor Control Commission. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.

(8) By distillers and wineries, for delivery to the Government Liquor Control Commission Stores, as and when authorized.

To Whom Sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises, but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests, to other than bona fide guests of hotels, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, or by the Commission.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences, other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or, in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

Wartime restrictions included the discontinuance of deliveries to the permittee's residence, reductions in hours of sale, in banquet allowances, and individual quotas. Permittee rationing was discontinued effective August 1, 1946, with the exception of Scotch and Irish whiskies. Thereafter a permittee may purchase the quantity shown in Section 48 (a) S.S. (1) of Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, R.S. M. 1940, namely, 55 ounces in any one day of spirituous liquors (except Scotch and Irish whiskies, which are limited to 1-26 oz. bottle per month); 1 gal. wine; 1 case of beer (24 pints). Delivery orders are not accepted.

SASKATCHEWAN

Act

The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925, brought into force April 15, 1925.



## Administration

By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores, and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit, semi-annually, a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Up to March 31, 1945, moneys received for permit fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer. These receipts are now placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcements, etc.

## Disposition of Profits

The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

## Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold.-
- (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine, and spirituous liquors.
  - (2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.
  - (3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs, and canteens; beer only.
  - (4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine, and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages, where a general liquor store may be established is limited, and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same, and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How Sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises, beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises, and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To Whom Sold.- (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor, or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. Beer coupon books are no longer necessary for the purchase of beer, and liquor permits have been dispensed with except for the purchase of Scotch whisky.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board stores.

Wartime restrictions included reduction in hours of sale, the discontinuance of banquet and other special permits, the introduction of liquor permits and beer coupon books, and the placing of sales on a ration basis. Beer coupon books are no longer necessary and liquor permits are necessary only for the purchase of Scotch whisky.

With the exception of Scotch whisky, daily quantities of beer, wine and spirits may be purchased within the limit of the quantities prescribed by the Liquor Act. The quantity of Scotch whisky that may be purchased is determined by the Board in accordance with supplies available. Liquor advertising is not permitted.



Act

The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration

By the Alberta Liquor Control Board, in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must report from time to time to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only, in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition, signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How Sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle, in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts, to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales, both to beer licensees and to permit holders, are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists, on a physician's order, for medicinal purposes, in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years, may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the province of Alberta; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society, or partnership.

Wartime restrictions included the suspension of banquet permits, the curtailment of hours of sale, and the placing of sales on a ration basis. These restrictions have been largely removed. Banquet permits have been reinstated. Owing to shortage of supplies it is still necessary to restrict the sales of whisky, brandy, and wine. Gin, rum, and beer are not rationed and may be purchased in reasonable quantities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act

The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration

The administration of the Act, including the general control, management, and supervision of government liquor stores, is vested in the Liquor Control Board. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance, to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sum as are specified by the government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)  
(2) Beer parlours (beer only)  
(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only)

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises, or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, by parcels in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquor need not be sealed.  
(2) From liquor stores, or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.  
(3) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed beer parlours, and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the liquor control board. No bars are allowed.  
(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.  
(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licenses entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors, and to sell it by the glass, or open bottle, to bona fide members, for consumption on licensed premises, in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age, for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or ordinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, etc.

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption on the premises, or by the unopened bottle, for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

(3) To veterans' club licensees, who may purchase from the Board, and sell by the glass, or unopened bottle, to bona fide members of the veterans' club, for consumption on the licensed premises.

The fee for an individual liquor permit is 25 cents.

During the war, the quantities available to individual permit holders and to beer licensees, were restricted, the quotas being changed to meet changing conditions. Although the Wartime Alcohollic Beverages Order, 1942, has been revoked, the distribution of liquor (with the exception of gin) by the rationing system is still necessary. This is due, in large part, to the great increase in population in the province during and subsequent to the war years.



Act

The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration

By the Controller of the Territory, in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling, and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor, and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account, by cheque, signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits

All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)  
 (2) In licensed hotels (beer only)  
 (3) In licensed clubs (beer only)  
 (4) In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (beer only).

The Controller may issue licences to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass, or by the bottle, in limited quantities, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.  
 (2) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed hotels.  
 (3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs, to club members only.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.  
 (2) To beer licensees, who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.  
 (3) Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinaries, or hospitals, may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

Wartime restrictions included the placing of the liquor stores on a daily quota basis, reduction in hours of sale, and the introduction of a permit system to ensure a more even distribution of available supplies. The allowance at present (August, 1946) is 105 ounces spirits other than gin, of which not more than 28½ ounces shall be imported Scotch whisky. There are no quota restrictions on the sale of gin, wine and beer.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIESAct

The Territorial Liquor Ordinance, assented to April 27, 1939, with amendments.

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration

The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores, and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour, and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September, each year, and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores, and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.



The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores, and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

#### Distribution of Profits

Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquor, wines, and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.
- (2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies for such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

- How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.
- (2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance
- (3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores, or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.
- (4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere, during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

- To Whom Sold.- (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, may purchase Class "A" annual permits-\$2.00.
- (2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.
- (3) Special permits, Class "C", may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards, for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

With the lifting of wartime restrictions on the quantities of liquor available for sale, the supply has been increased as stocks could be obtained but rationing is still continued in the Northwest Territories. At present (August, 1946), one bottle of spirits per day but only four bottles per month of anything but gin and rum, one bottle per day of wine, and one case per day of beer, may be purchased. The permittees at the mining settlement of Yellowknife may also purchase beer in licensed hotel premises for consumption therein.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table I. In connection with the figures on gross sales, it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, for Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made direct by brewers, are not included. Data on such sales are shown in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the sales values, as given do not, in all cases, represent sales to final consumers, as, in some provinces, the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not necessarily consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is an important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid direct to the Government, and do not pass through the Board. Table I further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold, and in comparing values for a series of years, or between provinces, it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table I.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia-</b>						
August 18-September 30 -	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30-	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30-	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 <sup>1/</sup>	697,243
Year ended November 30-	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 <sup>2/</sup>	996,087
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
	1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
	1939	5,483,433	53,001	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	102,852	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
	1941	11,449,300	171,903	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
	1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
	1943	15,324,148	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
	1944	17,799,417	56,514	6,546,855	191,226	6,738,081
	1945	20,154,013	92,017	7,223,411	205,500	7,428,911
<b>New Brunswick-Year ended Oct.31-</b>						
	1928	3,362,347	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,366	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,800,704	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	5,788,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,704,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,809	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,200,169	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,395,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,715	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,743	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,700,123	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,027,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
	1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
	1943	8,428,970	81,090	3,054,952	-	3,054,952
	1944	9,457,623	126,691	3,497,089	-	3,497,089
	1945	10,920,973	152,706	4,247,301	-	4,247,301
<b>Quebec- Year ended April 30-</b>						
	1922	15,213,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
	1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
11 Months ended March 31-	1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
Year ended March 31-	1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540
	1944	36,562,856	3,097,206	14,034,564	-	14,034,564
	1945	43,610,465	3,533,875	17,120,638	-	17,120,638

1/ Twelve months ended September 30, 1935.

2/ Fourteen months ended November 30, 1936.



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario - June 1-October 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
	1933	30,143,247 <sup>1/</sup>	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
	1934	27,752,675 <sup>1/</sup>	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	8,110,589 <sup>1/</sup>	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
	Year ended Mar. 31	18,530,658 <sup>1/</sup>	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
	1937	20,733,368 <sup>1/</sup>	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
	1938	22,830,002 <sup>1/</sup>	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
	1939	22,420,061 <sup>1/</sup>	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
	1940	22,820,689 <sup>1/</sup>	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
Nov. 1-Mar. 31	1941	26,847,957 <sup>1/</sup>	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
	1942	33,035,844 <sup>1/</sup>	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
	1943	39,460,497 <sup>1/</sup>	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,295
	1944	43,907,838 <sup>1/</sup>	5,436,241	19,863,390	1,161,513 <sup>2/</sup>	21,024,903
	1945	38,346,454 <sup>1/</sup>	7,906,597	18,971,011	210,255 <sup>2/</sup>	19,181,266

In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)

Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where permitted, from Winery Premises

		\$	\$
July 24-October 31	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
Nov. 1, 1934-Mar. 31	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended Mar. 31	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.37
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
	1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28
	1943	50,523,428.73	3,177,121.93
	1944	48,647,605.09	3,264,069.83
	1945	61,034,601.10	3,504,791.69

Balance from previous year. An amendment to the Liquor Control Act assented to April 6, 1944, provided that all permit fees shall be payable to the Board and are now included as "Other Revenue".

Manitoba -	Year ended Aug. 31	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
	Sept.-Apr. 30	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	Year ended Apr. 30	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
		1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
		1928	3,985,006	358,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
		1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
		1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
		1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
		1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
		1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
		1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
		1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Manitoba - (Cont'd)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended April 30	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980
	1944	12,571,892	1,110,741	3,831,368	-	3,831,368
	1945	15,298,548	1,442,302	4,379,365	-	4,379,365
Saskatchewan - Year ended Mar. 31						
	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
	1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,403,911	1,155	2,407,066
	1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
	1944	12,155,225	84,632	3,335,872	325,429	3,661,301
	1945	13,623,679	79,333	3,776,246	386,529	4,162,775
Alberta - June 1-Dec. 31						
Year ended Dec. 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
Year ended Mar. 31	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709 <sup>1/</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
	1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
	1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
	1944	17,250,473	259,786	5,112,474	243,633	5,356,107
	1945	20,564,057	339,954	5,820,990	205,122	6,026,112

<sup>1/</sup> On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries or making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited, was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Concl'd)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia - June 15, 1921-Mar. 31 Year ended Mar. 31	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795
	1944	24,825,175	154,213	6,699,557	246,697	6,946,254
	1945	29,358,380	167,654	7,721,061	160,436	7,881,497
Yukon Territory - Sept. 15, 1921-Mar. 31 Year ended Mar. 31	1922	75,434	66	25,843	-	25,843
	1923	210,781	10	70,283	-	70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486	-	71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647	-	26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	53,504	1,798	55,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	136	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
	1944	713,638	32,108	294,555	798	295,353
	1945	623,933	19,025	270,274	2,298	272,572
Northwest Territories - June 27, 1939-Mar. 31 Year ended Mar. 31	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	372	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391
	1944	255,234	10,710	108,273	1,269	109,542
	1945	217,266	10,375	89,393	793	90,186



Further details relative to sales as given by the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below.  
(a) Nova Scotia- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	4,025.70	3,603.30	3,438.00	2,196.30	2,210.25	2,500.50
<u>Spirits-</u>						
Brandy.....	160,345.20	231,214.85	168,643.75	145,870.65	104,157.55	84,323.70
Gin.....	1,378,044.55	1,372,259.30	1,259,236.65	1,395,431.75	1,034,336.65	854,824.50
Rum.....	2,623,662.95	2,182,611.66	1,481,570.58	1,776,873.23	1,942,283.47	1,548,354.50
Whiskey.....	4,661,826.82	4,326,749.33	4,118,914.57	4,486,960.40	2,818,144.25	1,730,360.70
Liqueurs.....	65,206.73	50,995.80	27,697.15	27,895.55	15,511.60	10,451.50
TOTAL SPIRITS...	8,889,086.25	8,163,830.94	7,056,062.70	7,833,031.58	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.00
Wines.....	634,305.65	634,812.94	565,001.30	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.50
Cider.....			Not available			
TOTAL WINES AND CIDER.....	634,305.65	634,812.94	565,001.30	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.50
<u>Beer-</u>						
Imported and Western.....	4,918,921.95	4,747,988.25	3,735,804.10	2,871,575.95	2,205,284.95	1,155,032.00
N.S. and N.B. ....	4,686,654.35	4,249,086.60	3,963,693.75	3,786,678.55	2,778,807.95	2,285,778.30
TOTAL BEER.....	9,605,576.30	8,997,074.85	7,699,497.85	6,658,254.50	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.30
Miscellaneous.....	19.00	95.10	147.83	216.26	47.31	32.10
TOTAL SALES.....	19,133,012.90	17,799,417.13	15,324,147.68	15,136,830.84	11,449,299.98	8,458,174.60
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	130	116	161	115	118	13
<u>Spirits-</u>						
Brandy.....	5,745	8,398	5,666	7,233	5,415	3,91
Gin.....	56,952	56,787	57,416	82,757	67,373	52,74
Rum.....	109,023	96,229	69,421	106,769	116,665	83,68
Whiskey.....	174,852	163,450	167,030	227,904	153,627	90,27
Liqueurs.....	2,038	1,595	962	1,250	720	50
TOTAL SPIRITS...	348,610	326,459	301,495	425,913	343,800	231,11
Wines.....	97,344	101,243	93,192	118,528	102,264	201,86
Cider.....	15,920	11,797	12,179	16,447	18,540	18,07
TOTAL WINES AND CIDER.....	113,264	113,040	105,371	134,975	120,804	219,94
<u>Beer-</u>						
Imported.....	959	5,552	7,492	8,226	7,462	5,82
Western.....	1,982,328	1,899,288	1,489,304	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,73
N.S. and N.B. ....	2,439,710	2,221,064	2,014,498	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,57
TOTAL BEER.....	4,422,997	4,125,904	3,511,294	3,353,989	2,675,022	1,890,13

(b) New Brunswick- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	3,579.81	5,020.70	17,365.53	42,399.95	67,876.85	56,607.20
Spirits.....	5,720,846.53	4,585,395.71	4,571,940.64	4,325,100.21	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50
Wine.....	751,321.46	632,458.39	656,557.88	645,701.98	533,812.63	470,629.00
Beer.....	4,445,203.49	4,238,953.25	3,183,090.17	3,057,549.35	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80
Containers.....	22.60	2,138.40	179.04	109.55	186.90	163.60
Less Return Sales...	-	-	142.80	210.10	658.20	213.60
TOTAL.....	10,920,973.89	9,463,966.45	8,428,990.46	8,070,650.94	6,627,024.99	5,209,121.70



## (c) Quebec - Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40
<b>Spirits-</b>						
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	124,336.95	390,932.89	6,346,765.65	5,421,775.20	3,940,457.75	3,861,298.00
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	2,269,432.65	5,120,560.20	374,054.85	-	-	-
White Whiskey.....	22,110.40	217,521.05	409,925.45	747,746.45	582,148.75	611,263.70
Brandies (Imported)	1,970,172.49	1,447,486.95	1,733,080.07	1,419,900.55	1,320,535.72	1,113,299.33
Brandies (Canadian)	234,681.30	571,151.10	168,546.00	14,019.20	-	-
Gins (Imported)	78,700.15	256,935.10	388,016.75	334,034.60	287,484.70	328,663.26
Gins (Canadian)	13,017,662.11	9,117,105.90	7,582,961.35	4,612,807.20	3,781,506.20	3,323,904.00
Irish Whiskies	-	-	-	7,398.05	7,918.75	8,170.15
Liqueurs (Imported)	4,115.55	27,094.35	35,651.55	21,234.42	127,718.22	107,558.67
Liqueurs (Canadian)	244,067.55	164,322.50	152,368.55	48,459.16	-	-
Rums.....	2,526,846.38	1,313,349.23	1,300,186.08	1,118,015.47	718,953.56	426,456.70
Ryes.....	11,658,434.54	7,739,203.10	2,876,329.75	1,667,889.85	1,104,989.55	1,024,065.55
Scotch (Imported)	4,164,156.40	3,478,673.70	4,766,144.70	3,956,418.75	3,527,098.17	3,595,810.46
Scotch (Canadian)	3,484,839.35	3,851,992.10	4,494,129.55	2,459,104.45	1,489,041.40	1,285,901.45
Miscellaneous.....	50,255.45	49,792.70	64,852.95	66,629.45	41,366.50	28,389.50
<b>TOTAL SPIRITS.....</b>	<b>39,849,811.27</b>	<b>33,746,120.87</b>	<b>30,693,013.25</b>	<b>21,895,432.80</b>	<b>16,929,219.27</b>	<b>15,714,780.77</b>
<b>Wines-</b>						
Champagnes.....	1,747.40	2,148.60	6,194.30	53,023.95	191,483.60	163,926.46
Clarets (Imported)	51,617.25	29,829.95	43,435.55	56,714.10	72,710.16	59,233.68
Clarets (Canadian)	14,713.60	17,138.25	4,486.00	-	-	-
Sauternes (Imported)	64,725.15	46,656.60	67,627.80	89,314.85	142,047.49	117,328.76
Sauternes (Canadian)	9,397.80	26,872.15	7,520.00	-	-	-
Ports (Imported)	438,332.08	425,152.99	506,584.49	333,530.69	275,396.53	267,998.91
Ports (Canadian)	901,969.65	909,076.45	913,027.50	674,627.55	577,236.09	556,922.65
Sherries (Imported)	266,791.96	209,319.64	306,226.14	240,076.28	200,409.01	220,726.12
Sherries (Canadian)	2,545,697.20	1,694,478.60	2,211,510.50	1,745,398.50	1,398,279.50	1,047,906.40
Burgundies (Imported)	65,560.75	51,805.10	78,572.53	53,802.45	85,037.50	104,199.49
Burgundies (Canadian)	179,799.50	113,085.45	97,828.25	68,590.05	30,963.10	-
Vermouths (Imported)	50,628.80	31,397.00	32,044.05	15,894.70	99,211.15	88,435.05
Vermouths (Canadian)	161,324.50	116,446.00	88,956.50	62,702.10	30,406.15	-
Miscellaneous	205,214.34	197,892.93	159,150.85	172,768.03	193,185.33	258,703.25
<b>TOTAL WINES.....</b>	<b>4,957,519.98</b>	<b>3,871,299.71</b>	<b>4,523,164.46</b>	<b>3,566,443.25</b>	<b>3,296,368.61</b>	<b>2,885,380.77</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>
Alcohol, 65 O.P. ....	3,706.3	10,211.9	266,577.3	272,400.6	198,457.2	213,424.0
Alcohol, 30 U.P. ....	147,812.6	337,795.0	27,158.7	-	-	-
White Whiskey.....	1,704.5	16,977.5	42,841.4	87,459.3	68,061.3	77,001.4
Brandies (Imported)	84,371.2	63,129.3	99,432.0	79,515.0	65,888.4	57,817.8
Brandies (Canadian)	10,608.1	26,619.2	10,686.0	919.7	-	-
Gins (Imported)	3,096.8	9,699.1	17,779.6	16,646.8	14,966.3	18,494.2
Gins (Canadian)	663,066.0	464,554.9	466,539.8	314,489.9	258,569.0	239,039.8
Irish Whiskies.....	-	-	-	-	360.0	390.2
Liqueurs (Imported)	158.6	758.5	907.2	814.1	5,086.1	4,794.5
Liqueurs (Canadian)	11,044.3	7,655.6	8,646.1	2,808.6	-	-
Rums.....	145,418.8	58,376.7	64,507.2	64,244.9	41,273.8	24,597.8
Ryes.....	557,842.5	362,249.1	158,633.5	100,894.6	66,472.9	64,173.2
Scotch (Imported)	140,760.5	123,345.3	194,514.8	177,622.1	167,275.2	182,419.2
Scotch (Canadian)	155,513.0	175,522.0	243,000.4	145,354.9	88,346.0	77,076.8
Miscellaneous.....	2,366.0	2,378.1	3,885.9	4,231.8	2,467.6	1,685.5
<b>TOTAL SPIRITS.....</b>	<b>1,927,469.2</b>	<b>1,659,272.2</b>	<b>1,605,109.9</b>	<b>1,267,402.3</b>	<b>977,023.8</b>	<b>960,915.1</b>
<b>Wines-</b>						
Champagnes.....	59.7	77.1	215.4	2,027.3	8,244.7	7,931.8
Clarets (Imported)	7,049.7	4,082.2	6,241.4	8,708.7	17,339.6	17,455.8
Clarets (Canadian)	3,419.2	3,731.1	1,352.3	-	-	-
Sauternes (Imported)	8,607.3	6,435.9	9,682.2	13,482.7	29,494.8	28,793.1
Sauternes (Canadian)	2,189.5	6,490.4	2,311.8	-	-	-
Ports (Imported)	69,622.6	76,275.7	98,049.0	69,174.5	64,324.4	66,351.5
Ports (Canadian)	266,918.8	278,925.0	350,773.8	282,079.3	283,316.8	274,957.9
Sherries (Imported)	34,752.4	31,046.8	49,191.2	32,636.3	30,836.8	31,512.4
Sherries (Canadian)	762,019.3	531,667.3	881,609.8	743,734.6	688,652.7	538,604.7
Burgundies (Imported)	6,408.8	5,874.3	9,829.6	6,010.9	12,929.5	15,923.5
Burgundies (Canadian)	14,166.4	9,472.5	7,548.0	5,576.4	2,934.7	-
Vermouths (Imported)	3,636.5	2,688.9	2,852.1	1,605.1	11,626.1	10,574.5
Vermouths (Canadian)	21,471.4	16,590.6	13,329.1	9,830.4	5,988.2	-
Miscellaneous.....	54,739.0	52,865.6	42,707.3	46,487.8	53,187.1	72,086.0
<b>TOTAL WINES.....</b>	<b>1,255,057.8</b>	<b>1,026,223.4</b>	<b>1,475,693.0</b>	<b>1,221,354.0</b>	<b>1,208,875.4</b>	<b>1,064,691.3</b>

(c) Quebec- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)  
Sales of Beer in Quebec, Fiscal Years 1922-45

Fiscal Year ended April 30-	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,696	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	918,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,330,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 <sup>1/</sup>	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942 <sup>2/</sup>	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943 <sup>2/</sup>	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,546	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229
1944 <sup>2/</sup>	25,712,187	26,164,207	2,464,027	2,501,563	15,514,731	16,278,727	1,549,692
1945 <sup>2/</sup>	29,429,762	29,295,719	2,816,716	2,839,683	16,549,785	19,091,363	1,773,555

1/ 11 months ended March 31. 2/ Fiscal year ended March 31.

(d) Ontario- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
<b>Domestic Spirits-</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandy.....	538,216.05	660,874.30	455,004.50	443,890.55	303,659.55	165,437.00
Gin.....	3,014,027.55	5,177,651.75	4,654,971.70	4,348,574.55	3,613,322.85	3,255,845.60
Whisky.....	21,292,252.62	24,777,327.32	21,464,665.20	16,939,064.84	13,063,357.82	10,729,678.39
Liqueur.....	221,233.95	310,491.40	228,005.80	147,591.10	54,579.30	26,360.85
Miscellaneous...	134,810.80	82,452.65	130,707.70	124,802.10	89,901.10	79,810.80
<b>Total Domestic Spirits.....</b>	<b>25,200,540.97</b>	<b>31,008,797.42</b>	<b>26,933,354.90</b>	<b>22,003,923.14</b>	<b>17,124,820.62</b>	<b>14,257,132.64</b>
<b>Imported Spirits-</b>						
Brandy.....	1,152,370.30	1,139,400.70	694,991.95	677,277.55	613,402.20	550,060.40
Gin.....	130,134.60	385,279.85	307,622.00	299,801.25	269,949.35	276,930.35
Rum.....	2,167,131.30	2,008,684.90	1,638,059.45	1,279,964.75	828,549.30	525,406.20
Whisky.....	4,403,749.20	5,578,032.33	4,770,952.75	4,582,587.58	4,075,153.35	3,856,894.57
Liqueur.....	21,711.10	34,534.05	35,940.45	52,426.55	120,601.70	100,342.75
Miscellaneous...	1,771.00	6,343.10	6,344.35	24,853.30	27,147.20	24,118.50
<b>Total Imported Spirits.....</b>	<b>7,876,867.50</b>	<b>9,152,274.93</b>	<b>7,453,910.95</b>	<b>6,916,910.98</b>	<b>5,934,703.10</b>	<b>5,333,752.77</b>
<b>Domestic Wines....</b>	<b>2,369,193.08</b>	<b>2,085,189.44</b>	<b>2,774,557.43</b>	<b>2,181,093.66</b>	<b>2,000,957.30</b>	<b>1,672,474.20</b>
<b>Imported Wines....</b>	<b>431,623.10</b>	<b>413,040.24</b>	<b>647,344.33</b>	<b>471,635.75</b>	<b>611,369.83</b>	<b>553,169.67</b>
<b>Domestic Beers....</b>	<b>2,333,746.05</b>	<b>1,153,192.83</b>	<b>1,533,669.71</b>	<b>1,372,421.96</b>	<b>1,099,142.97</b>	<b>927,425.85</b>
<b>Imported Beers....</b>	<b>134,483.46</b>	<b>95,343.49</b>	<b>117,659.26</b>	<b>89,858.17</b>	<b>76,963.00</b>	<b>76,734.60</b>
<b>Total Sales from Liquor Stores...</b>	<b>38,346,454.16</b>	<b>43,907,838.35</b>	<b>39,460,496.58</b>	<b>33,035,843.66</b>	<b>26,847,956.82</b>	<b>22,820,689.73</b>
<b>B and B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer, exclusive of con- tainer value)...</b>	<b>61,034,601.10</b>	<b>48,647,605.09</b>	<b>50,523,428.73</b>	<b>45,548,177.25</b>	<b>34,599,089.80</b>	<b>28,435,819.50</b>
<b>Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)...</b>	<b>3,504,791.69</b>	<b>3,264,069.83</b>	<b>3,177,121.93</b>	<b>2,903,584.28</b>	<b>2,636,513.54</b>	<b>2,278,767.81</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>102,885,846.95</b>	<b>95,819,513.27</b>	<b>93,161,047.24</b>	<b>81,487,605.19</b>	<b>64,083,560.16</b>	<b>53,535,277.04</b>



(d) Ontario - Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits-						
Brandy.....	29,807	37,091	31,176	35,629	23,349	13,859
Gin.....	151,248	268,912	300,693	326,321	273,504	275,099
Whiskey.....	1,012,439	1,268,848	1,311,159	1,194,479	927,416	817,155
Liqueur.....	9,224	13,445	11,652	8,384	3,887	1,954
Miscellaneous.....	6,682	3,497	10,109	11,331	7,972	7,352
Total Domestic Spirits.....	1,209,400	1,591,793	1,664,789	1,576,144	1,236,128	1,115,419
Imported Spirits						
Brandy.....	53,190	52,522	37,643	38,186	32,111	31,874
Gin.....	5,306	15,866	14,792	15,753	14,331	16,400
Rum.....	95,123	84,125	79,127	66,937	43,234	28,351
Whiskey.....	154,263	196,132	193,774	211,088	189,060	191,826
Liqueur.....	719	986	1,142	2,015	4,700	4,513
Miscellaneous.....	66	207	246	1,078	1,148	1,194
Total Imported Spirits.....	308,667	349,838	326,724	335,057	284,584	274,158
Domestic Wines.....	698,507	633,284	973,167	820,680	872,877	765,595
Imported Wines.....	44,782	43,901	75,105	49,851	62,333	58,554
Domestic Beers.....	1,366,943	678,310	938,778	846,566	677,068	572,474
Imported Beers.....	29,888	21,641	28,192	24,290	21,327	21,283
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	3,658,187	3,318,767	4,006,755	3,652,588	3,154,317	2,807,483
.. & B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer).....	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines).....	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,891	1,101,193	998,100
GRAND TOTAL.....	50,324,407	41,990,774	45,698,226	42,348,213	34,882,150	30,562,132

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-45

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock.....	1,366,886	678,044	933,142	839,827	672,064	558,962
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses....	57	267	5,636	6,739	5,004	13,512
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses....	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549
TOTAL, Ontario Sales of domestic beer.....	47,152,280	38,486,258	41,589,300	38,487,310	31,303,708	27,329,023
Sales to other provinces	3,874,106	3,460,560	3,269,717	2,923,485	2,344,029	1,914,210
Export sales.....	1,704,639	2,071,002	1,280,491	1,394,525	133,610	58,033
GRAND TOTAL.....	52,731,025	44,017,820	46,139,508	42,805,320	33,781,347	29,301,266

Sales of Native Wines in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-45

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at Wineries.....	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100
Sales to the Board.....	681,371	614,675	856,741	834,519	896,801	764,326
TOTAL, Ontario sales..	1,562,254	1,478,735	1,897,690	1,889,400	1,997,994	1,762,426
Sales to other provinces	1,554,265	1,542,432	1,806,083	1,537,579	1,850,008	1,455,432
Export sales.....	49,769	61,602	5,315	4,766	5,892	2,136
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,166,288	3,082,769	3,709,088	3,431,745	3,853,894	3,219,994



(e) Manitoba- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	5,209,650.05	5,136,460.95	Information not available prior to 1943-44			
Beer.....	9,275,740.88	6,712,503.99				
Wines.....	813,157.86	722,927.50				
Total Sales.....	15,298,548.79	12,571,892.44				
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	214,608	214,771	273,613	273,463	225,163	192,895
Imported beer.....	4,038	2,614	4,108	3,999	3,969	4,259
Canadian beer.....	6,767,773	4,803,497	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,953,674	3,118,659
Wines.....	176,293	169,897	246,609	228,033	194,113	186,830

(f) Saskatchewan- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and Wine.....	5,799,645.92	6,301,207.35	5,788,994.80	Information not available prior to 1942		
Beer (Net).....	7,824,033.34	5,854,015.86	6,303,056.90			
Total Sales.....	13,623,679.26	12,155,223.21	12,092,051.70			
Note:- Sales to licensed premises for sale to the public-	\$ 5,911,094.90	\$ 4,903,392.10	\$ 5,258,264.75			
Spirits	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Brandy (Imported).....	7,804 )	7,055	9,625	Information not available prior to 1942-43		
Brandy (Domestic).....	)					
Gin (Imported).....	)	27,556	31,059			
Gin (Domestic).....	24,304 )					
Rum (Imported).....	9,280 )	10,503	9,591			
Rum (Domestic).....	)					
Whiskey (Imported).....	33,028 )	141,281	146,056			
Whiskey (Domestic).....	87,706 )					
Liqueurs and Cocktails, (Imported).....	198 )					
Liqueurs and Cocktails, (Domestic).....	2,470 )	2,503	2,107			
Wine (Imported).....	23,348 )	260,809	341,995			
Wine (Domestic).....	228,546 )					
Beer (Domestic).....	3,853,394	3,218,961	2,866,616			

(g) Alberta- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor.....	7,403,832	7,492,678	7,545,318	5,708,901	4,847,839	4,330,16
Beer.....	13,160,225	9,757,795	9,423,509	7,488,720	5,905,539	5,035,38
Total Sales.....	20,564,057	17,250,473	16,968,827	13,197,621	10,753,378	9,365,55
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout.....	7,253,700	5,600,000	5,701,070	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,39
Wines (Imported).....	16,300	13,800	178,980	138,156	129,000	110,60
Wines (Domestic).....	121,600	112,750				
Liqueurs (Imported).....	1,000	1,080				
Liqueurs (Domestic).....	1,400	2,350	307,253	262,706	226,000	217,00
Spirits (Imported).....	88,000	117,000				
Spirits (Domestic).....	154,000	116,500				
Alcohol, 65 O.P.(Domestic)	121	195				
Alcohol, Proof (Domestic).	-	24	1,107 <sup>1/</sup>	969 <sup>1/</sup>	900 <sup>1/</sup>	1,4
Alcohol, Absolute (Dom.).	8	7				

1/ Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.)

The beer taxes paid to the Board during the years 1924-36, when the breweries were allowed to sell direct to licensees, are shown below. In this connection, it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers, and the beer sold by the Board is included in the gross sales shown on page 18.

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
1924	485,470	1928	117,120 <sup>1/2</sup>	1932	355,452	1936	459,035
1925	444,979	1929	547,428	1933	398,729		
1926	474,190	1930	531,967	1934	386,634		
1927	452,078	1931	440,184	1935	445,066		

1/ January-March, 1928.

(h) British Columbia- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits-</b>						
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol.....	13,527,386.38	11,752,823.77	14,826,052.32	11,214,026.50	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21
Liqueurs, Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	55,784.80	82,941.60	144,372.20	111,540.55	113,981.90	108,429.84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,583,171.18</b>	<b>11,835,765.37</b>	<b>14,970,424.52</b>	<b>11,325,567.05</b>	<b>9,572,890.96</b>	<b>8,196,248.05</b>
<b>Wines-</b>						
British Empire Wines-						
British Columbia.....	578,816.39	600,988.05	822,805.53	669,788.39	586,133.47	520,876.18
Australian.....	96,988.40	104,244.20	834,187.85	167,347.57	135,209.03	114,445.47
Ontario.....	13,510.10	14,884.70	17,157.05	11,577.10	8,191.80	8,266.20
South Africa.....	-	1,153.90	161,154.25 <sup>1/2</sup>	86,939.40	38,834.84	73,503.95
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>689,314.89</b>	<b>721,270.85</b>	<b>1,835,304.68</b>	<b>935,652.46</b>	<b>818,369.14</b>	<b>717,091.80</b>
<b>Other-</b>						
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	134,802.80	124,113.40	133,555.25	92,055.83	106,624.50	108,626.44
Clarets and Sauternes	-	-	77.15	6,138.85	12,081.60	9,854.56
Champagne and Sparkling Wines.....	-	44.85	1,199.30	14,740.05	30,175.01	30,555.29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>134,802.80</b>	<b>124,158.25</b>	<b>134,831.70</b>	<b>112,934.73</b>	<b>148,881.11</b>	<b>149,036.29</b>
<b>Oriental Liquors.....</b>	<b>67.20</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>1,897.00</b>	<b>69,620.50</b>	<b>170,121.13</b>	<b>162,829.29</b>
<b>Wine and Spirituous Liquors-</b>						
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout						
To Licensees.....	5,726,089.25	5,707,798.70	6,726,488.40	5,120,172.90	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50
To Permit Holders..	8,863,442.10	6,195,522.11	4,767,866.35	3,250,945.30	2,311,328.21	2,024,033.30
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale.....	269,108.50	172,771.95	204,540.30	65,919.95	34,841.95	29,664.55
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout..	92,384.00	67,881.10	69,928.40	89,142.25	91,585.95	75,344.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,951,023.85</b>	<b>12,143,973.86</b>	<b>11,768,823.45</b>	<b>8,526,180.40</b>	<b>6,879,990.41</b>	<b>5,735,028.21</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>29,358,379.92</b>	<b>24,825,174.93</b>	<b>28,711,281.35</b>	<b>20,969,955.14</b>	<b>17,590,252.75</b>	<b>14,960,233.64</b>

/ Includes Rum and Brandy not shown in the Spirits section of this classification.

(i) Yukon Territory- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits-</b>					
Alcohol.....	36.75	52.50	31.50	15.00	10.50
Brandy.....	16,495.00	1,018.25	3,515.75	9,555.25	14,838.50
Gin.....	15,787.50	48,881.75	55,818.50	29,317.50	29,938.00
Rum.....	56,778.50	66,464.00	52,713.00	40,610.67	32,257.00
Rye Whiskey.....	222,232.50	351,392.50	281,062.50	20,030.00	17,839.62
Scotch Whiskey...	81,657.75	89,943.25	104,448.50	68,584.92	67,536.88
<b>Total Spirits...</b>	<b>392,988.00</b>	<b>557,752.25</b>	<b>497,589.75</b>	<b>168,113.34</b>	<b>162,420.50</b>



(i) Yukon Territory- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd).

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Wines-</b>					
Domestic.....	11,965.00	10,578.25	11,147.00	3,892.75	2,184.75
Imported.....	3,448.00	7,386.50	5,591.25	4,184.50	5,051.50
<b>Liqueurs-</b>					
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	329.25	435.50	3,086.50	2,903.50	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liquors</b>					
Sold to Private Indi- viduals.....	138,841.62	35,398.33	16,054.16	10,921.49	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees....	76,361.00	102,087.00	104,409.00	70,850.00	63,728.00
<b>TOTAL SALES.....</b>	<b>623,932.87</b>	<b>713,637.83</b>	<b>637,777.66</b>	<b>260,865.58</b>	<b>244,573.75</b>
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits-</b>					
Alcohol.....	1.75	2.50	1.50	.75	.50
Brandy.....	406.33	31.70	129.00	283.95	424.63
Gin.....	595.66	1,295.41	2,239.62	1,170.93	1,330.36
Rum.....	1,578.00	1,698.59	1,326.11	1,065.64	876.27
Rye Whiskey.....	7,484.83	4,170.40	10,179.29	773.81	708.95
Scotch Whiskey.....	2,188.75	2,385.68	3,071.13	2,306.38	2,246.58
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>12,255.32</b>	<b>9,584.28</b>	<b>16,946.65</b>	<b>5,601.46</b>	<b>5,587.29</b>
<b>Wines-</b>					
Domestic.....	1,595.33	1,943.09	1,582.01	631.50	350.99
Imported.....	287.33	378.02	547.03	319.31	385.17
<b>Liqueurs-</b>					
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	18.33	19.92	135.47	118.23	94.55
<b>Malt Liquors-</b>					
Sold to Private Indi- viduals.....	28,810.16	7,443.53	4,226.00	2,643.23	1,846.29
Sold to Licensees....	19,475.50	26,343.90	30,072.50	29,572.20	16,219.46

(j) Northwest Territories- Analysis of Sales

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Value-</b>					
Spirits and Wines....	136,798.95	167,210.00	200,661.25	105,840.95	85,792.45
Beer-					
To public.....)	80,465.80	88,023.90	63,389.50	60,792.25	29,661.35
To licensee.....)					27,544.00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>217,264.75</b>	<b>255,233.90</b>	<b>264,050.75</b>	<b>166,633.20</b>	<b>142,997.80</b>
<b>Quantity</b>					
Spirits.....	3,496 gallons	4,185 gallons	5,452 gallons	16,657 bottles or 2,777.5 gallons	14,972 bottle or 2,470 gals
Wines.....	2,651 "	494 "	1,780 "	1,288.7 "	356 gallons
Ale and stout.....	2,648 "	1,654 "	3,929 "	2,217.4 "	-
Beer to public at store.....	13,517 "	15,516 ""	5,693 "	2,798 cases or 5,036.4 gallons	4,825 cases
Beer to licensee....	5,257 "	8,356 "	14,256 "	7,763 cases or 13,973.4 gallons	5,008 cases



Kindly substitute this page for the one of the same number in the report "The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages 1946", which you recently received. It gives, for the years 1923-1935, a more correct allocation of Dominion revenue, as between Malt and Malt Products and Wines, than that shown in the Report.



DOMINION REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Dominion revenue from alcoholic beverages, comprising excise duties, excise taxes, customs fees, and various fees and licences for specified years are shown in Table 2. Additional revenue received from the sales tax, income, and excess profits taxes, but separate figures for these are available.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-46

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,585,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200
1946	47,766,498	1,042,625	5,500	21,584,538	70,399,161

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-46

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,617,360	5,252,712
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	4,245,735	7,654,637
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	38,669	4,681,261	8,370,835
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	63,963	5,485,487	9,503,112
1927	218,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	5,217,713	9,316,046
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	95,029	6,349,341	10,960,681
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	7,983,694	13,193,338
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,850	-	108,201	7,508,222	12,459,722
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,910	1,450	-	96,725	6,570,407	11,196,252
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	6,320,613	10,427,502
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,779	1,250	-	40,415	4,982,813	8,207,071



Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-46 - (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	4,937,934	7,983,491
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	1,840,227	9,454,798
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	1/	8,300,158
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040		8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481		9,375,848
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994		8,571,038
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063		11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017		17,258,998
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961		25,775,524
1943	579,858	3,300	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782		34,622,131
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736		35,706,844
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312		42,507,254
1946	6,646,438	3,200	41,382,052	1,400	177,152	18,429		48,228,677

1/ Excise tax on ale, beer, etc. repealed July 1, 1934.

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years, 1923 - 46

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	159,370	525,833	685,203
1924	151,580	742,593	894,173
1925	66,839	793,473	860,312
1926	95,458	863,280	958,738
1927	118,080	992,869	1,110,949
1928	170,987	1,637,307	1,808,294
1929	211,717	1,709,433	1,921,150
1930	299,465	1,357,539	1,657,004
1931	262,225	927,391	1,189,616
1932	258,061	682,667	940,728
1933	195,369	492,501	687,870
1934	213,631	429,675	643,306
1935	248,425	422,364	670,789
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112
1946	2,066,109	541,123	2,607,232

DOMINION REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Dominion revenue from alcoholic beverages, comprising excise duties, excise taxes, customs duties, and various fees and licences for specified years are shown in Table 2. Additional revenue received from the sales tax, income, and excess profits taxes, but separate figures for these are not available.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923 - 46

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,585,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200
1946	47,766,498	1,042,625	5,500	21,584,538	70,399,161

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923 - 46

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,635,352
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	3,408,902
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	38,669	3,689,574
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	63,963	4,017,625
1927	218,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	4,098,333
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	95,029	4,611,340
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	5,209,644
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,850	-	108,201	4,951,500
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,910	1,450	-	96,725	4,625,845
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	4,106,889
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,779	1,250	-	40,415	3,224,258

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products  
Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923 - 46 - (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	3,045,557
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	7,614,568
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	8,300,158
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040	8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481	9,375,848
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994	8,571,039
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063	11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017	17,258,992
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961	25,775,525
1943	579,858	3,350	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782	34,622,189
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736	35,706,848
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312	42,507,254
1946	6,646,438	3,200	41,382,052	1,400	177,152	18,429	48,228,671

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923 - 46

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	2,776,729	525,833	3,302,562
1924	4,397,315	742,593	5,139,908
1925	4,748,101	793,473	5,541,574
1926	5,580,945	863,280	6,444,225
1927	5,335,793	992,869	6,328,662
1928	6,520,328	1,637,307	8,157,635
1929	8,195,411	1,709,433	9,904,844
1930	7,807,688	1,357,539	9,165,227
1931	6,832,633	927,391	7,760,024
1932	6,578,677	682,667	7,261,344
1933	5,178,183	492,501	5,670,684
1934	4,942,333	429,675	5,372,008
1935	2,024,427	422,364	2,446,791
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112
1946	2,066,109	541,123	2,607,232



A brief summary of the wartime changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages, follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

Duties and Taxes on Domestic Spirituous Liquor, Beer, and Wine

A. Under the Excise Act

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00 effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$9.00).
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 12 cents per pound, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer, manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 35 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 18 cents, and on June 24, 1942 to 24 cents).

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September 2, 1939, the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 40 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 50 cents).
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942, to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent, payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

Duties and Taxes on Imported Spirituous Liquor, Beer, Wine, and Malt for the Manufacture of Beer

A. Under the Customs Tariff

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and on wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit, range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed effective September 3, 1939, a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$5.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$7.00).
- (3) Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.

- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter, and stout, under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On June 24, 1942, this was increased to 30 cents).
- (5) Wines- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties, depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of 42½ cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 7½ cents. On April 30, 1941, this was increased to 32½ cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 42½ cents).
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported, and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines, under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$1.25, and on June 24, 1942, to \$1.75).
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, is dutiable at 1/3 cents per pound, British Preferential Tariff; ½ cent per pound, Intermediate Tariff; and ¾ cent per pound, General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at 2/5 cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses; malt syrup or malt syrup powder, not otherwise provided for- are all subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff; and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.
- (12) Malt syrup, malt syrup powder, or other starch conversion products by the action of enzymes on starch, not including any such products used in the brewing of beer - are subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 25 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff; and 30 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter, and stout- The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents).
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On June 25, 1940, it was increased to 25 cents; on April 30, 1941, it was increased to 30 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 40 cents).

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) was levied on the value for duty unless the goods were entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British countries. This tax was repealed, effective October 13, 1945.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.



PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and beer, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue, to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 6, and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue.

Table 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Beer, Fiscal Years 1913- 46

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer	Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer
	Pf.Gal.	Gal.		Pf.Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1930	16,813,433	63,450,516
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1941	14,641,842	79,006,028
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1942	17,569,476	101,081,682
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1943	19,657,698	108,980,613
1927	9,121,051	51,755,840	1944	27,203,337	104,062,427
1928	11,596,200	58,397,913	1945	35,555,059	122,530,269
1929	16,816,312	65,837,410	1946	34,625,339	138,941,170

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-44

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1932	2,912,985 <sup>1/</sup>	1939	3,998,232 <sup>1/</sup>
1920	515,280		2,707,960 <sup>2/</sup>		3,424,668 <sup>2/</sup>
1921	421,713	1933	1,920,587 <sup>1/</sup>	1940	5,153,380 <sup>1/</sup>
1922	756,520		2,718,530 <sup>2/</sup>		4,348,193 <sup>2/</sup>
1923	858,651	1934	3,690,994 <sup>1/</sup>	1941	4,840,977 <sup>1/</sup>
1924	1,144,559		3,292,643 <sup>2/</sup>		4,188,797 <sup>2/</sup>
1925	1,388,265	1935	2,559,505 <sup>1/</sup>	1942	4,352,403 <sup>1/</sup>
1926	2,725,745		2,666,524 <sup>2/</sup>		4,612,892 <sup>2/</sup>
1927	2,731,748	1936	1,630,393 <sup>1/</sup>	1943	3,449,726 <sup>1/</sup>
1928	4,351,123		2,750,293 <sup>2/</sup>		3,500,525 <sup>2/</sup>
1929	6,162,774	1937	3,481,884 <sup>1/</sup>	1944	4,213,550 <sup>1/</sup>
1930	5,718,354		3,283,989 <sup>2/</sup>		3,735,095 <sup>2/</sup>
1931	3,205,334 <sup>1/</sup>	1938	3,975,617 <sup>1/</sup>		
	3,499,881 <sup>2/</sup>		3,045,554 <sup>2/</sup>		

<sup>1/</sup> Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

<sup>2/</sup> Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk.



Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 46

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Process Including Deficiencies Brought Forward.	Manu- factures Including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process Including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,116	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	--	12,234,923
1940	--	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	--	140	15,068,429
1941	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	--	18,611,113
1942	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	30,971,542	288,993	--	--	31,260,535
1945	--	35,555,058	4,097,272	243,926	39,896,256	39,536,950	359,306	--	--	39,896,256
1946	--	34,625,339	5,894,725	548,195	41,068,259	40,640,266	427,993	--	--	41,068,259

Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal Years 1920-46

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	Taken for Re-distillation	In Warehouse at end of Year Including Transits	Total
				Matured	Unmatured					
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371	15,247,510
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617	14,352,329
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769	12,350,601
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289	12,909,934
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502	14,457,367
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495	17,406,881
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396	19,139,699
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	23,796,074
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	30,262,734
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707	40,595,430
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290	50,132,688
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,085,844	2,558,327	3,040,937	1,291,321	41,940,409	51,099,774
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858	50,699,181
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	48,681,932
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,515,504	40,065,271	48,955,997
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,338	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	46,549,012
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848	45,694,791
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,082	45,320,003
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,277,703	891,895	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,388	43,980,848
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492	40,343,800
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305	43,643,332
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365	50,995,759
1942	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,592	8,784,691	5,267,363	38,750,497	58,912,549
1943	38,750,497	24,617,830	9,786	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,724	63,378,113
1944	40,769,724	30,971,542	7,086	2,620,297	1,048,296	17,392,892	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,910	71,748,351
1945	36,432,909	39,536,950	9,241	2,876,482	1,276,252	15,876,537	9,462,017	4,097,272	42,590,540	75,979,100
1946	42,590,540	40,640,266	142,288	4,087,690	1,668,333	11,894,061	7,098,503	5,894,725	52,739,782	83,373,094



Table 7. - Warehousing Transactions in Beer, Fiscal Years 1920 - 46

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	244,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,505	1,738,663	7,981	-	11,342	223,418	1,981,505
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	-	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	4	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	114,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,888	-	53,666	7,588,526
1945	53,667	12,591,822	-	12,645,489	6,117,745	5,948,641	64,098	-	455,005	12,645,489
1946	455,005	6,910,528	-	7,365,533	2,596,574	4,566,786	67,318	-	134,855	7,365,533



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports, as shown in Tables 8 to 10, have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor, nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 46

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119 <sup>1/</sup>	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440	6,911,081 <sup>1/</sup>	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925	6,259,438 <sup>1/</sup>	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909	5,776,438 <sup>1/</sup>	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906	5,551,248 <sup>1/</sup>	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941	1,479,606	5,487,562 <sup>1/</sup>	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942	1,390,192	5,326,270 <sup>1/</sup>	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943	1,284,116	5,908,062 <sup>1/</sup>	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944	823,422	4,214,462 <sup>1/</sup>	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818
1945	1,043,709	5,193,244 <sup>1/</sup>	76,225	120,565	303,153	649,905
1946	1,775,935	7,925,334 <sup>1/</sup>	26,550	25,925	595,732	1,647,551

<sup>1/</sup>The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21, is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 46

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1/</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>1/</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>1/</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>1/</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 <sup>1/</sup>	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 <sup>1/</sup>	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 <sup>1/</sup>	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 <sup>1/</sup>	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941	3,463,772 <sup>1/</sup>	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942	2,079,458 <sup>1/</sup>	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943	2,536,605 <sup>1/</sup>	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,385	15,236
1944	2,182,628 <sup>1/</sup>	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331
1945	3,129,788 <sup>1/</sup>	17,860,978	5,968,602	5,391,767	51,167	107,959
1946	4,810,848 <sup>1/</sup>	26,766,855	4,567,667	4,468,762	51,913	89,313

1/ Proof gallons

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921-46

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1/</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1/</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>1/</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>1/</sup>	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 <sup>1/</sup>	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 <sup>1/</sup>	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 <sup>1/</sup>	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38 <sup>1/</sup>	678	32	101	91	520
1941	42 <sup>1/</sup>	471	2	2	35	187
1942	3,077 <sup>1/</sup>	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943	69 <sup>1/</sup>	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944	3 <sup>1/</sup>	27	-	-	11,005	57,782
1945	273 <sup>1/</sup>	2,536	-	-	-	-
1946	113 <sup>1/</sup>	420	-	-	12	45

1/ Proof gallons.



## Apparent Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of alcoholic beverages. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data available, they would not, necessarily, represent Canadian consumption. For instance, Canada's tourist traffic must be considered. In 1945, tourists and other visitors to Canada numbered over 17 million persons. While exact figures are not available, these visitors, undoubtedly, consume considerable quantities of the various beverages. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13, an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer, and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above and also because they take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figures for these years.

The figures in Tables 11-13 have been arrived at as follows:-

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses, from where it is released for various purposes, as indicated in "Warehouse Transactions". (See Table 6.). The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. In certain years, however, particularly in the late 1920's, the total domestic exports were considerably greater than the exports in bond. (See Table 11.) The difference, presumably, was made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". The apparent consumption of spirits in the years 1920-42 was estimated by assuming that the total supply of spirits available for home consumption or for export was the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption, (b) Imports, and (c) Exports in Bond. From this total available supply the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods were deducted, the remainder indicating the apparent consumption in Canada.

World War II introduced a new factor, namely, the export of large quantities of non-potable spirits for war use. For instance, spirits exported in bond were 3,401,542 proof gallons in the fiscal year 1943, 17,392,892 proof gallons in 1944, 15,876,537 proof gallons in 1945, and 11,884,061 proof gallons in 1946, while exports of beverage spirits were, - 2,536,605 proof gallons, 2,182,628 proof gallons, 3,129,788 proof gallons, and 4,810,848 proof gallons, respectively, in those years. Hence, for the years 1943-46, the addition of the quantities "Entered for Consumption", and "Imports", less "Re-exports of Imported Spirits", is thought to provide the most accurate estimate of the consumption of beverage spirits in Canada.

Beer. - Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of, (a) Production, (b) Changes in warehouse stock, and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of domestic wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collection. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than subtracting exports from production, since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting, from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.



Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirituous Liquor in Canada, Fiscal Years 1922 - 46

Year ended March 31-	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits <sup>1/</sup>	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,557	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,286
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,052,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	2/	1,284,116	69	2/	4,729,919
1944	2,620,297	2/	823,422	3	2/	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	2/	1,043,709	273	2/	3,719,918
1946	4,087,690	2/	1,775,935	113	2/	5,863,512

1/ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons, as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

2/ See under Spirits, page 37.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920-46

Year ended March 31-	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	65,052	793,172	-	35,422,481
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	-	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943	108,980,613	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,847
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	-	110,223,815
1946	138,941,170	2,596,574	26,550	6,910,528	4,567,667	-	130,086,099

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years, 1921 - 46

Year ended March 31-	N a t i v e	I m p o r t e d			Apparent Con- sumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945	3,409,303	303,153	--	303,153	3,712,456
1946	3,979,857	595,732	12	595,720	4,575,577



## STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are shown herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and so that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1920-45 convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law, and also convictions for non-indictable offences, i.e., illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and Justices of the Peace. Table 15 shows convictions for drunkenness by provinces, and Table 16 shows offences against the Liquor Acts by provinces, during the same period. Table 17 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-45. Table 18 shows the population of Canada by similar age groups in census years 1871-1941 and as estimated for 1945.

It must be emphasized that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain comparable statistics of crime over even a relatively short period of time. In most statistical fields the unit of counting, at least, is constant but in the case of criminal statistics, the definitions lack precision - even the definitions of specific offences are elastic. Conduct, formerly legal may, by a change in law, become criminal, and vice versa; offences may be changed from a less to a more serious category, or the reverse, and so on. For instance, driving a car while drunk in Canada was, in 1937, changed from a non-indictable to an indictable offence. Again, much of the increase in indictable offences during the war years is attributable to strict enforcement of wartime measures such as gasoline rationing, Defence of Canada, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and Selective Service regulations. It must be remembered, too, that recorded criminality and actual criminality are not the same. Certain factors may operate to increase the number of crimes reported and punished quite independent of the number of crimes actually committed.

While statistics of convictions are generally used as an index of crime, they are at best merely indicative of apparent criminality. A conviction rate reflects not only criminal behaviour but the attitude towards criminal behaviour of the public and of the administrative and judicial personnel. These vary from time to time and from place to place and the separation of the various variables is difficult and perhaps impossible.

The composition of the population in respect of age and sex has an important bearing upon criminality. Crime is much more frequent among males than females, and much more frequent among younger than middle-aged and older men. Consequently, when a population contains a large proportion of young men a high crime rate is to be expected. Thus, the trend of crime over a period of years may merely reflect changes in the composition of the population.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the conditions and the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any change in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. For example, the great increase in the number of automobiles, and the growth of tourism bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons has necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases or decreases in crime and methods of liquor control. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors, extraneous to changes in drinking habits, which may affect the crime rate.



Table 14. - Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences, 1920-45

Year ended Sept. 30 -	Indictable Offences				Non-indictable Offences					
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons		Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while drunk	
			Moderate	Im-moderate						Not stated
1920 ....	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921 ....	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922 ....	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923 ....	15,188	1,068	8,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	358
1924 ....	16,258	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925 ....	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926 ....	17,448	376	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927 ....	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928 ....	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929 ....	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930 ....	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931 ....	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932 ....	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933 ....	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934 ....	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935 ....	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,149
1936 ....	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073	1,018
1937 ....	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142	1,437
1938 ....	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	2,272	414,664	285,951	36,894	12,442	1,877
1939 ....	48,107	324	40,231	5,990	1,886	428,608	292,904	36,007	13,513	1,736
1940 ....	46,723	444	39,634	5,730	1,359	456,109	311,678	37,826	12,946	1,794
1941 ....	42,646	325	35,618	5,113	1,915	547,556	369,234	40,002	15,369	1,984
1942 ....	39,309	183	31,793	4,927	2,589	581,364	399,957	44,801	16,898	1,720
1943 ....	41,752	116	33,448	4,525	3,779	465,315	274,573	42,292	15,099	1,266
1944 ....	42,511	172	35,717	4,540	2,254	473,238	268,661	41,521	17,093	1,155
1945 ....	41,965	278	34,446	4,876	2,645	455,918	286,825	46,745	22,337	1,269

Table 15. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Provinces, 1920 - 45

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories
1920 ...	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921 ...	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922 ...	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923 ...	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924 ...	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,995	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925 ...	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926 ...	28,317	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927 ...	31,171	182	2,053	1,597	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928 ...	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929 ...	38,826	406	3,284	1,614	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930 ...	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931 ...	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932 ...	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,196	19	-
1933 ...	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934 ...	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	828	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935 ...	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,210	29	6
1936 ...	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937 ...	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938 ...	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	542	922	3,053	17	10
1939 ...	36,007	548	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940 ...	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25
1941 ...	40,002	539	3,654	3,332	8,292	17,831	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44
1942 ...	44,801	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19
1943 ...	42,292	332	2,380	3,489	10,363	17,482	1,885	778	1,462	4,055	51	15
1944 ...	41,521	395	2,068	4,292	8,843	17,258	1,451	564	1,539	4,744	54	13
1945 ...	46,745	612	3,064	4,158	10,336	19,573	2,040	1,010	1,515	4,342	85	10

Table 16. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1920 - 45

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North- west Territories
1920 ...	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921 ...	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922 ...	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923 ...	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924 ...	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925 ...	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926 ...	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927 ...	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928 ...	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929 ...	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8
1930 ...	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931 ...	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932 ...	12,226	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933 ...	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934 ...	10,754	80	750	622	3,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935 ...	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936 ...	10,073	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937 ...	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,789	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938 ...	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,973	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939 ...	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	535	913	1,307	24	27
1940 ...	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34
1941 ...	15,369	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	894	25	28
1942 ...	16,898	188	1,323	477	3,037	6,901	1,130	932	1,294	1,508	24	34
1943 ...	15,099	118	1,369	473	2,070	6,751	1,086	1,099	1,106	944	47	36
1944 ...	17,093	56	2,240	814	1,287	8,332	1,057	1,010	1,108	1,047	119	23
1945 ...	22,237	155	2,324	911	2,626	10,655	1,429	1,416	1,454	1,215	39	13



TABLE 17.- Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-45

Year	16 - 20 years			21 - 39 years			40 years and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921 ..	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922 ..	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923 ..	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924 ..	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925 ..	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926 ..	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927 ..	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928 ..	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929 ..	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930 ..	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931 ..	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932 ..	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933 ..	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934 ..	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935 ..	5,650	437	6,087	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936 ..	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937 ..	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148
1938 ..	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176	43,599
1939 ..	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	3,268	43,282	4,825	48,107
1940 ..	9,034	437	9,471	20,917	4,463	25,380	8,743	1,113	9,856	1,688	228	1,916	40,482	6,241	46,723
1941 ..	7,978	602	8,580	17,393	4,320	21,713	8,743	1,082	9,825	2,315	213	2,528	36,429	6,217	42,646
1942 ..	7,833	635	8,468	15,606	3,817	19,423	7,436	1,127	8,563	2,540	315	2,855	33,415	5,894	39,309
1943 ..	9,388	667	10,055	15,654	3,798	19,452	7,176	1,368	8,544	3,402	299	3,701	35,620	6,132	41,752
1944 ..	10,737	693	11,430	17,393	2,415	19,808	7,592	798	8,390	2,684	199	2,883	38,406	4,105	42,511
1945 ..	9,967	723	10,690	17,377	1,714	19,091	7,847	639	8,486	3,499	199	3,698	38,690	3,275	41,965

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Table 18.- Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 as Compared with Total Population in the Census Years, 1871-1941, and as Estimated for 1945

Year	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years
Year	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
	16-20 years	21-39 years	16-20 years	16-20 years	21-39 years	16-20 years
1871 ....	1,764,311	185,165	450,110	1,721,450	192,848	463,503
1881 ....	2,188,779	234,413	577,833	2,136,031	239,708	579,299
1891 ....	2,460,471	258,325 1/2	735,440 2/3	2,372,768	254,121 1/2	715,303 2/3
1901 ....	2,751,708	280,275 1/2	833,933 2/3	2,619,607	272,228 1/2	792,489 2/3
1911 .....	3,821,995	357,118	1,249,733	3,384,648	330,519	995,009
1921 ....	4,529,643	393,383	1,311,711	4,258,306	390,925	1,224,595
1931 ....	5,374,541	516,673	1,506,148	5,002,245	507,156	1,399,228
1941 ....	5,900,536	556,900	1,723,800	5,606,119	547,900	1,660,600
1945 3/..	6,179,000	553,000	1,816,000	5,940,000	545,000	1,800,000
1/ Age group 15-19.						
2/ Age group 20-39.						
3/ Estimated.						

MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 19 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces, over a period of years, and, Table 20, deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence, a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex, and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths, and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing, perhaps, to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism, and, conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths, without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case, or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only, and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality, and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

The compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may be used for comparisons in time and place, and between geographical units, if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population, and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. It must be emphasized, however, that comparisons of crude rates, when isolated from other information, are extremely questionable. (See also Note 1/, page 47).

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Table 19.- Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-44

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Deaths All Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
1926 - T. M. F.	208 186 22	3 3 -	6 6 -	4 4 -	52 49 3	86 75 11	15 15 -	8 8 -	11 9 2	23 17 6	107,454 56,979 50,475	0.19
1927 - T. M. F.	229 213 16	- - -	8 8 -	9 9 -	57 52 5	83 76 7	24 24 -	15 13 2	11 9 2	22 22 -	105,292 56,265 49,027	0.22
1928 - T. M. F.	221 202 19	- - -	18 18 -	2 2 -	47 43 4	73 67 6	19 16 3	14 14 -	21 17 4	27 25 2	109,057 58,480 50,577	0.20
1929 - T. M. F.	247 224 23	1 1 -	8 8 -	18 15 3	32 28 4	93 87 6	22 20 2	14 13 1	18 16 2	41 36 5	113,515 60,920 52,595	0.22
1930 - T. M. F.	186 167 19	2 2 -	15 15 -	4 4 -	33 28 5	74 66 8	6 5 1	15 14 1	6 6 -	31 27 4	109,306 59,109 50,197	0.17
1931 - T. M. F.	146 137 9	- - -	5 5 -	7 7 -	36 31 5	51 48 3	11 10 1	8 8 -	12 12 -	16 16 -	104,517 56,529 47,988	0.14
1932 - T. M. F.	136 122 14	- - -	5 5 -	5 4 1	26 23 3	67 61 6	8 7 1	3 3 -	6 6 -	16 13 3	104,377 56,153 48,224	0.13
1933 - T. M. F.	98 83 15	- - -	3 3 -	6 6 -	13 9 4	48 42 6	4 2 2	3 2 1	4 4 -	17 15 2	101,968 54,725 47,243	0.10
1934 - T. M. F.	120 109 11	1 1 -	13 13 -	8 8 -	24 22 2	46 40 6	8 6 2	7 7 -	4 4 -	9 8 1	101,582 55,224 46,358	0.12
1935 - T. M. F.	159 144 15	1 1 -	13 13 -	7 5 2	46 41 5	58 52 6	6 5 1	3 3 -	11 11 -	14 13 1	105,567 57,206 48,361	0.15

NOTE. T. - Total. M. - Male. F. - Female.



Table 19. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-44 (Consolid.)

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Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Deaths All Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
1936 - T.	186	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	0.17
1936 - M.	168	3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	
1936 - F.	17	-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	
1937 - T.	205	4	12	11	66	63	12	7	6	24	113,824	0.18
1937 - M.	191	4	12	11	62	57	10	7	6	22	62,109	
1937 - F.	14	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	2	51,715	
1938 - T.	163	-	4	9	45	58	6	10	7	24	106,817	0.15
1938 - M.	148	-	4	8	40	54	5	10	7	20	58,817	
1938 - F.	15	-	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	4	48,000	
1939 - T.	122	2	6	3	38	44	6	3	8	12	108,951	0.11
1939 - M.	106	1	5	3	35	36	5	3	8	10	59,907	
1939 - F.	16	1	1	-	3	8	1	-	-	2	49,044	
1940 - T.	150	2	6	12	51	45	5	6	8	15	110,927	0.14
1940 - M.	138	2	6	10	48	42	4	5	8	13	61,399	
1940 - F.	12	-	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	2	49,528	
1941 - T.	83 <sup>1/</sup>	-	8	4	18	27	8	5	4	9	114,639	0.07 <sup>1/</sup>
1941 - M.	73	-	8	4	16	23	5	5	4	8	63,852	
1941 - F.	10	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	1	50,787	
1942 - T.	59 <sup>1/</sup>	-	3	1	14	21	8	2	-	10	112,978	0.06 <sup>1/</sup>
1942 - M.	50	-	2	1	12	17	6	2	-	10	63,013	
1942 - F.	9	-	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	49,965	
1943 - T.	57 <sup>1/</sup>	-	5	3	12	22	2	1	2	10	118,635	0.06 <sup>1/</sup>
1943 - M.	50	-	5	3	8	20	2	1	2	9	66,013	
1943 - F.	7	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	52,622	
1944 - T.	66	3	2	5	20	29	1	1	1	4	116,052	0.06 <sup>1/</sup>
1944 - M.	61	1	2	4	20	27	1	1	1	4	64,813	
1944 - F.	5	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	51,739	

<sup>1/</sup> The decline in deaths attributed to alcoholism in 1941-44 is more apparent than real. A revision in the classification of causes of death as recommended by the International Commission lessened the number which could be attributed to alcoholism.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.

Table 20. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>1/</sup>, 1926-44

Year	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1926 - Total	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not "	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 - Total	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not "	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 - Total	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not "	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 - Total	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not "	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 - Total	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not "	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 - Total	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	18	11	16
Specified alcoholic	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not "	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not "	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 - Total	365	2	14	9	154	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not "	349	2	14	8	151	102	17	13	19	23
1934 - Total	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not "	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21
1935 - Total	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not "	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27

<sup>1/</sup>Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

Table 20. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>1/</sup>, 1926-44 (Concl'd.)

Year	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1936 - Total	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not "	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
1937 - Total	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	19	15	30
Specified alcoholic	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not "	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
1938 - Total	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not "	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
1939 - Total	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not "	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39
1940 - Total	460	-	19	13	181	154	18	17	17	41
Specified alcoholic	29	-	-	2	13	6	1	-	-	7
Not "	431	-	19	11	168	148	17	17	17	34
1941 - Total	474	4	13	7	192	146	33	21	21	37
Specified alcoholic	42	-	1	1	13	12	3	2	-	5
Not "	432	4	12	6	174	134	30	19	21	32
1942 - Total	563	3	19	11	225	170	28	28	21	58
Specified alcoholic	65	-	1	-	28	17	3	-	5	11
Not "	498	3	18	11	197	153	25	28	16	47
1943 - Total	524	5	16	14	220	151	27	22	23	46
Specified alcoholic	39	-	-	-	22	11	2	-	1	3
Not "	485	5	16	14	198	140	25	22	22	43
1944 - Total	502	2	13	5	207	148	27	30	23	47
Specified alcoholic	31	-	-	-	19	4	1	1	4	2
Not "	471	2	13	5	188	144	26	29	19	45

1/ Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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**CANADA**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Canada

**THE CONTROL AND SALE  
OF  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES  
IN  
CANADA**



1946



**OTTAWA  
1947**





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:  
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall  
L.J. Beehler

THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The use of alcoholic beverages goes back to antiquity. The dedication of wine to special deities - the god Osiris of the Egyptians, Dionysus of the Greeks, Bacchus of the Romans - indicates its importance to these peoples. Ancient Babylonian records depict the brewing of beer from cereals and indicate its use as a household beverage. The distillation of liquids was known to the ancient Chinese, Hindus, and other Eastern peoples. Arrack, a strong spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the palm tree was made in India as early as 800 B.C.

Of ancient origin, too, are laws to regulate the use of alcoholic beverages. The Code of Hammurabi (c. 2100 B.C.) contains decrees regulating the activities of tavern keepers. From early times, Governments have used the taxation of alcoholic beverages as a means of raising revenue. The social motive in control, too, has been strong. It has been sought to control the evils of intemperance in the interests of health and social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences in climate, diet, economic conditions, habits, social customs and standards.

In general, the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised - (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto; and (c) monopoly of sale, usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale, or both, and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. The spirits given in exchange for furs produced such devastating effects upon the native population that restriction of the traffic became necessary. In New France, an "arret" of 1663 declared that, "since the foundation of the Colony, the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication", and imposed penalties on those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted imposing heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Its sale to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issuing by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853, the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number, or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and, in 1866, the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855, the Municipal Councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856, the County Councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might act. In 1860 and in 1866, amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. New Brunswick, in 1855, passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864, the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.



The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act, 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, and municipal purposes", (92-9); "municipal institutions in the provinces", (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province", (92-13); and, "generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province", (92-16). On the other hand, it was argued that the licences were given to the provinces solely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, the Dominion had jurisdiction as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce", (91-2); or, as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27); or, "of customs and excise", since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor legislation caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Act was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it, nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1875. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipalities to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, the Municipal Statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce, which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took the municipal councils the power of granting licences, and placed it in the hands of three commissioners appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made, from time to time, for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in a county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the existing licences. From the date of the adoption of the Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers, and wholesalers, might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards, (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer), at one time, to druggists or other licensed persons, or to such persons "as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith to the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city, where the Act was in force". Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence, and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence, were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by a majority vote, to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of repealing any by-law passed under the Dunkin Act.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. the Queen*), for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences, and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel, and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883, the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*), upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws, and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere



with the regulation of trade and commerce, and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. This decision validated the provincial law but there was still doubt as to whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and, in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament.

By the turn of the century, the constitutional dispute had been settled by successive decisions of the Privy Council which established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act, which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces, is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation. The Canada Temperance Act still stands and under its authority a number of communities in wet provinces remain dry.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. Space limitations make it impossible to follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885, the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled, in 1887, by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed, in 1888 and 1889, in county after county, by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2). In 1890, local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years, and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario and, in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before World War I, considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

Agitation for national prohibition had continued. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884, a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes", was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887, a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70, and, in 1889, by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892, a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was: For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893, the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.



A Dominion-wide plebiscite, taken in 1898, showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of World War I, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1916, passed a law (8-7 Geo. V. c. 19), making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale, and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. c. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province, by Order in Council, after an approving referendum had been taken by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Provincial Legislature. A later amendment empowered the Federal Government to forbid export liquor operations, except by brewers and distillers, in provinces which barred liquor imports, provided a request for such action was made by a local legislature.

After World War I, the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were held from time to time, to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec, British Columbia and Yukon Territory discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted policies of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island is the only Canadian province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1920, the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act", (18-19 George V. c. 31), prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor, unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government, or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway, if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes; or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

World War II brought additional controls, designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in view of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry, and essential civilian activity.

War Order No. C.C. 14 prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada on and after Nov. 1, 1942. The distilling of spirits was placed under the Chemicals Controller, the distilleries, in effect, being commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol for war purposes, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. From time to time, depending on war exigencies, production of small quantities of beverage spirits was permitted. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded by C.C. 14 A, of Aug. 30, 1945.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, Dec. 16, 1942) prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine, and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 p.c., domestic wine to 80 p.c., and beer to 90 p.c. of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended Oct. 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine, and beer, were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit (except that taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date of the order), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines, were prohibited. Advertisements respecting spirits, wine, or beer, also the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer, or brewer of spirits, wine, or beer, or of a person who sells spirits, wine, or beer was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers, or of an advertisement which in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial, or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, or seller, requires to be published.

By August 3, 1943, all the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, except the prohibition of advertising, had been removed. On March 19, 1946, so that additional grain might be exported to areas where food shortages were acute, the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order was further amended (by authority of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945) by P.C. 991 which limited the quantity of spirits which any distiller might produce from grain or malt during the year ending March 31, 1947 to 50 p.c. of the



quantity so produced during the year ending March 31, 1946. Production in any one month was not to exceed 50 p.c. of the quantity produced in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The advertising prohibition lapsed with the lapsing of the wartime control on March 31, 1947.

The Liquor Boards adopted various wartime restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. However, supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and there is considerable variation in the regulations. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of beer by brewers or others which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail, under certain restrictions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified, from time to time, as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government. In 1935, the Commission was abolished and the enforcement of the Act placed on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province, by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by a plebiscite taken in June, 1940.

In 1945, an amendment to the Prohibition Act provided that, where a physician prescribes alcoholic liquors for a period of six months, such prescription may be surrendered and a warrant obtained providing for the sale weekly of spirits, wine, and ale in quantities not exceeding one 26-oz. bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine, or one case of ale. Warrants are cancelled upon conviction for any offence involving alcoholic liquors.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, passed, April 30, 1930.

##### Administration

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation, and delivery of liquor; to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and, in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores, or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30.

##### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are charged against profits. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

##### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner, and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act, the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. An amendment of April 18, 1946 to the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act provides for the appointment of a "Tavern Licence Committee", which is authorized to issue, suspend, revoke, or cancel licences for the sale of beer and wine. This Committee has not yet been appointed and full details have not been worked out.

NOVA SCOTIA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer, and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To Whom Sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years or over temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission, or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Act

The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force September 6, 1927.

Administration

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province, to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores, and in all other ways to administer the Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The net profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - At government liquor stores; beer from beer warehouses or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from head office mail order department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To Whom Sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.



Act

The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration

The Quebec Liquor Commission has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted, and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under the Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936, the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits

Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores; beer from brewers or brewers' warehouses to permittees authorized to sell to consumers; in hotels, inns, cafés, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, at banquets, etc. (See under "How Sold", below).

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine, or beer only, by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition, the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Commission and must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay, through the brewers to the Commission, a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer, 7 cents per dozen of large bottles, and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in cafés, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities, such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which, at the same time, hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts or industrial or mining establishments in New Quebec, or other territory in the northern part of the province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case, the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit, and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists, and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

QUEBEC - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under twenty years of age, or to interdicted persons, or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments.

ONTARIO

Act

- (1) - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario, assented to April 5, 1927).
- (2) - The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

Administration and Distribution of Profits

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has authority to control, manage, and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations, and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality which has entered into an agreement with the Liquor Licence Board such portion of fees payable by licence holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, "The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario", consisting of three members, was created. Its duties are to issue licences for the sale of spirits, beer, and wine in respect of such premises as the regulations may prescribe or define, and to review, consent to the transfer of, suspend, or cancel any such licence. All expenses of the Liquor Licence Board are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor of all kinds, from government liquor stores; beer from brewers' warehouses and brewers' retail stores; wine from wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; liquor of all kinds in hotels, inns, taverns, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding licences from The Liquor Licence Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor spirits, beer or wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

In municipalities having a population of less than 50,000, no licences shall be issued for the sale of spirits by the glass unless and until a vote has been taken under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences. In such municipalities no public house or dining room licences shall be issued without a vote under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences unless the establishment requesting the licences had an authority under the Liquor Authority Control Act similar to the licence asked for, or can be classified as a hotel, club, military mess, railway car, or steamship. A majority of three-fifths of the votes polled in favour of the issuing of such licences is required.

How Sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer, and imported wine, in sealed containers to individual permit holders; Canadian beer and Ontario wine from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Canadian beer, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed brewers, or from a brewer's retail store.

(4) Ontario wine, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.



ONTARIO - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

How Sold - (5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores or by a licensed sacramental wine vendor to a minister of any religious faith, on a special sacramental or mass wine permit.

(6) Liquor of all kinds with meals, in "Dining Room" and "Dining Lounge", and liquor without meals in lounges of licensed premises.

(7) Beer only in licensed public houses.

To Whom Sold.- Spirits may be sold to-

(1) Holders of individual resident permits, which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual non-resident permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age or over who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(4) To a patient, by a physician, in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(5) Wine may be sold on a special permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.

(6) Liquor may be sold to licence holders for resale and consumption in licensed premises.

(7) Canadian beer and Ontario wine may be sold for residential consumption.

(8) Liquor, beer, and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Certain advertising as authorized by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario is permitted. At the present time such advertising is of the type known as institutional or public service advertising and may appear in newspapers, periodicals, and the inside of buses and street cars only.

MANITOBA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in the Government Liquor Control Act which came into force in 1923.

Administration

By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores, or from licence or permit fees, or otherwise arising under this Act, are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province.



MANITOBA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

Where and How Sold. - (1) Government Liquor Control Commission stores - spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, to permittees for consumption in residence.

(2) For open consumption in beer parlours (beer only) operated by beer licensees in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(3) For open consumption in clubs (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(4) For open consumption in military canteens (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(5) Beer vendor licensees, operated in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission, to permittees (beer only) for consumption in permittees' residence.

(6) By druggists licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission, spirituous, fermented, or malt liquors, in limited quantities, on doctor's prescription.

(7) By brewer licensees (beer only) for delivery to permittees' residence Government Liquor Control Commission stores, beer parlour, beer vendor, and canteen licensees, and when authorized by the Government Liquor Control Commission. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.

(8) By distillers and wineries, for delivery to the Government Liquor Control Commission Stores, as and when authorized.

To Whom Sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests, to other than bona fide guests of hotel, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, or by the Commission.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences, other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or, in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

A permittee may purchase the quantity shown in Section 48 (a) S.S. (1) of Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, R.S. M. 1940, namely, 55 ounces in any one day of spirituous liquors; 1 gal. wine; 1 case of beer (24 pints). Delivery orders are not accepted.

SASKATCHEWAN

Act

The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925, brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration

By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores, and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. The Board is required to submit, semi-annually, a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Up to March 31, 1935

SASKATCHEWAN - (Cont'd.)

Administration - (Cont'd.)

moneys received for permit fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer. These receipts are now placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration including expenses of plebiscites, enforcements, etc.

Disposition of Profits

The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. -
- (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine, and spirituous liquors.
  - (2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.
  - (3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs, and canteens; beer only.
  - (4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine, and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages, where a general liquor store may be established is limited, and stores are established at 35 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same, and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How Sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises, beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises, and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

- To Whom Sold. -
- (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor, or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act.
  - (2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.
  - (3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board.

Daily quantities of beer, wine, and spirits may be purchased within the limit of the quantities prescribed by the Liquor Act. Liquor advertising is not permitted.

ALBERTA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration

By the Alberta Liquor Control Board, in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must report from time to time to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

ALBERTA - (Cont'd.)

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only, in licensed hotels, clubs, and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition, signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle, in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1932 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales, both to beer licensees and to permit holders, are now made through the Board. The gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists, on a physician's order, for medicinal purposes, in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the province of Alberta; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society, or partnership.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act

The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration

The administration of the Act, including the general control, management, and supervision of government liquor stores, is vested in the Liquor Control Board. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance, to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.



Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. -
- (1) Government liquor stores; liquor of all kinds.
  - (2) Beer parlours; beer only.
  - (3) Veterans' clubs; beer only for sale to members and guests for consumption on premises.
  - (4) Clubs; liquor of all kinds for sale to members and guests

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises, or elsewhere.

How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores.<sup>1/</sup>  
However, malt liquor need not be sealed.

- (2) From liquor stores, or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.
- (3) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed beer parlours, and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.
- (4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption and the club may purchase liquor from a vendor and sell by the glass the liquor so purchased to its members and guests for consumption on the club premises.
- (5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors, and to sell it by the glass, or open bottle, to bona fide members, for consumption on licensed premises, in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons over the age of 21 years who are not disqualified under the provisions of the "Government Liquor Act". Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals and persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific research, etc.

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption on the premises, or by the unopened bottle, for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

(3) To veterans' club licensees, who may purchase from the Board, and sell by the glass, or unopened bottle, to bona fide members of the veterans' club, for consumption on the licensed premises.

YUKONAct

The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration

By the Controller of the Territory, in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling, and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor, and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account, by cheque, signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits

All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

<sup>1/</sup> The use of the Individual liquor permit in connection with the sale of liquor in government liquor stores in British Columbia was eliminated by legislation at the last session of the Legislature.

YUKON - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. -
- (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).
  - (2) In licensed hotels (beer only).
  - (3) In licensed clubs (beer only).
  - (4) In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (beer only).

The Controller may issue licences to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or by the bottle, in limited quantities, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How Sold.- (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

- (2) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed hotels.
- (3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs, to club members only.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinaries, or hospitals, may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

At the present time (September, 1947) the allowance is 26½ ounces Scotch whisky and 76 ounces over proof rum. There are no restrictions on rye, brandy, gin, under-proof rum, liqueurs, wines or beer.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act

The Territorial Liquor Ordinance, assented to April 27, 1939, with amendments.

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration

The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores, and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores, and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits

Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold.- (1) Spirituous liquor, wine and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

(2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises and from the premises of Branch 164 of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League at Yellowknife. All beer supplies for such premises under license or permit to sell beer must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale- (Cont'd.)

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.  
(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.  
(3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores, or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

(4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed. Beer sold in Legion premises is only for consumption therein.

To Whom Sold. - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, may purchase Class "A" annual permits-\$2.00.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C", may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards, for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

Although the supply of liquor for the Northwest Territories' stores has increased since the termination of the War, liquor rationing is still in force. At present (September, 1947) permittees are allowed to purchase at the stores up to one bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine and one case of beer per day. The permittees at the mining settlement of Yellow Knife may also purchase beer in licensed hotel premises and Canadian Legion premises for consumption therein. In the latter case, purchase is restricted to Legion members.

SALES OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

The gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Control Boards or Commissions, as shown in their annual published reports, are tabulated in Table I.

In addition to the sales of alcoholic beverages made by the Liquor Boards, certain provinces permit brewers to sell beer direct to the public. Wherever possible, such sales are shown separately.

It should be noted that the sales values as shown in Table I do not, in all cases, represent sales to the final consumer since some provinces permit licensed persons to resell certain alcoholic beverages to the public by the glass. Sufficient information to enable the Bureau to publish an accurate estimate of the total price paid by the consumer for liquor bought by the glass is not, at present, available.

In comparing the figures of dollar sales over a series of years, the influence of price variations, changes in tax rates, etc. should be kept in mind.

Further breakdowns of the sales in each province by type of beverage are shown in footnotes a-j of Table I. Wherever possible, quantities as well as values are shown. It will be noted that information as to the quantities of the various beverages sold is not available for all provinces.<sup>1/</sup>

It should be borne in mind that all the liquor sold in a particular province is not consumed in that province. Nor is all the liquor sold in Canada consumed by Canadians. Tourists and other visitors to Canada number many millions annually. The consumption of alcoholic beverages by these visitors, however small individually, must, in total, reach considerable proportions.

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<sup>1/</sup> For an estimate of the apparent consumption, in gallons, of spirits, beer, and wine in Canada, see Tables 11-13, pages 40-41.



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia-					
August 18-September 30..... 1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30..... 1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30. 1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 <sup>1/</sup>	697,243
Year ended November 30..... 1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 <sup>2/</sup>	996,087
1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
1943	15,324,148	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
1944	17,799,417	56,514	6,546,855	191,226	6,738,081
1945	19,133,013	92,017	7,223,411	205,500	7,428,911
1946	23,316,246	63,525	8,888,902	131,763	9,020,665
New Brunswick-					
Year ended October 31..... 1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
1943	8,428,990	81,090	3,054,932	-	3,054,932
1944	9,463,966	126,691	3,497,089	-	3,497,089
1945	10,920,973	152,706	4,247,301	-	4,247,301
1946	16,628,760	115,608	6,890,562	-	6,890,562

Note:- In Prince Edward Island the sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited except for medicinal purposes. Such sales amounted to \$713,073 in 1945 and to \$1,188,855 in 1946 (fiscal years ended March 31).

1/ Twelve months ended September 30, 1935.

2/ Fourteen months ended November 30, 1936.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec-					
Year ended April 30.....					
1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
1929	27,007,180	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
1930	27,539,966	1,611,821	10,060,613	-	10,060,613
1931	22,711,639	1,800,712	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
1932	17,979,782	1,871,858	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
1933	12,702,927	1,577,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31-					
1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31.....					
1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540
1944	36,562,856	3,097,206	14,034,564	-	14,034,564
1945	43,610,465	3,533,875	17,120,638	-	17,120,638
1946	50,233,863	6,900,971	23,095,957	-	23,095,957

Note:- In addition to the above are sales of beer in Quebec, as follows:-

Fiscal Year ended	Beer Manufactured in Quebec	Beer Imported from Ontario
April 30-		
1922	\$ 15,050,819	\$ 467,135
1923	13,369,885	393,742
1924	14,639,650	327,690
1925	14,467,494	390,966
1926	16,834,384	587,462
1927	18,743,163	682,674
1928	19,841,455	777,905
1929	21,202,393	938,643
1930	21,653,875	1,097,874
1931	20,934,014	1,024,311
1932	18,377,182	1,149,008
1933	14,176,446	1,090,417
1934	13,129,808	1,010,946
1935	13,603,405	963,284
1936	13,447,882	1,055,081
1937	14,002,742	1,242,130
1938	16,019,116	1,578,668
1939	15,462,175	1,541,834
1940	15,517,627	1,412,787
Fiscal Year ended		
March 31-		
1941	17,114,364	1,663,556
1942	22,241,830	2,062,061
1943	27,603,117	2,470,760
1944	26,164,207	2,501,563
1945	29,295,719	2,839,683
1946	34,734,066	3,290,743

1/ 11 Months.

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Ontario-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 1-October 31..... 1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	861,472	8,709,560
1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
1934	27,752,675	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
Nov. 1-March 31..... 1935	8,110,589	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31..... 1936	18,530,658	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
1937	20,733,368	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
1938	22,830,002	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
1939	22,420,061	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
1940	22,820,689	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
1941	26,847,957	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
1942	33,035,844	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
1943	39,460,497	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,295
1944	43,907,838	5,436,241	19,863,390	1,161,513	21,024,903
1945	38,346,454	7,906,597	18,971,011	210,255 <sup>1/</sup>	19,181,266
1946	64,116,310	8,923,559	30,373,016	-	30,373,016

<sup>1/</sup> Balance from previous year. An amendment to the Liquor Control Act assented to April 6, 1944, provided that all permit fees shall be payable to the Board and are now included as "Other Revenue".

Note:- In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from Liquor Board stores as shown above were the following:-

	Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores	Sales of Ontario Wines from Sales Offices and Winery Premises
	\$	\$
July 24-October 31.... 1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
Nov. 1, 1934-March 31. 1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended March 31... 1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28
1943	50,523,428.73	3,177,121.93
1944	48,647,605.09	3,264,069.83
1945	61,034,601.10	3,504,791.69
1946	66,879,189.66	4,780,567.98



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Manitoba-</b>						
Year ended August 31.....	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
September 1-April 30.....	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
Year ended April 30.....	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,800	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980
	1944	12,571,892	1,110,741	3,831,368	-	3,831,368
	1945	15,298,548	1,442,302	4,379,365	-	4,379,365
	1946	20,267,473	1,725,999	6,101,353	-	6,101,353
<b>Saskatchewan-</b>						
Year ended March 31.....	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
	1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066
	1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
	1944	12,155,223	84,632	3,335,872	325,429	3,661,301
	1945	13,623,679	79,333	3,776,246	386,529	4,162,775
	1946	20,602,365	371,598	6,605,448	-	6,605,448

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards: Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Alberta-						
June 1-December 31.....	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
Year ended December 31.....	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
January 1-March 31.....	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,469
Year ended March 31.....	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709 <sup>1/</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
	1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
	1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
	1944	17,250,473	259,786	5,112,474	243,633	5,356,107
	1945	20,564,057	339,954	5,820,990	205,122	6,026,112
	1946	27,351,965	440,417	8,051,228	197,586	8,248,814
1/ On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.						
British Columbia-						
June 15, 1921-March 31.....	1922	8,114,519	130,959	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
Year ended March 31.....	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795
	1944	24,825,175	154,213	6,699,557	246,697	6,946,254
	1945	29,358,380	167,654	7,721,061	160,436	7,881,497
	1946	38,743,456	182,624	11,051,326	142,861	11,194,187

<sup>1/</sup> On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yukon Territory-						
September 15, 1921-March 31....	1922	75,434	66	25,843	-	25,843
	1923	210,781	10	70,283	-	70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486	-	71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647	-	26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
	1944	713,638	32,108	294,555	798	295,353
	1945	623,933	19,025	270,274	2,298	272,572
	1946	838,045	11,586	348,102	2,622	350,724
Northwest Territories-						
June 27, 1939-March 31.....	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
Year ended March 31.....	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391
	1944	255,234	10,710	108,273	1,269	109,542
	1945	217,266	10,375	89,393	793	90,186
	1946	303,802	10,457	125,485	2,094	127,579



Further breakdowns of liquor sales by type of beverage, where possible, are shown below:-

(a) Nova Scotia- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	91	130	116	161	115	118	137
Brandy.....	9,428	5,745	8,398	6,866	7,233	5,415	3,914
Gin.....	68,608	56,952	56,787	57,416	82,757	67,373	52,742
Rum.....	172,968	109,023	96,229	69,421	106,769	116,665	83,682
Whisky.....	168,313	174,852	163,450	167,030	227,904	153,627	90,270
Liqueurs.....	2,680	2,038	1,595	962	1,250	720	506
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>422,088</b>	<b>348,740</b>	<b>326,575</b>	<b>301,656</b>	<b>426,028</b>	<b>343,918</b>	<b>231,251</b>
Wines.....	140,729	97,344	101,243	93,192	118,528	102,264	201,867
Cider.....	23,422	15,920	11,797	12,179	16,447	18,540	18,075
<b>Total Wines and Cider</b>	<b>164,151</b>	<b>113,264</b>	<b>113,040</b>	<b>105,371</b>	<b>134,975</b>	<b>120,804</b>	<b>219,942</b>
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	2,962,747	2,439,710	2,221,064	2,014,498	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,578
Western.....	2,117,282	1,982,328	1,899,298	1,489,304	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,733
Imported.....	-	959	5,552	7,492	8,226	7,462	5,822
<b>Total Beer.....</b>	<b>5,080,029</b>	<b>4,422,997</b>	<b>4,125,904</b>	<b>3,511,294</b>	<b>3,353,989</b>	<b>2,675,022</b>	<b>1,890,133</b>
<b>Value-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	2,824	4,026	3,603	3,438	2,196	2,210	2,501
Brandy.....	269,648	160,345	231,215	168,644	145,871	104,158	84,324
Gin.....	1,716,662	1,378,044	1,372,259	1,259,237	1,395,432	1,034,337	854,825
Rum.....	4,392,071	2,623,663	2,182,612	1,481,571	1,776,873	1,942,283	1,548,354
Whisky.....	4,575,509	4,661,827	4,326,749	4,118,914	4,486,960	2,818,144	1,730,361
Liqueurs.....	85,595	65,207	50,996	27,697	27,896	15,512	10,451
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>11,042,309</b>	<b>8,893,112</b>	<b>8,167,434</b>	<b>7,059,501</b>	<b>7,835,228</b>	<b>5,916,644</b>	<b>4,230,816</b>
Wines and Cider.....	962,928	634,306	634,813	565,001	643,132	548,516	786,517
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	6,066,604	4,686,654	4,249,087	3,963,694	3,786,679	2,778,808	2,285,778
Imported and Western..	5,244,378	4,918,922	4,747,988	3,735,804	2,871,576	2,205,285	1,155,032
<b>Total Beer.....</b>	<b>11,310,982</b>	<b>9,605,576</b>	<b>8,997,075</b>	<b>7,699,498</b>	<b>6,658,255</b>	<b>4,984,093</b>	<b>3,440,810</b>
Miscellaneous.....	27	19	95	148	216	47	32
<b>TOTAL SALES.....</b>	<b>23,316,246</b>	<b>19,133,013</b>	<b>17,799,417</b>	<b>15,324,148</b>	<b>15,136,831</b>	<b>11,449,300</b>	<b>8,458,175</b>

(b) New Brunswick- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	3,066	3,580	5,021	17,365	42,400	67,877	56,607
Spirits.....	9,590,800	5,720,847	4,585,396	4,571,941	4,325,100	3,608,210	2,841,725
Wine.....	1,256,637	751,321	632,458	656,558	645,702	533,812	470,629
Beer.....	5,777,742	4,445,203	4,238,953	3,183,090	3,057,549	2,417,597	1,840,211
Containers.....	515	23	2,138	179	110	187	164
Less return sales.....	-	-	-	143	210	658	214
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,628,760</b>	<b>10,920,974</b>	<b>9,463,966</b>	<b>8,428,990</b>	<b>8,070,651</b>	<b>6,627,025</b>	<b>5,209,122</b>

-23-  
(c) Quebec - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	3,939	3,706	10,212	266,577	272,400	198,457	213,424
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	39,149	147,813	337,795	27,159	-	-	-
White Whisky.....	-	1,705	16,977	42,841	87,459	68,061	77,001
Brandy- (Canadian)...	7,997	10,608	26,619	10,686	920	-	-
(Imported)...	129,131	84,571	63,129	99,432	79,515	65,889	57,818
Gin- (Canadian)...	784,154	663,066	464,555	466,540	314,490	258,369	239,040
(Imported)...	2,107	3,097	9,699	17,780	16,647	14,966	18,494
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	-	360	390
Liqueurs- (Canadian)...	11,232	11,044	7,656	8,646	2,808	-	-
(Imported)...	1,031	159	759	907	814	5,086	4,795
Rum.....	190,480	145,419	58,377	64,507	64,245	41,274	24,598
Rye.....	560,015	557,842	362,249	158,634	100,895	66,473	64,174
Scotch- (Canadian)...	149,909	155,513	175,522	243,000	145,355	83,346	77,077
(Imported)...	131,798	140,760	123,345	194,515	177,622	167,275	182,419
Miscellaneous.....	3,127	2,366	2,378	3,886	4,232	2,468	1,685
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>2,014,039</b>	<b>1,927,469</b>	<b>1,659,272</b>	<b>1,605,110</b>	<b>1,267,402</b>	<b>977,024</b>	<b>960,915</b>
<b>Wines-</b>							
Champagne.....	2,862	60	77	216	2,027	8,245	7,932
Claret - (Canadian)...	1,707	3,419	3,731	1,352	-	-	-
(Imported)...	8,071	7,050	4,082	6,241	8,709	17,339	17,456
Sauterne - (Canadian)...	1,550	2,190	6,490	2,312	-	-	-
(Imported)...	14,663	8,607	6,436	9,682	13,483	29,498	28,793
Port - (Canadian)...	284,589	266,916	278,925	350,774	282,079	283,317	274,958
(Imported)...	102,873	69,623	76,276	98,049	69,175	64,324	66,851
Sherry- (Canadian)...	637,491	762,019	631,667	881,610	743,735	688,652	538,605
(Imported)...	82,554	34,752	31,047	49,191	32,636	30,837	31,512
Burgundy- (Canadian)...	14,488	14,166	9,472	7,548	5,576	2,935	-
(Imported)...	11,773	6,409	5,874	9,830	6,011	12,929	15,923
Vermouth - (Canadian)...	22,321	21,471	16,591	13,329	9,830	5,988	-
(Imported)...	10,117	3,637	2,689	2,852	1,605	11,626	10,575
Miscellaneous.....	56,880	54,739	52,866	42,707	46,488	53,187	72,086
<b>Total Wines.....</b>	<b>1,251,939</b>	<b>1,255,058</b>	<b>1,026,223</b>	<b>1,475,693</b>	<b>1,221,354</b>	<b>1,208,875</b>	<b>1,064,691</b>
<b>Value</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	143,193	124,337	390,933	6,346,766	5,421,775	3,940,458	3,861,298
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	665,766	2,269,433	5,120,560	374,055	-	-	-
White Whisky.....	1	22,110	217,521	409,925	747,747	582,149	611,264
Brandy- (Canadian)...	187,599	234,681	571,151	168,546	14,019	-	-
(Imported)...	3,253,941	1,970,173	1,447,487	1,733,080	1,419,901	1,320,536	1,113,299
Gin- (Canadian)...	16,480,764	13,017,662	9,117,106	7,582,961	4,612,807	3,781,506	3,323,904
(Imported)...	55,975	78,700	256,935	388,017	334,035	267,485	328,663
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	7,398	7,919	8,170
Liqueurs- (Canadian)...	270,119	244,068	164,323	152,368	48,459	-	-
(Imported)...	36,097	4,116	27,094	35,652	21,234	127,718	107,559
Rum.....	4,879,966	2,526,846	1,313,349	1,300,186	1,118,016	718,954	426,457
Rye.....	12,562,859	11,658,435	7,739,203	2,876,330	1,667,890	1,104,989	1,024,066
Scotch- (Canadian)...	3,559,618	3,484,839	3,851,992	4,494,129	2,459,104	1,489,041	1,285,901
(Imported)...	4,102,801	4,164,156	3,478,674	4,766,145	3,956,419	3,527,098	3,595,810
Miscellaneous.....	69,685	50,255	49,793	64,853	66,629	41,353	28,390
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>46,268,384</b>	<b>39,849,811</b>	<b>33,746,121</b>	<b>30,693,013</b>	<b>21,895,437</b>	<b>16,929,219</b>	<b>15,714,781</b>
<b>Wines-</b>							
Champagne.....	116,783	1,747	2,149	6,194	53,024	191,484	163,926
Claret - (Canadian)...	8,348	14,714	17,138	4,486	-	-	-
(Imported)...	66,742	31,617	29,830	43,436	56,714	72,710	59,234
Sauterne - (Canadian)...	7,390	9,398	26,872	7,520	-	-	-
(Imported)...	112,359	64,725	46,657	57,628	89,315	142,047	117,329
Port - (Canadian)...	1,172,266	901,970	1,080,076	913,028	674,628	577,236	556,923
(Imported)...	751,303	438,332	425,153	506,584	333,531	275,397	267,999
Sherry- (Canadian)...	2,579,621	2,545,897	1,994,479	2,211,510	1,745,398	1,398,280	1,047,906
(Imported)...	592,136	266,792	309,320	306,226	240,076	200,409	220,726
Burgundy- (Canadian)...	196,354	179,799	113,085	97,828	68,590	30,363	-
(Imported)...	132,823	65,561	51,805	78,573	53,802	85,038	104,200
Vermouth - (Canadian)...	198,713	161,825	116,446	88,956	62,702	30,406	-
(Imported)...	103,836	50,529	31,397	32,044	15,235	99,211	88,435
Miscellaneous.....	231,552	208,514	177,403	189,161	172,785	192,185	258,703
<b>Total Wines.....</b>	<b>6,270,226</b>	<b>4,957,520</b>	<b>3,771,300</b>	<b>4,573,184</b>	<b>3,566,443</b>	<b>3,296,366</b>	<b>2,685,381</b>



(c) Quebec- Analysis of Sales (Concl'd).  
Sales of Beer in Quebec, Fiscal Years 1922-46

Fiscal Year ended April 30-	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Li- quor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	918,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938	21,291,283	18,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,163	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942	24,881,008	22,241,850	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,548	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229
1944	28,712,187	26,164,207	2,424,027	2,501,563	15,514,731	16,278,727	1,549,692
1945	29,429,762	29,295,719	2,216,716	2,839,883	16,549,785	19,091,363	1,773,555
1946	32,346,781	34,734,066	3,040,179	3,290,743	16,973,864	19,755,326	4,476,841

1/ 11 months ended March 31.

2/ Fiscal year ended March 31.

(d) Ontario- Analysis of Sales

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits, Domestic-							
Brandy.....	41,784	29,807	37,091	31,176	35,629	23,349	13,859
Gin.....	412,540	151,248	268,912	300,693	326,321	273,504	275,099
Whisky.....	1,604,584	1,012,439	1,268,848	1,311,159	1,194,479	927,416	817,155
Liqueur.....	8,965	9,224	13,445	11,652	8,384	3,887	1,954
Miscellaneous.....	8,245	6,682	3,497	10,109	11,331	7,972	7,352
Total.....	2,076,118	1,309,400	1,591,793	1,664,789	1,576,144	1,236,128	1,115,419
Spirits, Imported-							
Brandy.....	84,105	53,190	52,522	37,643	38,186	32,111	31,874
Gin.....	6,185	5,306	15,866	14,792	15,753	14,331	16,400
Rum.....	291,046	95,123	84,125	79,127	66,937	43,234	28,351
Whisky.....	202,723	154,263	196,132	193,774	211,088	189,060	191,826
Liqueur.....	783	719	986	1,142	2,015	4,700	4,513
Miscellaneous.....	74	66	207	246	1,078	1,148	1,194
Total.....	584,916	308,667	349,838	326,724	335,057	284,584	274,158
Wines- Domestic.....	838,075	698,507	633,284	973,167	820,680	872,877	765,595
Imported.....	105,462	44,782	43,901	75,105	49,851	62,333	58,554
Beer- Domestic.....	780,843	1,366,943	678,310	938,778	846,566	677,068	572,474
Imported.....	20,944	29,888	21,641	28,192	24,290	21,327	21,283
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	4,406,358	3,658,187	3,318,767	4,006,755	3,652,588	3,154,317	2,807,483
B. & B.W. Sales (Domes- tic Beer).....	40,248,242	45,785,337	37,307,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549
Wineries' sales (Domes- tic Wines).....	1,195,109	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100
Grand Total.....	45,849,710	50,324,407	41,990,774	45,698,226	42,348,213	34,882,150	30,562,132



(d) Ontario - Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Domestic-							
Brandy.....	865,632	538,216	660,874	455,004	443,890	303,660	165,437
Gin.....	8,240,437	3,014,027	5,177,652	4,654,972	4,348,575	3,613,323	3,255,846
Whisky.....	34,272,137	21,292,253	24,777,327	21,464,665	16,939,065	13,063,358	10,729,678
Liqueur.....	216,355	221,234	310,491	228,006	147,591	54,579	26,361
Miscellaneous.....	165,918	134,811	82,453	130,708	124,802	89,901	79,811
Total.....	43,760,479	25,200,541	31,008,797	26,933,355	22,003,923	17,124,821	14,257,133
Spirits, Imported-							
Brandy.....	1,876,774	1,152,370	1,139,401	694,992	677,278	613,402	550,060
Gin.....	150,429	130,135	385,280	307,622	299,801	269,849	276,930
Rum.....	6,786,816	2,167,132	2,008,685	1,638,059	1,279,965	828,549	525,406
Whisky.....	5,871,707	4,403,749	5,578,032	4,770,953	4,582,588	4,075,154	3,856,895
Liqueur.....	24,734	21,711	34,534	35,941	52,426	120,602	100,343
Miscellaneous.....	949	1,771	6,343	6,343	24,853	27,147	24,119
Total.....	14,711,409	7,876,868	9,152,275	7,453,911	6,916,911	5,934,703	5,333,753
Wines- Domestic.....	3,003,845	2,369,193	2,085,189	2,774,557	2,181,094	2,000,957	1,672,474
Imported.....	1,228,843	431,623	413,040	647,344	471,636	611,370	553,170
Beer- Domestic.....	1,327,434	2,333,746	1,183,193	1,533,670	1,372,422	1,099,143	927,426
Imported.....	84,300	134,483	95,344	117,659	89,858	76,963	76,734
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	64,116,310	38,346,454	43,907,838	39,460,496	33,035,844	26,847,957	22,820,690
B. and B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer, ex- clusive of container value).....	66,879,190	61,034,601	48,647,605	50,523,429	45,548,177	34,599,090	28,435,819
Wineries' Sales (Domestic Wines).....	4,780,568	3,504,792	3,264,070	3,177,122	2,903,584	2,636,513	2,278,768
Grand Total.....	135,776,068	102,885,847	95,819,513	93,161,047	81,487,605	64,083,560	53,535,277

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-46

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock.....	780,808	1,366,886	678,044	933,142	839,827	672,064	558,962
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for de- livery by breweries and brewers' ware- houses.....	35	57	267	5,636	6,739	5,004	13,512
Sales from breweries and brewers' ware- houses.....	50,248,243	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,623,640	26,756,549
Total, Ontario Sales of domestic beer..	51,029,086	47,152,280	38,486,258	41,589,300	38,487,310	31,303,708	27,329,023
Sales to other pro- vinces.....	4,251,807	3,874,106	3,460,560	3,269,717	2,923,485	2,344,029	1,914,210
Export sales.....	1,401,483	1,704,639	2,071,002	1,280,491	1,394,525	133,610	58,033
Grand Total.....	56,682,376	52,731,025	44,017,820	46,139,508	42,805,320	33,781,347	29,301,266

Sales of Ontario Wines, Fiscal Years 1939-46

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at Wineries....	1,195,109	880,883	861,260	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100
Sales to the Board...	817,770	681,371	614,675	856,741	834,519	896,801	764,326
Total Ontario Sales	2,012,879	1,562,254	1,478,735	1,897,690	1,889,400	1,997,994	1,762,426
Sales to other pro- vinces.....	1,850,650	1,554,265	1,542,432	1,806,083	1,537,579	1,850,008	1,455,432
Export sales.....	58,581	49,769	61,602	5,315	4,766	5,892	2,136
Grand Total.....	3,922,110	3,166,288	3,082,769	3,709,088	3,431,745	3,853,894	3,219,994

(e) Manitoba- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	326,870	214,608	214,771	273,613	273,463	225,163	192,8
Beer- Domestic.....	8,346,703	6,767,773	4,803,497	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,953,674	3,118,6
Imported.....	15	4,038	2,614	4,108	3,999	3,969	4,2
Wines.....	194,130	176,293	169,897	246,609	228,033	194,113	186,8
Value-	\$	\$	\$	Information not available prior to 1943-44			
Spirits.....	7,961,394	5,209,650	5,136,461				
Beer.....	11,337,074	9,275,741	6,712,504				
Wines.....	969,005	813,158	722,927				
Total Sales.....	20,267,473	15,298,549	12,571,892				

(f) Saskatchewan- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.			
Spirits-					Information not available		
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	-						
Gin.....	61,122	24,304	27,556	31,059			
Whisky.....	89,593	87,706	141,281 <sup>1/</sup>	146,056 <sup>1/</sup>			
Liqueurs.....	2,022	2,470	2,503 <sup>1/</sup>	2,107 <sup>1/</sup>			
Miscellaneous.....	1,555	-	-	-	Information not available		
Imported-							
Brandy.....	11,755	7,804	7,055	9,625			
Gin.....	1,214	-	-	-			
Rum.....	42,506	9,280	10,503	9,591			
Whisky.....	43,042	33,028	2/	2/			
Liqueur.....	120	198	2/	2/			
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	Information not available		
Wines - Domestic.....	233,815	228,546	260,809	341,995			
Imported.....	29,760	23,348	-	-			
Beer - Domestic.....	5,863,054	3,853,394	3,218,961	2,866,616			
Imported.....	-	-	-	-			
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available		
Spirits-							
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	-						
Gin.....	1,452,878						
Whisky.....	2,272,205						
Liqueurs.....	54,446						
Miscellaneous.....	26,656						
Imported-					Information not available		
Brandy.....	294,287						
Gin.....	34,362						
Rum.....	1,289,793						
Whisky.....	1,399,539						
Liqueurs.....	4,233						
Miscellaneous.....	-						
Total Spirits.....	6,828,399						
Wines- Domestic.....	1,197,786						
Imported.....	259,608						
Total Wines.....	1,457,394						
Total Spirits and Wines	8,285,793	5,799,646	6,301,207	5,788,995	Information not available		
Beer- Domestic.....	12,316,572	7,824,033	5,854,016	6,303,057			
Imported.....	-	-	-	-			
Grand Total.....	20,602,365	13,623,679	12,155,223	12,092,052			

1/ Includes imported.

2/ Included with domestic.



(g) Alberta- Analysis of Sales

Sales	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits, Domestic-							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	107	121	195	-	-	-	-
Alcohol, Proof.....	-	-	24	1,107 <sup>1/</sup>	969 <sup>1/</sup>	900 <sup>1/</sup>	1,400 <sup>1/</sup>
Alcohol, Absolute...	13	8	7	-	-	-	-
Spirits.....	216,500	154,000	116,500	-	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	2,300	1,400	2,350	307,253 <sup>2/</sup>	262,706 <sup>2/</sup>	226,000 <sup>2/</sup>	217,000 <sup>2/</sup>
Spirits, Imported-							
Spirits.....	127,000	88,000	117,000	-	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	400	1,000	1,080	-	-	-	-
Wines- Domestic.....	110,000	121,600	112,750	178,980 <sup>2/</sup>	138,156 <sup>2/</sup>	129,000 <sup>2/</sup>	110,600 <sup>2/</sup>
Imported.....	20,000	16,300	13,800	-	-	-	-
Beer, Ale and Stout...	9,325,000	7,253,700	5,600,000	5,701,070	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,398
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor.....	10,066,155	7,403,832	7,492,678	7,545,318	5,708,901	4,847,839	4,330,165
Beer.....	17,285,809	13,160,225	9,757,795	9,423,509	7,488,720	5,905,539	5,035,386
Total Sales.....	27,351,964	20,564,057	17,250,473	16,968,827	13,197,621	10,753,378	9,365,551

1/ Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.).

2/ Includes Imports..

The beer taxes paid to the Board during the years 1924-36, when the breweries were allowed to sell direct to licensees, are shown below. In this connection, it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers, and the beer sold by the Board is included in the gross sales shown on page 18.

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924	485,470	1928	117,120 <sup>1/</sup>	1932	355,452	1936	459,035
1925	444,979	1929	547,428	1933	398,729		
1926	474,190	1930	531,967	1934	386,634		
1927	452,078	1931	440,184	1935	445,066		

1/ January-March, 1928.

(h) British Columbia- Analysis of Sales

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits-							
Spirits, Rye Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Bran- dy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol...	20,093,642	13,527,386	11,752,824	14,826,052	11,214,026	9,458,909	8,087,818
Liqueurs, Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters....	70,211	55,785	82,941	144,372	111,541	113,982	108,430
Total.....	20,163,853	13,583,171	11,835,765	14,970,424	11,325,567	9,572,891	8,196,248
Wines-							
British Empire Wines-							
British Columbia.....	571,769	578,816	600,988	822,806	669,788	586,133	520,876
Australian.....	149,192	96,989	104,244	834,188 <sup>1/</sup>	167,348	135,209	114,446
Ontario.....	26,178	13,510	14,885	17,157	11,577	8,192	8,266
South Africa.....	21,454	-	1,154	161,154 <sup>1/</sup>	86,939	88,835	73,504
Total.....	768,593	689,315	721,271	1,835,305	935,652	818,369	717,092
Other-							
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	230,456	134,803	124,113	133,555	92,056	106,624	108,626
Claret and Sauterne..	-	-	-	77	6,139	12,082	9,855
Champagne and Spark- ling Wines.....	16,229	-	45	1,200	14,740	30,175	30,555
Total.....	246,685	134,803	124,158	134,832	112,935	148,881	149,036
Oriental Liquors.....	-	67	7	1,897	69,621	170,121	162,830
Malt Liquors-							
B.C. Beer, Ale & Stout-							
To Licensees.....	7,139,904	5,726,089	5,707,799	6,726,489	5,120,173	4,442,235	3,603,005
To Permit Holders...	9,846,040	8,863,442	6,195,522	4,767,866	3,250,945	2,311,328	2,024,013
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale.....	577,384	269,109	172,772	204,540	65,920	34,842	29,665
Great Britain and Ire- land Ale and Stout...	997	92,384	67,831	69,928	89,142	91,586	78,345
Total.....	17,564,325	14,951,024	12,143,974	11,768,823	8,526,180	6,879,991	5,735,028
Grand Total.....	38,743,456	29,358,380	24,325,175	28,711,281	20,969,955	17,590,253	14,960,234

1/ Includes rum and brandy not shown in the spirits section of this classification.



(1) Yukon Territory- Analysis of Sales

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits-						
Alcohol.....	-	2	2	2	1	-
Brandy.....	376	406	32	129	284	425
Gin.....	2,256	595	1,295	2,240	1,171	1,330
Rum.....	3,432	1,578	1,699	1,326	1,065	876
Rye Whisky.....	10,060	7,485	4,170	10,179	774	709
Scotch Whisky.....	1,615	2,189	2,386	3,071	2,306	2,247
Total Spirits.....	17,759	12,255	9,584	16,947	5,601	5,587
Wines-						
Domestic.....	1,378	1,595	1,943	1,582	632	351
Imported.....	286	287	378	547	319	385
Liqueurs-						
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	27	18	20	135	118	95
Malt Liquors-						
Sold to private individuals	20,053	28,810	7,444	4,226	2,643	1,846
Sold to licensees.....	57,080	19,476	26,544	30,073	29,572	16,219
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits-						
Alcohol.....	5	37	53	32	15	10
Brandy.....	13,543	16,495	1,018	3,516	9,555	14,838
Gin.....	56,390	15,788	48,882	55,819	29,317	29,938
Rum.....	102,955	56,778	66,464	52,713	40,611	32,257
Rye Whisky.....	271,614	222,232	351,392	281,062	20,030	17,840
Scotch Whisky.....	55,720	81,658	89,943	104,448	68,585	67,537
Total Spirits.....	500,227	392,988	557,752	497,590	168,113	162,420
Wines-						
Domestic.....	10,334	11,965	10,578	11,147	3,893	2,185
Imported.....	3,434	3,448	7,387	5,591	4,185	5,052
Liqueurs-						
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	484	329	436	2,987	2,904	2,227
Malt Liquors-						
Sold to private individuals	95,252	138,842	35,398	16,054	10,921	8,962
Sold to licensees.....	228,318	76,361	102,087	104,409	70,850	63,728
Total Sales.....	838,049	628,933	713,638	637,778	260,866	244,574

(j) Northwest Territories- Analysis of Sales

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	5,112	3,496	4,185	5,452	2,778	2,470
Wines.....	1,273	2,651	494	1,780	1,289	356
Ale and stout.....	2,756	2,648	1,654	3,929	2,217	-
Beer to public at store.....	17,546	13,517	15,516	5,693	5,036	4,825 (case)
Beer to licensee.....	9,303	5,257	8,356	14,256	13,973	5,008 (case)
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and Wines.....	200,473	136,799	167,210	200,661	105,841	85,793
Beer-						
To public.....)	103,329	80,466	88,024	63,390	60,792	29,661
To licensee.....)						27,544
Total.....	303,802	217,265	255,234	264,051	166,633	142,998

DOMINION REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Dominion revenue from alcoholic beverages, comprising excise duties, excise taxes, customs duties, and various fees and licences for specified years are shown in Table 2. Additional revenue is received from the sales tax, income, and excess profits taxes, but separate figures for these are not available.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-47

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,585,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200
1946	47,766,498	1,042,625	5,500	21,584,538	70,399,161
1947	51,729,636	947,710	6,625	25,693,184	78,377,155

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-47

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,617,360	5,252,712
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	4,245,735	7,654,637
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	38,669	4,681,261	8,370,835
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	68,963	5,485,487	9,503,112
1927	218,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	5,217,713	9,316,046
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	95,029	6,349,341	10,960,681
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	7,983,694	13,193,358
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,350	-	108,201	7,508,222	12,459,722
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,910	1,450	-	96,725	6,570,407	11,196,252
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	6,320,613	10,427,502
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,779	1,250	-	40,415	4,982,813	8,207,071

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-47 (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	4,937,934	7,983,491
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	1,840,227	9,454,795
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	1/	8,300,158
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040		8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481		9,375,848
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994		8,571,039
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063		11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017		17,258,992
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961		26,775,525
1943	579,858	3,300	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782		34,622,139
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736		35,706,848
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312		42,507,254
1946	6,646,438	3,200	41,382,052	1,400	177,152	18,429		48,228,671
1947	2,511,311	3,450	49,208,816	1,400	91,700	8,898		51,825,575

1/ Excise tax on ale, beer, etc. repealed July 1, 1934.

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years, 1923 - 47.

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	159,370	525,833	685,203
1924	151,580	742,593	894,173
1925	66,839	793,473	860,312
1926	95,458	863,280	958,738
1927	118,080	992,869	1,110,949
1928	170,987	1,637,307	1,808,294
1929	211,717	1,709,433	1,921,150
1930	299,465	1,357,539	1,657,004
1931	262,225	927,391	1,189,616
1932	258,061	682,667	940,728
1933	195,369	492,501	687,870
1934	213,631	429,675	643,306
1935	248,425	422,364	670,789
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112
1946	2,066,109	541,123	2,607,232
1947	2,393,718	916,660	3,310,378



A brief summary of the wartime changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages, follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

Duties and Taxes on Domestic Spirituous Liquor, Beer, and Wine

A. Under the Excise Act

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00 effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$9.00).
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 12 cents per pound, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer, manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 35 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 18 cents, and on June 24, 1942 to 24 cents).

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September 2, 1939, the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 40 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 50 cents).
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942, to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent, payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

Duties and Taxes on Imported Spirituous Liquor, Beer, Wine, and Malt for the Manufacture of Beer

A. Under the Customs Tariff

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and on wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit, range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed effective September 3, 1939, a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$5.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$7.00).
- (3) Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.

- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter, and stout, under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On June 24, 1942, this was increased to 30 cents).
- (5) Wines- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties, depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of 42½ cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 7½ cents. On April 30, 1941, this was increased to 32½ cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 42½ cents).
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported, and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines, under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$1.25, and on June 24, 1942, to \$1.75).
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, is dutiable at 1/3 cents per pound, British Preferential Tariff; ½ cent per pound, Intermediate Tariff; and ¾ cent per pound, General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at 2/5 cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses; malt syrup or malt syrup powder, not otherwise provided for- are all subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff; and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.
- (12) Malt syrup, malt syrup powder, or other starch conversion products produced by the action of enzymes on starch, not including any such products used in the brewing of beer - are subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 25 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff; and 30 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter, and stout- The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents).
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On June 25, 1940, it was increased to 25 cents; on April 30, 1941, it was increased to 30 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 40 cents).

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) was levied on the value for duty unless the goods were entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British countries. This tax was repealed, effective October 13, 1945.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.



PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and beer, as given in Table 3, are from the Department of National Revenue, to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industrial Census. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, are also from the Department of National Revenue.

Table 3. - Production of Spirits and Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1913 - 47

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer	Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer
	Pf. Gal.	Gal.		Pf. Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1941	14,641,842	79,006,028
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1942	17,569,476	101,081,682
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1943	19,657,698	108,980,613
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1944	27,203,337	104,062,427
1927	9,121,051	51,755,840	1945	35,555,059	122,530,269
1928	11,596,200	58,397,913	1946	34,625,339	138,941,170
1929	16,816,312	65,837,410	1947	21,571,074	155,800,830
1930	16,813,433	63,450,516			

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-45

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1932	2,912,985 <sup>1/</sup>	1939	3,998,232 <sup>1/</sup>
1920	515,280		2,707,960 <sup>2/</sup>		3,424,668 <sup>2/</sup>
1921	421,713	1933	1,920,587 <sup>1/</sup>	1940	5,153,380 <sup>1/</sup>
1922	756,520		2,718,530 <sup>2/</sup>		4,348,193 <sup>2/</sup>
1923	858,651	1934	3,690,994 <sup>1/</sup>	1941	4,840,977 <sup>1/</sup>
1924	1,144,559		3,292,643 <sup>2/</sup>		4,188,797 <sup>2/</sup>
1925	1,388,265	1935	2,559,505 <sup>1/</sup>	1942	4,352,403 <sup>1/</sup>
1926	2,725,745		2,666,524 <sup>2/</sup>		4,612,892 <sup>2/</sup>
1927	2,731,748	1936	1,630,393 <sup>1/</sup>	1943	3,449,726 <sup>1/</sup>
1928	4,351,123		2,750,293 <sup>2/</sup>		3,500,525 <sup>2/</sup>
1929	6,162,774	1937	3,481,884 <sup>1/</sup>	1944	4,213,550 <sup>1/</sup>
1930	5,718,354		3,283,989 <sup>2/</sup>		3,735,095 <sup>2/</sup>
1931	3,205,334 <sup>1/</sup>	1938	3,975,617 <sup>1/</sup>	1945	4,133,735 <sup>1/</sup>
	3,499,881 <sup>2/</sup>		3,045,554 <sup>2/</sup>		3,862,963 <sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

<sup>2/</sup> Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk.



Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 47.

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Process Including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manufactures Including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries For Re-distillation	Received from Other Sources	Warehoused	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process Including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	657,069	2,306,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,678,570	29,233	368	377,069	4,873,570
1921	377,009	4,194,681	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,389,246
1922	301,152	5,050,155	1,801,512	29,574	6,681,366	23,179	6,747	611,252	6,681,345
1923	511,252	3,825,879	705,526	16,888	6,063,545	23,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,011,595	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	50,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,257,691	1,405,160	46,841	9,279,113	14,399	3,795	514,255	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,438,329	1,756,259	139,751	7,344,605	29,754	6,037	580,863	7,344,605
1927	580,582	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	19,345	3,816	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	15,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	26,700	9,645	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	30,918	678	11,785,353	11,785,353
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	143,833	71	140	12,234,923
1940	--	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	142,797	--	--	15,068,429
1941	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	170,346	140	--	18,611,113
1942	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	288,993	--	--	31,260,535
1945	--	35,555,058	4,097,272	243,926	39,896,256	359,306	--	--	39,896,256
1946	--	34,625,339	5,894,725	548,195	41,068,259	427,993	--	--	41,068,259
1947	--	21,571,074	6,283,433	649,092	28,503,599	286,245	--	--	28,503,599

Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal Years 1920-47

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	Taken for Re- distilla- tion	In Warehouse at end of Year Including Transits	Total
					Matured	Unmatured					
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,875,566	4,266,940	305,004	15,247,510	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371	15,247,510
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	14,352,329	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,731	6,175,617	14,352,329
1922	6,175,616	6,140,183	34,797	12,350,601	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,576	8,157,769	12,350,601
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	12,909,934	729,678	1,366,483	335,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289	12,909,934
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	14,457,367	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502	14,457,367
1925	8,718,502	8,646,883	41,696	17,406,881	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495	17,406,881
1926	11,691,495	7,329,232	119,972	19,139,699	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396	19,139,699
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	23,796,074	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	23,796,074
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	30,262,734	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	30,262,734
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	83,000	40,595,430	2,014,804	1,064,876	1,135,876	3,495,228	2,030,542	30,846,730	40,595,430
1930	30,846,730	19,285,025	16,866	50,132,586	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,910,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290	50,132,586
1931	39,851,290	11,146,524	102,960	51,099,774	1,180,536	1,038,844	2,556,837	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409	51,099,774
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	50,699,181	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,363,671	42,477,858	50,699,181
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	48,681,932	769,537	903,508	1,891,894	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	48,681,932
1934	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,512	48,955,997	935,346	827,699	2,478,975	3,183,502	1,516,504	40,065,271	48,955,997
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	46,549,012	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	46,549,012
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	45,694,791	1,621,266	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,535	34,188,848	45,694,791
1937	34,188,848	11,109,964	25,191	45,320,003	1,900,714	308,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,576	30,140,082	45,320,003
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	43,980,848	2,277,703	891,895	4,320,980	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,388	43,980,848
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	86,396	40,343,800	2,299,474	927,037	1,856,358	5,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492	40,343,800
1940	28,701,492	14,925,019	16,348	43,643,532	2,352,987	857,697	3,827,365	4,617,529	3,791,538	32,521,305	43,643,532
1941	32,521,305	19,440,627	53,627	50,995,759	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	8,784,691	5,297,363	38,038,565	50,995,759
1942	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	58,912,549	2,371,633	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	38,750,497	58,912,549
1943	36,750,497	24,617,830	9,786	61,378,113	2,371,633	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,724	61,378,113
1944	40,769,724	30,971,542	7,086	71,748,352	3,445,872	1,178,384	17,392,692	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,910	71,748,352
1945	36,432,910	39,536,950	9,241	75,979,100	2,620,297	1,276,252	15,876,537	9,462,017	3,947,672	42,590,540	75,979,100
1946	42,590,540	40,640,266	142,288	83,373,094	2,876,482	1,668,333	11,884,061	7,098,503	5,894,725	52,739,782	83,373,094
1947	52,739,782	28,217,354	86,104	81,043,240	4,446,128	1,745,212	4,757,373	7,760,607	6,283,433	56,050,487	81,043,240



Table 7. - Warehousing Transactions in Beer, Fiscal Years 1920 - 47

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	-	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,988	-	53,666	7,588,526
1945	53,667	12,591,822	-	12,645,489	6,177,745	5,948,641	64,098	-	455,005	12,645,489
1946	455,005	6,910,528	-	7,365,533	2,596,574	4,566,786	67,318	-	134,855	7,365,533
1947	134,855	5,783,200	-	5,898,055	1,035,203	4,496,273	23,786	-	342,794	5,898,055



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports, as shown in Tables 8 to 10, have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor, nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 47

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,987	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119 <sup>1/</sup>	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440	6,911,081 <sup>1/</sup>	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925	6,259,438 <sup>1/</sup>	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909	5,776,438 <sup>1/</sup>	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906	5,551,248 <sup>1/</sup>	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941	1,479,606	5,487,562 <sup>1/</sup>	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942	1,390,192	5,326,270 <sup>1/</sup>	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943	1,284,116	5,908,062 <sup>1/</sup>	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944	823,422	4,214,462 <sup>1/</sup>	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818
1945	1,043,709	5,193,244 <sup>1/</sup>	76,225	120,565	303,153	649,905
1946	1,775,935	7,925,334 <sup>1/</sup>	26,550	25,925	595,732	1,647,551
1947	2,097,427	10,085,704 <sup>1/</sup>	17,015	23,973	928,664	2,661,066

<sup>1/</sup>The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whisky, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21, is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 47

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1/</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>1/</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>1/</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>1/</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 <sup>1/</sup>	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 <sup>1/</sup>	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 <sup>1/</sup>	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 <sup>1/</sup>	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941	3,463,772 <sup>1/</sup>	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942	2,079,458 <sup>1/</sup>	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943	2,536,605 <sup>1/</sup>	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,385	15,236
1944	2,182,628 <sup>1/</sup>	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331
1945	3,129,788 <sup>1/</sup>	17,860,978	5,968,602	5,391,767	51,167	107,959
1946	4,810,848 <sup>1/</sup>	26,766,855	4,567,667	4,468,762	51,913	89,313
1947	4,757,607 <sup>1/</sup>	29,865,798	4,108,944	4,376,028	29,977	57,170

1/ Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921- 47

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1/</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1/</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>1/</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>1/</sup>	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 <sup>1/</sup>	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 <sup>1/</sup>	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 <sup>1/</sup>	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38 <sup>1/</sup>	678	32	101	91	520
1941	42 <sup>1/</sup>	471	2	2	35	187
1942	3,077 <sup>1/</sup>	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943	69 <sup>1/</sup>	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944	3 <sup>1/</sup>	27	-	-	11,005	57,782
1945	273 <sup>1/</sup>	2,536	-	-	-	-
1946	113 <sup>1/</sup>	420	-	-	12	45
1947	382 <sup>1/</sup>	3,533	-	-	-	-

1/ Proof gallons.

Apparent Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

Accurate measurement of the consumption of alcoholic beverages by Canadians is practically impossible. Temporary additions to the resident population through tourist travel are, at certain seasons, extremely large. In 1946, for example, more than 20 million visitors crossed the international boundary into Canada. Sales of alcoholic beverages to certain of these visitors undoubtedly reach considerable proportions. Precise measurement is impossible since no separate record is kept of sales to non-residents of Canada.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13, an attempt has been made to indicate the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer, and wine, respectively, on the basis of the quantities produced, imported, exported, etc. It should be noted that these figures take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For instance, the Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the consumption figures for these years. The method of estimation is explained in detail below:

Spirits.- Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses, from where it is released for various purposes, as indicated in "Warehouse Transactions". (See Table 6). The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. In certain years, however, particularly in the late 1920's, the total domestic exports were considerably greater than the exports in bond. (See Table 11.). The difference, presumably, was made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". The apparent consumption of spirits in the years 1920-42 was estimated by assuming that the total supply of spirits available for home consumption or for export was the sum of the quantities shown under "Entered for Consumption"; "Imports"; and "Exports in Bond". From this total available supply the total "Domestic Exports" and "Re-exports of Imported Goods", were deducted, the remainder indicating the "Apparent Consumption of Spirits" in Canada.

World War II introduced a new factor, namely, the export of large quantities of non-potable spirits for war use. For instance, spirits exported in bond were 3.4 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1943; 17.4 million proof gallons in 1944; 15.9 million proof gallons in 1945; and 11.9 million proof gallons in 1946; while exports of beverage spirits were 2.5 million proof gallons; 2.2 million proof gallons; 3.2 million proof gallons; and 4.8 million proof gallons, respectively, in those years. Hence, from 1943 onwards, the addition of the quantities "Entered for Consumption", and "Imports", less "Re-exports of Imported Spirits", is thought to provide the most accurate estimate of the consumption of beverage spirits in Canada.

Beer. - Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of, "Production"; changes in "Warehouse Stocks"; and "Imports"; and by deducting the "Domestic Exports" and "Re-exports of Imported Goods" from this total supply, the "Apparent Consumption of Beer" in Canada is obtained.

Wine. - The "Apparent Consumption of Domestic Wine" is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than subtracting exports from production, since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The "Apparent Consumption of Imported Wine" is arrived at by deducting, from the "Imports" into Canada, the "Re-exports" of foreign supplies.

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Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, Fiscal Years 1922 - 47

Year ended March 31-	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits 1/	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1921	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,516	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,835,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,923	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	2/	1,284,116	69	2/	4,729,913
1944	2,620,297	2/	823,422	3	2/	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	2/	1,043,709	273	2/	3,719,918
1946	4,087,690	2/	1,775,935	113	2/	5,863,512
1947	4,446,128	2/	2,097,427	382	2/	6,543,172

1/ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons, as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

2/ See under Spirits, page 39.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920-47

Year ended March 31-	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,792	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	36,847	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	85,851	886,468	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943	108,980,613	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,377	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,847
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	-	110,223,815
1946	138,941,170	2,596,574	28,550	6,910,528	4,567,667	-	130,086,099
1947	155,800,830	1,035,203	17,015	5,768,200	4,108,944	-	146,980,904

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years, 1921 - 47

Year ended March 31-	N a t i v e		I m p o r t e d		Apparent Con- sumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945	3,409,303	303,153	--	303,153	3,712,456
1946	3,979,857	595,732	12	595,720	4,575,577
1947	4,655,734	928,664	--	928,664	5,584,398



ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME

In the popular mind there is the belief that crime is associated with the consumption of liquor. In examining statistics to support this assumption it must be remembered that the information given in the table "Use of Liquor", in the Bureau's Report on Criminal and Other Offences, gives but a doubtful picture of the use of alcohol by convicted persons for the following reasons:-

- (a) There are no statistics available which show the use of liquor by non-criminals with which the figures could be compared.
- (b) The table includes columns for "temperate" and "intemperate" but the meaning attached to them by the criminal courts is probably not the same in all cases.
- (c) The reliability of the figures is open to question since there is no reason to believe that the convicted person is being truthful and in most cases his admission cannot be verified.

Table 14 shows the use of liquors as reported by persons convicted of indictable crimes. These figures would lead one to believe that either alcoholism has little influence over criminality, that by far the greatest percentage of crime is committed by moderate or non-drinkers, or else that people do not own up to over-indulgence.

It should also be noted that, although a person may admit moderate or immoderate use of liquor, it cannot be taken for granted that, at the time of the crime, he or she was intoxicated.

Table 15 shows, for the ten-year period 1937-1946, convictions for offences related to the use of liquor, both indictable (serious breaches of the law) and non-indictable (offences of a minor nature, which are dealt with by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace), as compared with convictions for all offences.

It is reasonable to suppose that wartime restrictions on the sale of cars, tires, and gasoline accounted to some extent for the decrease in the years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945, in the number of cases of "driving a car while drunk". With the lifting of these regulations, the figure has reached pre-war proportions and, in 1946, was 49.6 per cent higher than in 1945.

Table 16 shows total convictions for drunkenness and rates per 10,000 adult population, by provinces, 1937-46, based on the 1931 and 1941 censuses and as estimated for intercensal years.

The number of convictions for drunkenness, which declined slightly in 1943 and 1944, increased in 1945 by 12.6 per cent, and again in 1946 by 37.1 per cent, which may to some extent be due to the return of men from overseas and to ready money in peoples' pockets. The increase in 1946 was distributed across the country except in Quebec and the Yukon, both of which showed decreases.

Table 17 shows offences against the Liquor Acts and the number per 10,000 adult population, by provinces, 1937-46. Offences against the Liquor Acts usually represent a breach of the conditions of sale. Such conditions have varied greatly under different methods of control. (See pages 1-15). In 1946, the number of convictions for offences against the Liquor Acts reached the highest figure on record, an increase of 50 per cent over 1945.

Table 18 shows the age and sex of persons committed for driving while drunk and for operating illicit stills from 1937 to 1946.

Table 19 shows the number and sex of juveniles convicted of drunkenness and breaches of the Liquor Acts, by provinces, for the period 1937 to 1946.

It must be remembered that non-indictable offences are affected more than indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. Differences of this nature, apart from the drinking habits of the average Canadian may affect the statistics of convictions. Conduct, formerly legal, may, by a change in law, become criminal; offences may be changed from a less to a more serious category or the reverse, as for instance "driving a car while drunk" which in 1937 was changed from a non-indictable offence to an indictable crime. Again, statistics in wartime are less reliable for comparative purposes because of special restrictions and new laws, shortage of personnel in law enforcement departments, shifting of population for overseas service and war industries and the substitution of military for civil courts.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases or decreases in crime and methods of liquor control. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors, extraneous to changes in drinking habits, which may affect the crime rate.

Note:- This section has been revised with the assistance of Miss Ruth Harvey, Chief, Criminal Statistics Branch. The 1946 figures are tentative.



Table 14. - The Use of Liquor by Convicted Persons and Percentage to Total Convictions for Indictable Crimes, Canada, 1922-46

Year	Moderate	Per Cent	Immoderate	Per Cent	Not Stated	Per Cent	Total Convictions
1922	8,990	57.2	1,196	7.6	5,534	35.2	15,720
1923	8,710	57.4	1,011	6.7	5,467	36.0	15,188
1924	9,015	55.5	941	5.8	6,302	38.8	16,258
1925	9,519	55.3	1,330	7.7	6,370	37.0	17,219
1926	9,121	52.3	1,158	6.6	7,169	41.1	17,448
1927	10,848	57.6	1,399	7.4	6,589	35.0	18,836
1928	11,629	53.5	1,952	9.0	8,139	37.5	21,720
1929	12,919	53.6	1,914	7.9	9,264	38.5	24,097
1930	17,305	60.8	2,167	7.6	8,985	31.6	28,457
1931	17,753	56.3	2,121	6.7	11,668	37.0	31,542
1932	22,498	71.7	2,749	8.8	6,136	19.6	31,383
1933	23,938	72.7	2,645	8.0	6,359	19.3	32,942
1934	22,809	72.0	2,199	6.9	6,676	21.1	31,684
1935	26,827	80.0	2,528	7.5	4,176	12.5	33,531
1936	30,561	84.7	3,487	9.7	2,011	5.6	36,059
1937	32,838	88.4	3,637	9.8	673	1.8	37,148
1938	35,625	81.7	5,702	13.1	2,272	5.2	43,599
1939	40,231	83.6	5,990	12.4	1,886	3.9	48,107
1940	39,634	84.8	5,730	12.3	1,359	2.9	46,723
1941	35,618	83.5	5,113	12.0	1,915	4.5	42,646
1942	31,793	80.9	4,927	12.5	2,589	6.6	39,309
1943	33,448	80.1	4,525	10.8	3,779	9.0	41,752
1944	35,717	84.0	4,540	10.7	2,254	5.3	42,511
1945	34,446	82.1	4,876	11.6	2,643	6.3	41,965
1946	35,966	76.6	5,919	12.6	5,054	10.8	46,939

Table 15. - Convictions - Specified Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences, Canada, 1937-46

Year ended Sept. 30-	Indictable Offences			Non-indictable Offences		
	All Indictable Offences	Illicit Stills	Driving while drunk	All Non-indictable Offences	Drunkenness	Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts
1937	37,148	460	1,439	420,212	34,606	11,142
1938	43,599	440	1,877	414,664	36,894	12,442
1939	48,107	324	1,736	428,608	36,007	13,513
1940	46,723	444	1,794	456,109	37,826	12,946
1941	42,646	325	1,984	547,556	40,002	15,369
1942	39,309	183	1,720	581,364	44,801	16,898
1943	41,752	116	1,266	465,315	42,292	15,099
1944	42,511	172	1,155	430,727	41,521	17,093
1945	41,965	278	1,269	455,918	46,745	22,237
1946	46,939	172	1,898	659,672	64,076	33,362

Table 16. - Number of Convictions for Drunkenness and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937 - 46

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937.....	32,556	2,050	542	17	2,472	92	2,662	147	5,968	578	15,185	775	973	77	409	16	858	71	2,454	266	11	3	17	2
1938.....	34,907	1,987	575	20	2,539	89	2,807	123	5,768	664	15,507	888	1,179	107	834	14	867	55	2,828	225	17	-	8	2
1939.....	34,199	1,803	523	23	2,375	88	2,079	105	5,193	534	17,225	895	866	119	876	19	1,053	77	2,977	249	23	-	12	1
1940.....	35,695	2,131	454	13	3,499	108	2,410	105	5,706	280	16,728	1,095	1,398	129	555	25	1,155	116	2,742	256	18	3	24	1
1941.....	37,860	2,342	524	15	3,550	104	3,188	144	7,705	507	15,862	1,169	1,363	109	567	24	1,293	60	2,682	209	23	-	43	1
1942.....	41,956	2,845	583	23	4,225	152	4,097	187	9,791	609	16,367	1,255	1,509	211	545	25	1,253	135	3,683	221	36	7	19	-
1943.....	35,262	3,030	314	18	2,294	86	3,587	132	9,727	556	16,103	1,379	1,679	206	725	53	1,316	146	3,686	369	47	4	14	1
1944.....	38,515	3,006	383	12	1,962	106	4,143	149	8,337	506	15,947	1,411	1,281	170	794	70	1,401	138	4,305	439	49	5	13	-
1945.....	43,294	3,451	590	22	2,899	168	3,916	176	9,754	582	18,158	1,415	1,837	203	937	73	1,293	222	3,759	583	73	12	10	-
1946.....	59,820	4,256	1,423	55	4,574	180	7,513	241	6,781	888	27,672	2,026	2,460	225	1,737	110	2,374	222	5,173	801	76	9	37	1
Convictions per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over																								
1937.....	82	6	164	6	128	5	182	11	69	6	113	6	37	3	12	1	29	3	76	10				
1938.....	87	5	171	6	130	5	175	9	66	5	122	7	44	4	25	1	29	2	86	8			1/	
1939.....	84	5	157	7	120	5	137	7	59	2	125	7	32	5	26	1	35	3	89	9				
1940.....	87	6	134	4	173	6	157	7	62	3	119	8	51	5	17	1	38	5	82	9				
1941.....	90	6	155	5	174	5	205	10	71	5	118	8	50	4	17	1	43	2	78	7	92	-	98	3
1942.....	99	7	181	8	202	8	258	9	87	5	113	9	50	8	17	1	42	6	103	9				
1943.....	92	7	96	6	107	4	212	9	85	6	110	10	61	8	23	2	43	6	101	11			1/	
1944.....	89	7	117	4	91	5	262	10	71	4	107	10	46	7	25	3	45	5	115	13				
1945.....	99	8	179	7	133	8	251	12	82	5	122	10	66	8	29	3	41	8	101	17				
1946.....	135	10	426	18	214	9	465	16	56	3	182	13	92	9	56	4	79	9	130	22				

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.

Table 17. - Number of Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937 - 46

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1937.....	10,045	1,097	156	10	636	70	528	68	1,210	166	Number of Convictions		719		130	684	50	959	59	784	90	23	5	7	-
1938.....	11,454	988	318	15	737	57	454	33	1,631	206	5,436		437	813	73	558	48	772	38	716	77	14	2	5	2
1939.....	12,287	1,226	226	4	1,093	88	586	33	2,138	285	4,742		402	844	208	558	35	831	82	1,220	87	24	-	25	2
1940.....	11,630	1,316	197	18	1,067	82	348	31	1,805	297	4,860		512	824	173	875	52	780	51	812	91	33	4	29	5
1941.....	13,892	1,477	228	22	1,132	141	381	50	2,791	415	5,827		519	476	148	836	58	1,252	46	917	77	24	1	28	-
1942.....	15,471	1,427	172	16	1,218	105	420	57	2,595	442	6,386		515	1,021	109	924	53	1,251	43	1,428	80	23	1	33	1
1943.....	13,897	1,202	98	20	1,276	93	430	43	1,856	214	6,233		518	973	113	1,031	68	1,042	64	878	66	46	1	34	2
1944.....	15,897	1,196	56	-	2,117	123	763	51	1,168	119	7,753		579	938	119	962	48	1,046	62	957	90	115	4	22	1
1945.....	20,408	1,829	141	14	2,164	160	855	56	2,203	423	9,832		823	1,304	125	1,351	65	1,374	80	1,132	83	39	-	13	-
1946.....	31,324	2,038	339	35	3,267	149	1,353	58	1,996	278	14,831		948	1,856	203	2,598	99	2,406	108	2,465	150	56	1	137	9

Convictions per 10,000 Population 16 Years of Age and Over

1937.....	25	3	47	3	33	4	36	5	12	2	32	3	27	5	20	2	32	3	24	3	1/		
1938.....	29	3	94	5	38	3	30	2	16	2	40	3	30	3	17	2	26	2	22	3	1/		
1939.....	30	3	68	1	55	5	39	2	20	3	34	3	31	8	17	1	28	3	37	3	64		
1940.....	28	3	58	6	53	4	23	2	17	3	35	4	30	7	26	2	26	2	24	3	1/		
1941.....	33	4	67	7	55	7	24	3	25	4	41	4	17	6	25	2	41	2	27	3	9		
1942.....	37	4	53	6	58	5	27	4	23	4	44	4	37	4	29	2	42	2	40	3	64		
1943.....	32	3	30	7	59	5	27	3	16	2	43	4	35	5	32	3	34	3	24	2	1/		
1944.....	36	3	17	-	98	6	48	3	10	1	52	4	34	5	30	2	33	2	26	3	1/		
1945.....	47	4	43	5	100	8	54	4	19	4	66	6	47	5	42	2	44	3	30	2	1/		
1946.....	71	5	101	11	154	7	84	4	17	2	97	6	69	8	84	4	80	4	62	4	1/		

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence, the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.



Table 18. - Convictions for Driving while Drunk, and Illicit Stills, by Specified Age Groups, Canada, 1937-46

Age and Sex of the Convicted																								
Year	16-18		19-20		21-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60yrs. & over		Not given		Total	
	yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		& over		given			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Driving While Drunk																								
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	16
1938	5	-	9	-	263 <sup>1/</sup>	31 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1,459	15	1,859	18
1939	6	-	20	-	135	-	234	4	244	1	247	3	160	2	114	-	139	2	29	-	392	4	1,720	16
1940	11	-	38	-	153	-	272	4	279	4	262	6	221	1	155	1	152	-	38	-	195	2	1,776	18
1941	47	-	36	1	177	1	278	5	268	7	287	8	235	2	188	-	177	1	57	-	208	1	1,958	26
1942	19	-	43	-	125	2	227	4	213	2	204	1	207	1	140	2	147	11	40	-	321	11	1,686	34
1943	13	-	35	-	87	3	142	1	169	3	156	2	158	2	94	-	129	2	34	-	231	5	1,248	18
1944	12	3	30	1	83	-	121	1	138	2	176	1	123	-	84	2	95	1	34	-	241	7	1,137	18
1945	21	-	27	1	97	1	124	3	130	1	167	1	130	1	94	3	111	1	43	-	306	7	1,250	19
1946	11	-	51	-	217	-	266	1	219	1	184	2	165	-	130	1	141	2	53	1	447	6	1,884	14
Illicit Stills																								
1937	2	-	2	-	148 <sup>1/</sup>	15 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 <sup>2/</sup>	6 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	17	2	120	8	429	31
1938	3	-	3	-	146 <sup>1/</sup>	14 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	124 <sup>2/</sup>	12 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	27	3	103	5	406	34
1939	5	-	7	1	19	-	34	1	34	-	46	2	24	1	28	-	43	2	18	3	54	2	312	12
1940	4	2	9	-	24	3	44	2	48	5	57	2	52	2	50	4	55	4	35	1	39	2	417	27
1941	8	-	5	2	18	-	42	1	32	-	39	1	35	1	26	4	41	5	26	3	35	1	307	18
1942	1	1	8	1	9	-	16	1	19	1	17	3	20	1	8	1	27	3	16	-	30	-	171	12
1943	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	1	17	-	9	1	9	-	8	1	15	2	7	1	25	5	104	12
1944	4	-	1	-	13	-	8	-	14	-	19	4	27	4	12	4	29	1	11	-	20	1	158	14
1945	3	-	5	-	9	-	10	-	15	1	35	2	16	1	13	-	13	1	13	-	138	3	270	8
1946	2	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	8	1	8	1	26	-	12	-	14	-	6	1	79	3	166	6

1/ 21-39 years, inclusive.

2/ 40-59 years, inclusive.

Table 19. - Convictions of Juvenile Offenders (Ages 15 and Under), Male and Female, for Drunkenness and Breaches of Liquor Acts, by Provinces, 1937-46

Year	Canada		Prince Ed. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drunkenness																				
1937	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
1938	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1939	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1940	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1941	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
1943	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
1944	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
1945	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	4
1946	17	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
Breaches of Liquor Acts																				
1937	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1938	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1939	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1941	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
1942	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	2	3	-	-	-	3	-
1943	37	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	10	-	4	1	8	-	-	-
1944	22	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
1945	27	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	14	3	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	1
1946	21	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	1

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MEMORANDUM

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

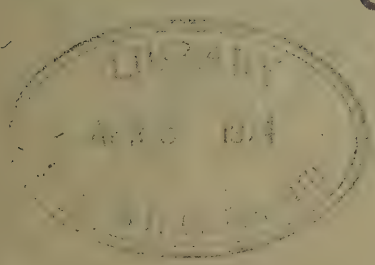
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS** (Canada)

DIRECTOR OF  
POLITICAL ECONOMY

**THE CONTROL AND SALE  
OF  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES  
IN**

**CANADA**

1947



OTTAWA  
1948





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The use of alcoholic beverages goes back to antiquity. The dedication of wine to special deities - the god Osiris of the Egyptians, Dionysus of the Greeks, Bacchus of the Romans - indicates its importance to these peoples. Ancient Babylonian records depict the brewing of beer from cereals and indicate its use as a household beverage. The distillation of liquids was known to the ancient Chinese, Hindus, and other Eastern peoples. Arrack, a strong spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the palm tree was made in India as early as 800 B.C.

Of ancient origin, too, are laws to regulate the use of alcoholic beverages. The Code of Hammurabi, c. 2100 B.C., contains decrees regulating the activities of tavern keepers. From early times, Governments have used the taxation of alcoholic beverages as a means of raising revenue. The social motive in control, too, has been strong. It has been sought to control the evils of intemperance in the interests of health and social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences in climate, diet, economic conditions, habits, social customs and standards.

In general, the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised - (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto; and (c) monopoly of sale, usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale, or both, and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. The spirits given in exchange for furs produced such devastating effects upon the native population that restriction of the traffic became necessary. In New France, an "arret" of 1663 declared that, "since the foundation of the Colony, the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication", and imposed penalties on those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted imposing heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Its sale to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issuing by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853, the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number, or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and, in 1866, the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855, the Municipal Councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856, the County Councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might act. In 1860 and in 1866, amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. New Brunswick, in 1855, passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864, the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.



The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act, 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, and municipal purposes", (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province", (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province", (92-13); and, "generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province", (92-16). On the other hand, it was argued that the licences were given to the provinces solely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, the Dominion had jurisdiction as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce", (91-2); or, as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27); or, "of customs and excise", since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada", in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor legislation caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it, nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce, which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made, from time to time, for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the existing licences. From the date of the adoption of the Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes, by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers, and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards, (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer), at one time, to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons "as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force". Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence, and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence, were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by a majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the Dunkin Act.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. the Queen*), for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order, and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences, and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel, and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883, the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*), upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws, and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere



with the regulation of trade and commerce, and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. This decision validated the provincial law but there was still doubt as to whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and, in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament.

By the turn of the century, the constitutional dispute had been settled by successive decisions of the Privy Council which established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act, which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces, is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation. The Canada Temperance Act still stands and under its authority a number of communities prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. Space limitations make it impossible to follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem but a few of the salient features are indicated below.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885, the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or Provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled, in 1887, by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed, in 1888 and 1889, in county after county, by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2). In 1890, local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years, and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario and, in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before World War I, considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

Agitation for national prohibition had continued. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884, a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes", was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887, a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70, and, in 1889, by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892, a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was:- For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893, the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.



A Dominion-wide plebiscite, taken in 1898, showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of World War I, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1918, passed a law (6-7 Geo. V. c. 19), making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale, and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. c. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province, by Order in Council, after an approving referendum had been taken by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Provincial Legislature. A later amendment empowered the Federal Government to forbid export liquor operations, except by brewers and distillers, in provinces which barred liquor imports, provided a request for such action was made by a local legislature.

After World War I, the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken, from time to time, to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec, British Columbia, and Yukon Territory discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted policies of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island adhered to a policy of prohibition until 1948, but in the plebiscite of June 28, Government control of liquor sales won over prohibition by a more than 2 to 1 majority.

In 1928, the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act", (18-19 George V. c. 31), prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor, unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government, or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway, if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes; or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

World War II brought additional controls designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry, and essential civilian activity.

War Order No. C.C. 14 prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada, on and after Nov. 1, 1942. The distilling of spirits was placed under the Chemicals Controller, the distilleries, in effect, being commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol for war purposes, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. From time to time, depending on war exigencies, the production of small quantities of beverage spirits was permitted. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded by C.C. 14A, of August 30, 1945.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, Dec. 16, 1942) prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine, and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 p.c., domestic wine to 80 p.c., and beer to 90 p.c. of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended October 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine, and beer, were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit (except that taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date of the order), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines, were also prohibited. Advertisements respecting spirits, wine, or beer, also the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer, or brewer of spirits, wine, or beer, or of a person who sells spirits, wine, or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers, or of an advertisement which, in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial, or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, or seller, required to be published.

The restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order were gradually relaxed and by August 3, 1946, all except the prohibition of advertising had been removed. However, on March 19, 1946, so that additional

grain might be exported to areas where food shortages were acute, the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order was further amended (by authority of The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945) by P.C. 991, which limited the quantity of spirits which any distiller might produce from grain or malt during the year ending March 31, 1947, to 50 p.c. of the quantity so produced during the year ending March 31, 1946. Production in any one month was not to exceed 50 p.c. of the quantity produced in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The advertising prohibition lapsed with the lapsing of the wartime controls on March 31, 1947.

The Liquor Boards adopted various wartime restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. Supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower but, as the situation eased, restrictions were relaxed.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and there is considerable variation in the regulations. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of beer by brewers or others which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail, under certain restrictions. Most provinces permit only "institutional" or "goodwill" advertising.

The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified, from time to time, as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given below.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government. In 1935, the Commission was abolished and the enforcement of the Act placed on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province, by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by a plebiscite taken in June, 1940.

In 1945, an amendment to the Prohibition Act provided that, where a physician prescribes alcoholic liquors for a period of six months, such prescription may be surrendered and a warrant obtained providing for the sale weekly of spirits, wine, and ale in quantities not exceeding one 26-oz. bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine, or one case of ale. Warrants are cancelled upon conviction for any offence involving alcoholic liquors.<sup>1/</sup>

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, passed April 30, 1930.

##### Administration

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation, and delivery of liquor; to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and, in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores, or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30.

##### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are charged against profits. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

<sup>1/</sup> It may be noted that in the plebiscite of June 28, 1948, Government control of liquor sales won over prohibition by a more than 2 to 1 majority, with about 60 per cent of the eligible voters in Prince Edward Island casting ballots.



## NOVA SCOTIA - (Cont'd.)

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner, and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act, the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. An amendment of April 18, 1946 to the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act provided for the appointment of a "Tavern Licensing Committee", which would be authorized to issue, suspend, revoke, or cancel licences for the sale of beer and wine by the glass or open bottle in hotel dining rooms and taverns. This committee is now carrying out this duty following plebiscites which must be held in towns and municipalities which request them and, without which plebiscites, sales cannot be permitted.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer, and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To Whom Sold.-(1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years or over temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) nor to any other persons disqualified by the Commission, or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### Act

The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force September 6, 1927.

### Administration

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province, to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores, and in all other ways to administer the Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ended October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

### Disposition of Profits

From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The net profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold.- At government liquor stores; beer from beer warehouses or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from head office mail order department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To Whom Sold.- Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.



Act

The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration

The Quebec Liquor Commission has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted, and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under the Act is paid to the Commission, which pays all costs of administration. In 1936, the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits

Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores; beer from brewers or brewers' warehouses to permittees authorized to sell to consumers; in hotels, inns, cafés, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, at banquets, etc. (See under "How Sold", below).

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine, or beer only, by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition, the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Commission and must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay, through the brewers to the Commission, a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles, and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in cafés, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities, such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which, at the same time, hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts or industrial or mining establishments in New Quebec, or other territory in the northern part of the province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case, the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit, and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists, and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

QUEBEC - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under twenty years of age, or to interdicted persons, or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments.

ONTARIO

Act

- (1) - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario, assented to April 5, 1927).
- (2) - The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

Administration and Distribution of Profits

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has authority to control, manage, and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations, and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality which has entered into an agreement with the Liquor Licence Board, such portion of fees payable by licence holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, "The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario", consisting of three members, was created. Its duties are to issue licences for the sale of spirits, beer, and wine in respect of such premises as the regulations may prescribe or define, and to review, consent to the transfer of, suspend, or cancel any such licence. All expenses of the Liquor Licence Board are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor of all kinds, from government liquor stores; beer from brewers' warehouses and brewers' retail stores; wine from wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; liquor of all kinds in hotels, inns, taverns, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding licences from The Liquor Licence Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor spirits, beer or wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

In municipalities having a population of less than 50,000, no licences shall be issued for the sale of spirits by the glass unless and until a vote has been taken under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences. In such municipalities, no public house or dining room licences shall be issued without a vote under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences unless the establishment requesting the licences had an authority under the Liquor Authority Control Act similar to the licence asked for, or can be classified as a hotel, club, military mess, railway car, or steamship. A majority of three-fifths of the votes polled in favour of the issuing of such licences is required.

How Sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer, and imported wine, in sealed containers to individual permit holders; Canadian beer and Ontario wine from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Canadian beer, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed brewers, or from a brewer's retail store.

(4) Ontario wine, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.



ONTARIO - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

How Sold. - (5) Liquor of all kinds with meals, in "Dining Room" and "Dining Lounge", and liquor without meals in lounges of licensed premises.

(6) Beer only in licensed public houses.

To Whom Sold. - Spirits may be sold to-

(1) Holders of individual resident permits, which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the province for at least one month.

(2) Holders of individual non-resident permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age or over who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.

(4) To a patient, by a physician, in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.

(5) Liquor may be sold to licence holders for resale and consumption in licensed premises.

(6) Canadian beer and Ontario wine may be sold for residential consumption.

(7) Liquor, beer, and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Certain advertising as authorized by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario is permitted. At the present time such advertising is of the type known as institutional or public service advertising and may appear in newspapers, periodicals, and the inside of buses and street cars only.

MANITOBA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in the Government Liquor Control Act which came into force in 1923.

Administration

By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession sale, and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores, or from licence or permit fees, or otherwise arising under this Act, are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act, and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province.



MANITOBA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

Where and How Sold. - (1) Government Liquor Control Commission stores - spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, to permittees for consumption in residence.

(2) For open consumption in beer parlours (beer only) operated by beer licensees in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(3) For open consumption in clubs (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(4) For open consumption in military canteens (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

(5) Beer vendor licensees, operated in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission, to permittees (beer only) for consumption in permittee's residence.

(6) By druggists licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission, spirituous, fermented, or malt liquors, in limited quantities, on doctor's prescription.

(7) By brewer licensees (beer only) for delivery to permittee's residence, Government Liquor Control Commission stores, beer parlour, beer vendor, and canteen licensees, as and when authorized by the Government Liquor Control Commission. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.

(8) By distillers and wineries, for delivery to the Government Liquor Control Commission stores, as and when authorized.

To Whom Sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage, medicinal, and culinary purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises, but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests, to other than bona fide guests of hotels, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, or by the Commission.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences, other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or, in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

A permittee may purchase the quantity shown in Section 48 (a) S.S. (1) of Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, R.S.M. 1940, namely, 56 cunes in any one day of spirituous liquors; 1 gal. wine; 1 case of beer (24 plate). Delivery to permittee's residence of spirituous liquor and wine has been suspended indefinitely.

SASKATCHEWAN

Act

The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925, brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration

By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores, and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. The Board is required to submit, semi-annually, a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an Annual Financial Statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Up to

SASKATCHEWAN - (Cont'd.)

Administration - (Cont'd.)

March 31, 1945, moneys received for permit fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer. These receipts are now placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration including expenses of plebiscites, enforcements, etc.

Disposition of Profits

The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine, and spirituous liquors.  
(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.  
(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs, and canteens; beer only.  
(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine, and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages, where a general liquor store may be established is limited, and stores are established at 35 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same, and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How Sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises, beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises, and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, Interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor, or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board.

Daily quantities of beer, wine, and spirits may be purchased within the limit of the quantities prescribed by the Liquor Act. Liquor advertising is not permitted.

ALBERTA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration

By the Alberta Liquor Control Board, in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must report from time to time to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.



ALBERTA - (Cont'd.)

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only, in licensed hotels, clubs, and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition, signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle, in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales, both to beer licensees and to permit holders, are now made through the Board. The gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists, on a physician's order, for medicinal purposes, in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the province of Alberta; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society, or partnership.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act

The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration

The administration of the Act, including the general control, management, and supervision of government liquor stores, is vested in the Liquor Control Board. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance, to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.



BRITISH COLUMBIA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores; liquor of all kinds.  
(2) Beer parlours; beer only.  
(3) Veterans' clubs; beer only for sale to members and guests for consumption on premises.  
(4) Clubs; liquor of all kinds for sale to members and guests.

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises, or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores.<sup>1/</sup>  
However, malt liquor need not be sealed.  
(2) From liquor stores, or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.  
(3) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed beer parlours, and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.  
(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption and the club may purchase liquor from a vendor and sell by the glass the liquor so purchased to its members and guests for consumption on the club premises.  
(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors, and to sell it by the glass, or open bottle, to bona fide members, for consumption on licensed premises, in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons over the age of 21 years who are not disqualified under the provisions of the "Government Liquor Act". Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals and persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific research, etc.  
(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption on the premises, or by the unopened bottle, for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.  
(3) To veterans' club licensees, who may purchase from the Board, and sell by the glass, or unopened bottle, to bona fide members of the veterans' club, for consumption on the licensed premises.

YUKON

Act

The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration

By the Controller of the Territory, in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling, and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor, and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account, by cheque, signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits

All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

<sup>1/</sup> The use of the Individual liquor permit in connection with the sale of liquor in government liquor stores in British Columbia was eliminated by legislation at the last session of the Legislature.

YUKON - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).  
(2) In licensed hotels (beer only)  
(3) In licensed clubs (beer only)  
(4) In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (beer only)

The Controller may issue licences to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or by the bottle, in limited quantities, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores.  
However, malt liquors need not be sealed.  
(2) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed hotels.  
(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs, to club members only.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.  
(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.  
(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinaries, or hospitals, may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act

The Territorial Liquor Ordinance, assented to April 27, 1939, with amendments.

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration

The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores, and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores, and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits

Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquor, wine and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.  
(2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises and from the premises of Branch 164 of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League at Yellowknife. All beer supplies for such premises under license or permit to sell beer must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.  
(3) A cocktail lounge is operated under permit in hotel premises at Yellowknife and eligible persons may obtain therein spirituous liquor, wine, and beer. All liquor must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

- How Sold. -
- (1) In sealed packages only at the stores.
  - (2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.
  - (3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores, or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.
  - (4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed. Beer sold in Legion premises is only for consumption therein.
  - (5) Spirits and wine may be sold by the drink in a hotel cocktail lounge at Yellowknife. Bottled beer may be also sold in the lounge.

- To Whom Sold.
- (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$1.00.
  - (2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits covering wine for sacramental purposes.
  - (3) Class "C" permits may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards, for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.
  - (4) Class "E" banquet permits may be issued to responsible organizations on the recommendation of a stipendiary magistrate.

Permittees are allowed to purchase at the Territorial Liquor Stores up to one bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine, and one case of beer per day. The permittees at the mining settlement of Yellowknife may also purchase beer in licensed hotel premises and Canadian Legion premises for consumption therein, and spirituous liquors, wine, and beer may be purchased for consumption in a hotel cocktail lounge at Yellowknife.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

The gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Control Boards or Commissions, as shown in their annual published reports, are tabulated in Table I.

In addition to the sales of alcoholic beverages made by the Liquor Boards, certain provinces permit brewers to sell beer directly to the public. In Ontario, native wine may be sold in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers. Wherever possible, extra Liquor Board sales are shown separately.

It should be noted that the sales values as shown in Table I. do not, in all cases, represent sales to the final consumer since some provinces permit licensed persons to resell certain alcoholic beverages to the public by the glass. The available information indicates that the mark-up on such sales before reaching the final consumer would be approximately \$98 million. Adding this to the total sales as set out on pages 16-21 (\$427 million) it is estimated that the total retail sales of alcoholic beverages in Canada during the fiscal year 1947 amounted to approximately \$525 million. It must be remembered that this figure includes the expenditures on alcoholic beverages not only of Canadians but of tourists and other visitors to Canada who number many millions annually. The basic data for a reliable estimate of the proportion which such expenditures (i.e. of non-Canadians) constitute of the total are not available. It should be remembered, also, that a substantial proportion of the above amount (more than 50 per cent) was returned to the Dominion and Provincial Governments as duties, taxes, and other revenue.

In comparing the figures of dollar sales over a series of years, the influence of price variations, changes in tax rates, etc., should be kept in mind.

Further breakdowns of the sales in each province, by type of beverage, are shown in footnotes a-j of Table I. Wherever possible, quantities as well as values are shown. It will be noted that information as to the quantities of the various beverages sold is not available for all provinces.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> For an estimate of the apparent consumption, in gallons, of spirits, beer, and wine in Canada, see Tables 11-13, pages 40-41.



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc.. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia-</b>					
August 18-September 30..... 1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30..... 1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended November 30. 1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 <sup>1/</sup>	697,243
Year ended November 30..... 1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 <sup>2/</sup>	996,087
1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
1943	15,324,148	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
1944	17,799,417	56,514	6,546,855	191,226	6,738,081
1945	19,133,013	92,017	7,223,411	205,500	7,428,911
1946	23,316,246	63,525	8,888,902	131,763	9,020,665
1947	21,950,605	60,211	8,152,820	92,867	8,246,687
<b>New Brunswick-</b>					
Year ended October 31..... 1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
1943	8,428,990	81,090	3,054,932	-	3,054,932
1944	9,463,966	126,691	3,497,089	-	3,497,089
1945	10,920,973	152,706	4,247,301	-	4,247,301
1946	16,628,760	115,608	6,890,562	-	6,890,562
1947	17,199,433	33,022	6,879,632	-	6,879,632

Note:- In Prince Edward Island the sale of alcoholic beverages has been prohibited except for medicinal purposes. Such sales amounted to \$713,073 in 1945, to \$1,188,855 in 1946, and to \$1,882,367 in 1947 (fiscal years ended March 31). Government control of liquor sales was adopted by a substantial majority in the plebiscite of June 28, 1948.

1/ Twelve months ended September 30, 1935.

2/ Fourteen months ended November 30, 1936.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Quebec-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended April 30..... 1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31- 1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31..... 1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540
1944	36,562,856	3,097,206	14,034,564	-	14,034,564
1945	43,610,465	3,533,875	17,120,638	-	17,120,638
1946	50,233,863	6,900,971	23,095,957	-	23,095,957
1947	60,987,765	7,545,607	29,715,051	-	29,715,051

Notes:- In addition to the above are sales of beer in Quebec, as follows:-

Fiscal Year ended April 30-	Beer Manufactured in Quebec	Beer Imported from Ontario
1922	\$ 15,050,819	\$ 467,185
1923	13,369,885	393,742
1924	14,639,650	327,690
1925	14,467,494	390,966
1926	16,834,384	587,462
1927	18,743,163	682,674
1928	19,841,455	777,905
1929	21,202,393	938,643
1930	21,653,875	1,097,874
1931	20,934,014	1,024,311
1932	18,377,182	1,149,008
1933	14,176,446	1,090,417
1934	13,129,808	1,010,946
1935	13,603,405	963,284
1936	13,447,882	1,055,081
1937	14,002,742	1,242,130
1938	16,019,116	1,578,668
1939	15,462,175	1,541,834
1940	15,517,627	1,412,787
Fiscal Year ended March 31-		
1941	17,114,364	1,663,556
1942	22,241,830	2,062,061
1943	27,603,117	2,470,760
1944	26,164,207	2,501,563
1945	29,295,719	2,839,683
1946	34,734,066	3,290,743
1947	37,788,972	4,091,412

1/11 months.

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Ontario-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 1-October 31..... 1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
1934	27,752,675	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
Nov. 1-March 31..... 1935	8,110,589	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31..... 1936	18,530,658	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
1937	20,733,368	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
1938	22,830,002	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
1939	22,420,061	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
1940	22,820,689	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
1941	26,847,957	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
1942	33,035,844	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
1943	39,460,497	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,295
1944	43,907,838	5,436,241	19,863,390	1,161,513	21,024,903
1945	38,346,454	7,906,597	18,971,011	210,255 <sup>1/</sup>	19,181,266
1946	64,116,310	8,923,559	30,373,016	-	30,373,016
1947	73,983,727	9,841,428	34,998,052	-	34,998,052

<sup>1/</sup> Balance from previous year. An amendment to the Liquor Control Act assented to April 6, 1944, provided that all permit fees shall be payable to the Board and are now included as "Other Revenue".

Note:- In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from Liquor Board stores, as shown above, were the following:-

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores	Sales of Ontario Wines from Sales Offices and Winery Premises
		\$	\$
July 24-October 31....	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
Nov. 1, 1934-March 31.	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended March 31...	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
	1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28
	1943	50,523,428.73	3,177,121.93
	1944	48,647,605.09	3,264,069.83
	1945	61,034,601.10	3,504,791.69
	1946	66,879,189.66	4,780,567.98
	1947	76,633,622.86	4,951,696.63



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Manitoba-</b>						
Year ended August 31.....	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
September 1-April 30.....	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
Year ended April 30.....	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980
	1944	12,571,892	1,110,741	3,831,368	-	3,831,368
	1945	15,298,548	1,442,302	4,379,365	-	4,379,365
	1946	20,267,473	1,725,999	6,101,353	-	6,101,353
11 Months ended March 31..	1947	21,291,234	1,625,770	6,527,122	-	6,527,122
<b>Saskatchewan-</b>						
Year ended March 31.....	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
	1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066
	1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
	1944	12,155,223	84,632	3,335,872	325,429	3,661,301
	1945	13,623,679	79,333	3,776,246	386,529	4,162,775
	1946	20,602,365	371,598	6,605,448	-	6,605,448
	1947	25,183,374	167,217	8,104,620	-	8,104,620

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta-						
June 1-December 31.....	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
Year ended December 31.....	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
January 1-March 31.....	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
Year ended March 31.....	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709 <sup>1/</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
	1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
	1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
	1944	17,250,473	259,786	5,112,474	243,633	5,356,107
	1945	20,564,057	339,954	5,820,990	205,122	6,026,112
	1946	27,351,965	440,417	8,051,228	197,586	8,248,814
	1947	31,735,992	579,285	9,534,868	170,207	9,705,075

<sup>1/</sup> On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

British Columbia-						
June 15, 1921-March 31.....	1922	5,344,817	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
Year ended March 31.....	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795
	1944	24,825,175	154,213	6,699,557	246,697	6,946,254
	1945	29,358,380	167,654	7,721,061	160,436	7,881,497
	1946	38,743,456	182,624	11,051,326	142,861 <sup>1/</sup>	11,194,187
	1947	47,961,515	202,294	14,634,291	91,699	14,725,990

<sup>1/</sup> By an amendment to Section 11 of the "Government Liquor Act" the individual liquor permit was abolished and the sale of liquor under individual liquor permits was terminated on March 31, 1947.

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yukon Territory-						
September 15, 1921-March 31....	1922	75,434	66	25,843	-	25,843
Year ended March 31.....	1923	210,781	10	70,283	-	70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486	-	71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647	-	26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
	1944	713,638	32,108	294,555	798	295,353
	1945	623,933	19,025	270,274	2,298	272,572
	1946	838,045	11,586	348,102	2,622	350,724
	1947	846,989	6,285	340,532	2,932	343,464
Northwest Territories-						
June 27, 1939-March 31.....	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
Year ended March 31.....	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391
	1944	255,234	10,710	108,273	1,269	109,542
	1945	217,266	10,375	89,393	793	90,186
	1946	303,802	10,457	125,485	2,094	127,579
	1947	659,005	10,717	206,228	3,424	209,652



Further breakdowns of liquor sales by type of beverage, where possible, are shown below:-

(a) Nova Scotia - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	94	91	130	116	161	115	118
Brandy.....	9,059	9,428	5,745	8,398	6,666	7,233	5,415
Gin.....	43,226	68,608	56,952	56,787	57,416	82,757	67,373
Rum.....	197,400	172,968	109,023	96,229	69,421	106,769	116,665
Whisky.....	152,035	168,313	174,852	163,450	167,030	227,904	153,627
Liqueurs.....	2,688	2,680	2,038	1,595	962	1,250	720
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>404,502</b>	<b>422,088</b>	<b>348,740</b>	<b>326,575</b>	<b>301,656</b>	<b>426,028</b>	<b>343,918</b>
<b>Wines.....</b>	<b>157,499</b>	<b>140,729</b>	<b>97,344</b>	<b>101,243</b>	<b>93,192</b>	<b>118,528</b>	<b>102,264</b>
<b>Cider.....</b>	<b>18,363</b>	<b>23,422</b>	<b>15,920</b>	<b>11,797</b>	<b>12,179</b>	<b>16,447</b>	<b>18,540</b>
<b>Total Wines and Cider</b>	<b>175,862</b>	<b>164,151</b>	<b>113,264</b>	<b>113,040</b>	<b>105,371</b>	<b>134,975</b>	<b>120,804</b>
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	2,617,016	2,962,747	2,439,710	2,221,064	2,014,498	2,149,402	1,659,961
Western.....	1,830,105	2,117,282	1,982,328	1,899,288	1,489,304	1,196,361	1,007,599
Imported.....	2,132	-	959	5,552	7,492	8,226	7,462
<b>Total Beer.....</b>	<b>4,449,253</b>	<b>5,080,029</b>	<b>4,422,997</b>	<b>4,125,904</b>	<b>3,511,294</b>	<b>3,353,989</b>	<b>2,675,022</b>
<b>Value-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	2,947	2,824	4,026	3,603	3,438	2,196	2,210
Brandy.....	265,841	269,648	160,345	231,215	168,644	145,871	104,158
Gin.....	1,063,725	1,716,662	1,378,044	1,372,259	1,259,237	1,395,432	1,034,337
Rum.....	5,117,777	4,392,071	2,623,663	2,182,612	1,481,571	1,776,873	1,942,283
Whisky.....	4,285,475	4,575,509	4,661,827	4,326,749	4,118,914	4,486,960	2,818,144
Liqueurs.....	90,263	85,595	65,207	50,996	27,697	27,896	15,512
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>10,826,028</b>	<b>11,042,309</b>	<b>8,893,112</b>	<b>8,167,434</b>	<b>7,059,501</b>	<b>7,835,228</b>	<b>5,916,644</b>
<b>Wines and Cider.....</b>	<b>1,154,539</b>	<b>962,928</b>	<b>634,306</b>	<b>634,813</b>	<b>565,001</b>	<b>643,132</b>	<b>548,516</b>
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	5,405,540	6,066,604	4,686,654	4,249,087	3,963,694	3,786,679	2,778,808
Imported and Western...	4,564,495	5,244,378	4,918,922	4,747,988	3,735,804	2,871,576	2,205,285
<b>Total Beer.....</b>	<b>9,970,035</b>	<b>11,310,982</b>	<b>9,605,576</b>	<b>8,997,075</b>	<b>7,699,498</b>	<b>6,658,255</b>	<b>4,984,093</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Total Sales.....</b>	<b>21,950,603</b>	<b>23,316,246</b>	<b>19,133,013</b>	<b>17,799,417</b>	<b>15,324,148</b>	<b>15,136,831</b>	<b>11,449,300</b>

(b) New Brunswick - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Quantity-</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>	<b>Gal.</b>
Alcohol.....	30						
Spirits.....	322,480						
Wine.....	214,385						
Beer.....	2,928,217						
Information not available.							
<b>Value-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Alcohol.....	1,116	3,066	3,580	5,021	17,365	42,400	67,877
Spirits.....	9,092,942	9,590,800	5,720,847	4,585,396	4,571,941	4,325,100	3,608,210
Wine.....	1,510,422	1,256,637	751,321	632,458	656,558	645,702	533,812
Beer.....	6,576,429	5,777,742	4,445,203	4,238,953	3,183,090	3,057,549	2,417,597
Containers.....	18,524	515	23	2,138	179	110	187
Less return sales.....	-	-	-	-	143	210	658
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,199,433</b>	<b>16,628,780</b>	<b>10,920,974</b>	<b>9,463,966</b>	<b>8,428,990</b>	<b>8,070,651</b>	<b>6,627,025</b>

## (c) Quebec - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)
Quantity- Spirits-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	2,602	3,939	3,706	10,212	266,577	272,400	198,457
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	64,718	39,149	147,813	337,795	27,159	-	-
White whisky.....	-	-	1,705	16,977	42,841	87,459	68,061
Brandy- (Canadian)..	10,004	7,997	10,608	26,619	10,886	920	-
(Imported)..	155,860	129,131	84,371	63,129	99,432	79,515	65,889
Gin- (Canadian)..	722,633	784,154	663,066	464,555	466,540	314,490	258,369
(Imported)..	10,578	2,107	3,097	9,699	17,780	16,647	14,966
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
Liqueurs- (Canadian)..	16,615	11,232	11,044	7,656	8,646	2,808	-
(Imported)..	8,424	1,001	159	759	907	814	5,086
Rum.....	155,578	190,480	145,419	58,377	64,507	64,245	41,274
Rye.....	849,220	560,015	557,842	362,249	158,834	100,895	66,473
Scotch- (Canadian)..	239,415	149,909	155,513	175,522	243,000	145,355	88,346
(Imported)..	129,031	131,798	140,760	123,345	194,515	177,622	167,275
Miscellaneous.....	4,462	3,127	2,366	2,378	3,886	4,232	2,468
Total Spirits.....	2,369,140	2,014,039	1,927,469	1,659,272	1,605,110	1,267,402	977,024
Wines-							
Champagne.....	7,933	2,862	60	77	216	2,027	8,245
Claret- (Canadian)..	2,176	1,707	3,419	3,731	1,352	-	-
(Imported)..	12,034	8,071	7,050	4,082	6,241	8,709	17,339
Sauterne- (Canadian)..	17,583	1,550	2,190	6,490	2,312	-	-
(Imported)..	19,598	14,663	8,607	6,436	9,882	13,483	29,495
Port- (Canadian)..	363,795	284,589	266,916	278,925	350,774	282,079	283,317
(Imported)..	130,872	102,873	69,623	76,276	98,049	69,175	64,324
Sherry- (Canadian)..	884,030	637,491	762,019	531,667	881,610	743,735	688,653
(Imported)..	82,703	82,554	34,752	31,047	49,191	32,636	30,837
Burgundy- (Canadian)..	11,916	14,488	14,166	9,472	7,548	5,576	2,935
(Imported)..	14,890	11,773	6,409	5,874	9,830	6,011	12,929
Vermouth- (Canadian)..	26,088	22,321	21,471	16,591	13,329	9,830	5,988
(Imported)..	6,844	10,117	3,637	2,689	2,852	1,605	11,626
Miscellaneous.....	75,760	56,880	54,739	52,866	42,707	46,488	53,187
Total Wines.....	1,655,722	1,251,939	1,255,058	1,026,223	1,475,693	1,221,354	1,208,875
Value- Spirits-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	95,017	143,193	124,337	390,933	6,346,766	5,421,775	3,940,458
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	1,116,583	665,766	2,269,433	5,120,560	374,055	-	-
White Whisky.....	-	1	22,110	217,521	409,925	747,747	582,149
Brandy- (Canadian)..	241,227	187,599	234,681	571,151	168,546	14,019	-
(Imported)..	4,149,292	3,253,941	1,970,173	1,447,487	1,733,080	1,419,901	1,320,536
Gin- (Canadian)..	15,300,995	16,480,764	13,017,662	9,117,106	7,582,961	4,612,807	3,781,506
(Imported)..	287,345	55,975	78,700	256,935	388,017	334,035	287,485
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,398	7,919
Liqueurs- (Canadian)..	393,354	270,119	244,068	164,323	152,368	48,459	-
(Imported)..	309,275	36,097	4,116	27,094	35,652	21,234	127,718
Rum.....	3,933,632	4,879,966	2,526,846	1,313,349	1,300,186	1,118,016	718,954
Rye.....	19,341,145	12,562,859	11,658,435	7,739,203	2,876,330	1,667,890	1,104,989
Scotch- (Canadian)..	5,717,608	3,559,618	3,484,839	3,851,992	4,494,129	2,459,104	1,489,041
(Imported)..	4,047,983	4,102,801	4,164,156	3,478,674	4,766,145	3,956,419	3,527,098
Miscellaneous.....	100,816	69,685	50,255	49,793	64,853	66,629	41,366
Total Spirits.....	55,034,072	46,268,384	39,849,811	33,746,121	30,693,013	21,895,433	16,929,219
Wines-							
Champagne.....	328,460	116,783	1,747	2,149	6,194	53,024	191,484
Claret- (Canadian)..	11,120	8,348	14,714	17,138	4,486	-	-
(Imported)..	113,123	66,742	51,617	29,830	43,436	56,714	72,710
Sauterne- (Canadian)..	83,349	7,390	9,398	26,872	7,520	-	-
(Imported)..	163,723	112,359	64,725	46,657	67,628	89,315	142,047
Port- (Canadian)..	1,555,225	1,172,266	901,970	909,076	913,028	674,628	577,236
(Imported)..	990,950	751,303	438,332	425,153	506,584	333,531	275,397
Sherry- (Canadian)..	3,702,096	2,579,621	2,545,697	1,694,479	2,211,510	1,745,398	1,398,280
(Imported)..	700,477	592,136	266,792	209,320	306,226	240,076	200,409
Burgundy- (Canadian)..	170,515	196,354	179,799	113,085	97,828	68,590	30,963
(Imported)..	149,577	132,823	65,561	51,805	78,573	53,802	85,038
Vermouth- (Canadian)..	231,264	198,713	161,325	116,446	88,956	62,702	30,406
(Imported)..	88,076	103,836	50,629	31,397	32,044	15,895	99,211
Miscellaneous.....	419,734	231,552	205,214	197,893	159,151	172,768	193,185
Total Wines.....	8,707,689	6,270,226	4,957,520	3,871,300	4,523,164	3,566,443	3,296,366



(c) Quebec - Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)  
Sales of Beer in Quebec, Fiscal Years 1922 - 47

Fiscal Year ended April 30 -	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	918,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941 <sup>1/</sup>	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,188	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942 <sup>2/</sup>	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943 <sup>2/</sup>	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,546	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229
1944 <sup>2/</sup>	25,712,187	26,164,207	2,464,027	2,501,563	15,514,731	16,278,727	1,549,692
1945 <sup>2/</sup>	29,429,762	29,298,719	2,816,716	2,839,683	16,549,785	19,091,363	1,773,555
1946 <sup>2/</sup>	32,346,781	34,734,066	3,040,179	3,290,743	16,973,864	19,755,326	4,476,841
1947 <sup>2/</sup>	34,524,288	37,788,972	3,684,820	4,091,412	16,783,443	19,409,337	5,540,291

1/ 11 months ended March 31.

2/ Fiscal year ended March 31.

(d) Ontario - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits, Domestic-							
Brandy.....	51,191	41,784	29,807	37,091	31,176	35,629	23,349
Gin.....	640,690	412,840	151,248	268,912	300,693	326,321	273,504
Whisky.....	1,634,226	1,604,584	1,012,439	1,268,848	1,311,159	1,194,479	927,416
Liqueur.....	19,306	8,965	9,224	13,445	11,652	8,384	3,887
Miscellaneous.....	10,949	8,245	6,682	3,497	10,109	11,331	7,972
Total.....	2,256,362	2,076,118	1,209,400	1,591,793	1,664,789	1,576,144	1,236,128
Spirits, Imported-							
Brandy.....	68,631	84,105	53,190	52,522	37,643	38,186	32,111
Gin.....	12,948	6,185	5,306	15,866	14,792	15,753	14,331
Rum.....	458,893	291,046	95,123	84,125	79,127	66,937	43,234
Whisky.....	180,762	202,723	154,263	196,132	193,774	211,088	189,060
Liqueur.....	12,284	783	719	986	1,142	2,015	4,700
Miscellaneous.....	368	74	66	207	246	1,078	1,148
Total.....	733,886	584,916	308,667	349,838	326,724	335,057	284,584
Wines- Domestic.....	834,320	838,075	698,507	633,284	973,167	820,880	872,877
Imported.....	219,130	105,462	44,782	43,901	75,105	49,851	62,333
Beer- Domestic.....	933,988	780,843	1,366,943	678,310	938,778	846,566	677,068
Imported.....	9,683	20,944	29,888	21,641	28,192	24,290	21,327
Total Sales from Li- quor Stores.....	4,987,368	4,406,368	3,258,187	3,318,767	4,006,755	3,652,588	3,154,317
B.&B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer).....	57,963,901	50,248,243	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640
Wineries' Sales (Domestic Wines).....	1,169,434	1,138,109	880,823	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193
Grand Total.....	64,120,704	55,849,710	50,324,407	41,990,774	45,698,226	42,348,213	34,862,150



## (d) Ontario - Analysis of Sales (Concl'd.)

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Domestic-							
Brandy.....	1,412,004	865,632	538,216	660,874	455,004	443,890	303,660
Gin.....	10,863,301	8,240,437	3,014,027	5,177,652	4,684,972	4,348,575	3,613,323
Whisky.....	34,825,356	34,272,137	21,292,253	24,777,327	21,464,655	16,939,065	13,063,358
Liqueur.....	443,686	216,355	221,234	310,491	228,006	147,591	54,579
Miscellaneous.....	227,361	165,918	134,811	82,453	130,708	124,802	89,901
Total.....	47,771,708	43,760,479	25,200,541	31,008,797	26,933,355	22,003,923	17,124,821
Spirits, Imported-							
Brandy.....	1,728,796	1,876,774	1,152,370	1,139,401	694,992	677,278	613,402
Gin.....	314,845	150,429	130,135	385,280	307,622	299,801	269,849
Rum.....	10,905,609	6,786,816	2,167,132	2,008,685	1,638,059	1,279,965	828,549
Whisky.....	5,201,747	5,871,707	4,403,749	5,578,032	4,770,953	4,582,588	4,075,154
Liqueur.....	376,466	24,734	21,711	34,534	35,941	52,426	120,602
Miscellaneous.....	15,777	949	1,771	6,343	6,344	24,853	27,147
Total.....	18,543,040	14,711,409	7,876,868	9,152,275	7,453,911	6,916,911	5,934,703
Wines- Domestic.....	3,550,705	3,003,845	2,369,193	2,085,189	2,774,557	2,181,094	2,000,957
Imported.....	2,492,869	1,228,843	431,623	413,040	647,344	471,636	611,370
Beer- Domestic.....	1,587,781	1,327,434	2,333,746	1,153,193	1,533,670	1,372,422	1,099,143
Imported.....	37,624	84,800	134,483	95,344	117,659	89,858	76,963
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	73,983,727	64,116,310	38,346,454	43,907,838	39,460,496	33,035,844	26,847,957
B. and B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer, exclusive of container value)...	76,633,623	66,879,190	61,034,801	48,647,605	50,523,429	45,548,177	34,599,090
Wineries' Sales (Domestic Wines).....	4,951,697	4,780,568	3,504,792	3,264,070	3,177,122	2,903,584	2,636,513
Grand Total.....	155,569,047	135,776,068	102,985,847	95,819,513	93,161,047	81,487,605	64,083,560

## Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, Fiscal Years 1939-47

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock.....	933,988	780,808	1,366,886	678,044	933,142	839,827	672,064
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses.....	-	35	57	267	5,636	6,739	5,004
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses.....	57,963,901	50,248,243	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744	30,626,640
Total, Ontario Sales of Domestic Beer....	58,997,889	51,029,086	47,152,280	38,486,258	41,589,300	38,487,310	31,303,708
Sales to Other Provinces.....	5,068,504	4,251,807	3,874,106	3,460,560	3,269,717	2,923,485	2,344,029
Export Sales.....	1,784,058	1,401,463	1,704,639	2,071,062	1,280,491	1,394,528	133,910
Grand Total.....	65,750,451	56,682,376	52,731,025	44,017,820	46,139,508	42,805,320	33,781,347

## Sales of Ontario Wines, Fiscal Years 1939-47

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at Wineries.....	1,169,434	1,195,109	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881	1,101,193
Sales to the Board....	861,486	817,770	681,371	614,675	856,741	834,519	896,801
Total Ontario Sales.	2,030,920	2,012,879	1,562,254	1,478,735	1,897,690	1,889,400	1,997,994
Sales to Other Provinces.....	2,240,527	1,850,650	1,554,265	1,542,432	1,806,083	1,537,579	1,850,008
Export Sales.....	28,190	58,581	49,769	61,602	5,315	4,766	5,892
Grand Total.....	4,299,637	3,922,110	3,166,288	3,082,769	3,709,088	3,431,745	3,853,894

(e) Manitoba - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	361,136	326,870	214,608	214,771	273,613	273,463	225,163
Beer- Domestic.....	7,843,036	8,346,703	6,767,773	4,803,497	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,953,674
Imported.....	329	15	4,038	2,614	4,108	3,999	3,969
Wines.....	245,353	194,130	176,293	169,897	246,609	228,033	194,113
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	Information not available prior to 1943-44		
Spirits.....	8,876,817	7,961,394	5,209,650	5,136,461			
Beer.....	11,115,194	11,337,074	9,275,741	6,712,504			
Wines.....	1,299,223	969,005	813,158	722,927			
Total Sales.....	21,291,234	20,267,473	15,298,549	12,571,892			

(f) Saskatchewan - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.		
Spirits-							
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	2,522	-	-	-			
Gin.....	43,682	61,122	24,304	27,556	31,059		
Whisky.....	162,587	89,593	87,706	141,281 <sup>1/</sup>	146,056 <sup>1/</sup>		
Liqueurs.....	1,997	2,022	2,470	2,503 <sup>1/</sup>	2,107 <sup>1/</sup>		
Miscellaneous...	1,842	1,555	-	-	-		
Imported-							
Brandy.....	12,430	11,755	7,804	7,055	9,625	Information not available	
Gin.....	2,372	1,214	-	-	-		
Rum.....	47,328	42,506	9,280	10,503	9,591		
Whisky.....	32,310	43,042	33,028	2/	2/		
Liqueur.....	2,566	120	198	2/	2/		
Miscellaneous...	-	-	-	-	-		
Wines- Domestic.....	345,732	233,815	228,546	260,809 <sup>1/</sup>	341,995 <sup>1/</sup>		
Imported.....	61,312	29,760	23,348	2/	2/		
Beer- Domestic.....	5,360,619	5,863,054	3,853,394	3,218,961	2,866,616		
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Spirits-							
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	69,021	-					
Gin.....	1,011,962	1,452,878					
Whisky.....	4,051,381	2,272,205					
Liqueurs.....	50,936	54,446					
Miscellaneous...	31,829	26,656					
Imported-							
Brandy.....	326,010	294,287				Information not available	
Gin.....	66,901	34,362					
Rum.....	1,377,363	1,289,793					
Whisky.....	1,053,238	1,399,539					
Liqueurs.....	81,228	4,233					
Miscellaneous...	-	-					
Total Spirits.	8,119,869	6,828,399					
Wines- Domestic.....	1,737,143	1,197,786					
Imported.....	511,368	259,608					
Total Wines.....	2,248,511	1,457,394					
Total Spirits and Wines.....	10,368,380	8,285,793	5,799,646	6,301,207	5,788,995	Information not available	
Beer- Domestic.....	14,814,994	12,316,572	7,824,033	5,854,016	6,303,057		
Imported.....	-	-	-	-	-		
Grand Total.....	25,183,374	20,602,365	13,623,679	12,155,223	12,092,052		

1/ Includes imported.

2/ Included with domestic.



(g) Alberta - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits, Domestic-							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	80	107	121	195	-	-	-
Alcohol, Proof.....	-	-	-	24	1,107 <sup>1/</sup>	969 <sup>1/</sup>	900 <sup>1/</sup>
Alcohol, Absolute....	13	13	8	7	-	-	-
Spirits.....	259,700	216,500	154,000	116,500	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	2,700	2,300	1,400	2,350	307,253 <sup>2/</sup>	262,706 <sup>2/</sup>	226,000 <sup>2/</sup>
Spirits, Imported-							
Spirits.....	146,800	127,000	88,000	117,000	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	2,300	400	1,000	1,080	-	-	-
Wines- Domestic.....	230,000	110,000	121,600	112,750	178,980 <sup>2/</sup>	138,156 <sup>2/</sup>	129,000 <sup>2/</sup>
Imported.....	45,000	20,000	16,300	13,800	-	-	-
Beer, Ale and Stout....	10,900,000	9,325,000	7,253,700	5,600,000	5,701,070	4,917,381	4,033,000
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor.....	12,342,780	10,066,155	7,403,832	7,492,678	7,545,318	5,708,901	4,847,839
Beer.....	19,393,212	17,285,809	13,160,225	9,757,795	9,423,509	7,488,720	5,905,539
Total Sales.....	31,735,992	27,351,964	20,564,057	17,250,473	16,968,827	13,197,621	10,753,378

- 1/ Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.).  
2/ Includes Imports.

(h) British Columbia - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits-							
Spirits, Rye Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Scotch Whisky, Irish Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Al- cohol.....	26,963,922	20,093,642	13,527,386	11,752,824	14,826,052	11,214,026	9,458,909
Liqueurs, Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters...	226,064	70,211	55,785	82,941	144,372	111,541	113,982
Total.....	27,189,986	20,163,853	13,583,171	11,835,765	14,970,424	11,325,567	9,572,891
Wines-							
British Empire Wines-							
British Columbia...	684,775	571,769	578,816	600,988	822,806	669,788	586,133
Australian.....	242,763	149,192	96,989	104,244	834,138 <sup>1/</sup>	167,348	135,209
Ontario.....	50,931	26,178	13,510	14,885	17,157	11,577	8,192
South Africa.....	11,535	21,454	-	1,154	161,154 <sup>1/</sup>	86,939	88,835
Total.....	990,004	768,593	689,315	721,271	1,835,305	935,652	818,369
Other-							
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	364,222	230,456	134,803	124,113	133,555	92,056	106,624
Claret and Sauterne..	-	-	-	-	77	6,139	12,082
Champagne and Spark- ling Wines.....	50,629	16,229	-	45	1,200	14,740	30,175
Total.....	414,851	246,685	134,803	124,158	134,832	112,935	148,881
Oriental Liquors.....	-	-	67	7	1,897	69,621	170,121
Malt Liquors-							
B.C. Beer, Ale & Stout-							
To Licensees.....	9,609,856	7,139,904	5,726,089	5,707,799	6,726,489	5,120,173	4,442,235
To Permit Holders..	8,994,442	9,846,040	8,863,442	6,195,522	4,767,866	3,250,945	2,311,328
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale.....	747,978	577,384	269,109	172,772	204,540	65,920	34,842
Great Britain and Ire- land Ale and Stout...	14,398	997	92,384	67,881	69,928	89,142	91,586
Total.....	19,366,674	17,564,325	14,951,024	12,143,974	11,768,823	8,526,180	6,879,991
Grand Total.....	47,961,515	38,743,456	29,358,380	24,825,175	28,711,281	20,969,955	17,590,253

- 1/ Includes rum and brandy not shown in the spirits section of this classification.



(i) Yukon Territory - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits-							
Alcohol.....	-	5	2	2	2	1	-
Brandy.....	130	301	406	32	129	284	425
Gin.....	3,418	2,350	595	1,295	2,240	1,171	1,330
Rum.....	2,609	2,451	1,578	1,699	1,326	1,065	876
Rye Whisky.....	7,231	10,060	7,485	4,170	10,179	774	709
Scotch Whisky.....	1,697	1,548	2,189	2,386	3,071	2,306	2,247
Total Spirits.....	15,085	16,715	12,255	9,584	16,947	5,601	5,587
Wines-							
Domestic.....	2,568	1,722	1,595	1,943	1,582	632	351
Imported.....	662	286	287	378	547	319	385
Liqueurs-							
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	63	19	18	20	135	118	95
Malt Liquors-							
Sold to private individuals	10,448	21,167	28,810	7,444	4,226	2,643	1,846
Sold to licensees.....	81,967	61,710	19,476	26,344	30,073	29,572	16,219
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits-							
Alcohol.....	-	122	37	53	32	15	10
Brandy.....	5,481	13,544	16,495	1,018	3,516	9,555	14,838
Gin.....	89,152	56,390	15,788	48,882	55,819	29,317	29,938
Rum.....	117,408	102,955	56,778	66,464	52,713	40,611	32,257
Rye Whisky.....	195,238	271,613	222,232	351,392	281,062	20,030	17,840
Scotch Whisky.....	61,083	55,720	81,658	89,943	104,448	68,585	67,537
Total Spirits.....	468,362	500,344	392,988	557,752	497,590	168,113	162,420
Wines-							
Domestic.....	19,260	10,330	11,965	10,578	11,147	3,893	2,185
Imported.....	7,944	3,434	3,448	7,387	5,591	4,185	5,052
Liqueurs-							
Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	1,130	367	329	436	2,987	2,904	2,227
Malt Liquors-							
Sold to private individuals	47,015	95,252	138,842	35,398	16,054	10,921	8,962
Sold to licensees.....	303,278	228,318	76,361	102,087	104,409	70,850	63,728
Total Sales.....	846,989	838,045	623,933	713,638	637,778	260,866	244,574

(j) Northwest Territories - Analysis of Sales

Sales	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	9,220	5,112	3,496	4,185	5,452	2,778	2,470
Wines.....	1,352	1,273	2,651	494	1,780	1,289	356
Ale and stout.....	9	2,756	2,648	1,654	3,929	2,217	-
Beer to public at store.....	38,133	17,546	13,517	15,516	5,693	5,036	4,825
Beer to licensee.....	62,916	9,603	5,257	8,356	14,256	13,973	5,008
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and Wines.....	337,137	200,473	136,799	167,210	200,661	105,841	85,793
Beer-							
To public.....	321,868	103,329	80,466	88,024	63,390	60,792	29,661
To licensee.....							27,544
Total.....	659,005	303,802	217,265	255,234	264,051	166,633	142,998

DOMINION REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Dominion revenue from alcoholic beverages, comprising excise duties, excise taxes, customs duties, and various fees and licences for specified years are shown in Table 2. Additional revenue is received from the sales tax, income, and excess profits taxes, but separate figures for these are not available.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-48.

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,585,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200
1946	47,766,498	1,042,625	5,500	21,584,538	70,399,161
1947	51,729,636	947,710	6,625	25,693,184	78,377,155
1948	53,360,650	770,880	6,250	30,806,868	84,944,648

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-48.

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,617,360	5,252,712
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	4,245,755	7,654,637
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	58,669	4,681,261	8,390,636
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	63,963	5,485,487	9,503,112
1927	216,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	5,217,713	9,326,043
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	85,029	6,349,541	10,960,861
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	7,983,694	13,183,338
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,850	-	108,201	7,508,222	12,459,722
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,510	1,450	-	96,725	6,570,407	11,196,252
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	6,320,613	10,427,502
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,778	1,250	-	40,415	4,982,813	8,207,071



Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923- 48- (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	4,937,934	7,983,491
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	1,840,227	9,454,795
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	1/	8,300,158
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040		8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481		9,375,848
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994		8,571,039
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063		11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017		17,258,992
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961		25,775,525
1943	579,858	3,300	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782		34,622,139
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736		35,706,848
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312		42,507,254
1946	6,646,438	3,200	41,382,052	1,400	177,152	18,429		48,228,671
1947	2,511,311	3,450	49,208,816	1,400	91,700	8,898		51,825,575
1948	3,819,875	3,175	53,625,293	1,700	67,878	16,780		57,534,701

1/ Excise tax on ale, beer, etc., repealed July 1, 1934.

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years, 1923 - 48.

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	159,370	525,833	685,203
1924	151,580	742,593	894,173
1925	66,839	793,473	860,312
1926	95,458	863,280	958,738
1927	118,080	992,869	1,110,949
1928	170,987	1,637,307	1,808,294
1929	211,717	1,709,433	1,921,150
1930	299,465	1,357,539	1,657,004
1931	262,225	927,391	1,189,616
1932	258,061	682,667	940,728
1933	195,369	492,501	687,870
1934	213,631	429,675	643,306
1935	248,425	422,364	670,789
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112
1946	2,066,109	541,123	2,607,232
1947	2,393,718	916,660	3,310,378
1948	2,341,585	580,226	2,921,811



A brief summary of the wartime and post-war changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages, follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

#### Duties and Taxes on Domestic Spirituous Liquor, Beer, and Wine

##### A. Under the Excise Act

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$9.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$7.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$9.00).
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 12 cents per pound, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer, manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 35 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 18 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 24 cents).

##### B. Under the Excise Tax Act

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September 2, 1939, the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 40 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 50 cents).  
b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$2.00, and on June 24, 1942, to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent, payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

#### Duties and Taxes on Imported Spirituous Liquor, Beer, Wine, and Malt for the Manufacture of Beer

##### A. Under the Customs Tariff

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and on wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit, range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed, effective September 3, 1939, a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$5.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$7.00).
- (3) Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Most-Favoured-Nation and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Most-Favoured-Nation and General Tariffs.

- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter, and stout, under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On June 24, 1942, this was increased to 30 cents).
- (5) Wines- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, under tariff item 162, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem, with the exception of vermouth, apertif and cordial wines containing 32 per cent or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles, which are admissible under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff at 20 cents per imperial gallon.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties, depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. On April 30, 1941, this was increased to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and on June 24, 1942, to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents).
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported, and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines, under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$1.25, and on June 24, 1942, to \$1.75).
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, n.o.p. are dutiable at  $1\frac{1}{3}$  cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound, General Tariff.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder, n.o.p.; extracts of malt, crude or not, grain molasses, are dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 25 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff; and 35 per cent ad valorem and 10 cents per pound under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter, and stout - The Budget of April 30, 1941, increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 12 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents).
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On June 25, 1940, it was increased to 25 cents; on April 30, 1941, it was increased to 30 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 40 cents).

C. Under the Excise Tax Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.



# PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and beer, as given in Table 3, are from the Department of National Revenue, to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industrial Census. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, are also from the Department of National Revenue.

Table 3. - Production of Spirits and Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1913 - 48

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer	Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer
	Pf. Gal.	Gal.		Pf. Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1935	4,321,457	52,078,690
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1938	10,198,330	67,361,250
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1941	14,641,842	79,006,028
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1942	17,569,476	101,081,682
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1943	19,657,698	108,980,613
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1944	27,203,337	104,062,427
1927	9,121,051	51,755,840	1945	35,555,059	122,530,269
1928	11,596,200	58,397,913	1946	34,625,339	138,941,170
1929	16,816,312	65,837,410	1947	21,571,074	155,800,830
1930	16,813,433	63,450,518	1948	28,198,327	173,201,842

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919- 46

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1932	2,912,985 <sup>1/</sup>	1939	3,996,232 <sup>1/</sup>
1920	515,280		2,707,960 <sup>2/</sup>		3,424,668 <sup>2/</sup>
1921	421,713	1933	1,920,587 <sup>1/</sup>	1940	5,153,380 <sup>1/</sup>
1922	756,520		2,718,530 <sup>2/</sup>		4,348,193 <sup>2/</sup>
1923	858,651	1934	3,690,994 <sup>1/</sup>	1941	4,840,977 <sup>1/</sup>
1924	1,144,559		3,292,643 <sup>2/</sup>		4,188,797 <sup>2/</sup>
1925	1,388,265	1935	2,559,505 <sup>1/</sup>	1942	4,352,403 <sup>1/</sup>
1926	2,725,745		2,666,524 <sup>2/</sup>		4,612,892 <sup>2/</sup>
1927	2,731,748	1936	1,630,393 <sup>1/</sup>	1943	3,449,726 <sup>1/</sup>
1928	4,351,123		2,750,293 <sup>2/</sup>		3,500,525 <sup>2/</sup>
1929	6,162,774	1937	3,481,884 <sup>1/</sup>	1944	4,213,550 <sup>1/</sup>
1930	5,718,354		3,283,989 <sup>2/</sup>		3,735,095 <sup>2/</sup>
1931	3,205,334 <sup>1/</sup>	1938	3,975,617 <sup>1/</sup>	1945	4,133,735 <sup>1/</sup>
	3,499,881 <sup>2/</sup>		3,045,554 <sup>2/</sup>		3,862,963 <sup>2/</sup>
				1946	5,533,481 <sup>1/</sup>
					4,875,098 <sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

<sup>2/</sup> Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk.



Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 48

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Process Including Deficiencies Brought Forward.	Manu- factures Including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process Including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,228	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	11,785,358	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	13,840,893	13,840,893
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	2	12,234,923
1940	--	11,821,517	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	--	140	15,068,429
1941	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	--	18,611,113
1942	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	30,971,542	288,993	--	--	31,260,535
1945	--	35,555,058	4,097,272	243,926	39,896,256	39,536,950	359,306	--	--	39,896,256
1946	--	34,626,339	5,894,725	548,195	41,068,259	40,640,266	427,993	--	--	41,068,259
1947	--	21,571,074	6,283,433	649,092	28,503,599	28,217,354	286,245	--	--	28,503,599
1948	--	28,198,327	7,966,851	3,767,340	39,932,516	39,616,390	316,128	--	--	39,932,516

Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal Years 1920-48

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	Taken for Re- distilla- tion	In Warehouse at end of Year Including Transits	Total
					Matured	Unmatured					
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,875,566	4,266,940	305,004	15,247,510	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371	15,247,510
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	14,352,329	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617	14,352,329
1922	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	12,350,601	730,474	1,067,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769	12,350,601
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	12,909,934	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289	12,909,934
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	14,457,367	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502	14,457,367
1925	8,718,502	6,646,683	41,696	17,406,881	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495	17,406,881
1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	19,139,699	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396	19,139,699
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	23,796,074	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401	23,796,074
1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	30,262,731	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	30,262,731
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	40,595,430	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707	40,595,430
1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	50,132,688	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290	50,132,688
1931	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	51,099,774	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409	51,099,774
1932	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	50,699,181	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858	50,699,181
1933	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	48,681,932	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,608	48,681,932
1934	40,774,608	8,172,857	8,522	48,955,997	933,946	827,699	2,479,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271	48,955,997
1935	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	46,549,012	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429	46,549,012
1936	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	45,634,791	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,815,606	2,194,533	34,188,848	45,634,791
1937	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	45,320,003	1,900,714	908,970	3,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,032	45,320,003
1938	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	43,980,848	2,277,703	891,895	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,388	43,980,848
1939	28,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	40,343,800	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492	40,343,800
1940	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	43,643,332	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,934	3,632,860	2,721,419	32,521,305	43,643,332
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	50,995,759	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365	50,995,759
1942	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	58,912,549	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	8,784,591	5,287,363	38,750,497	58,912,549
1943	38,750,497	24,617,830	9,786	63,376,113	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,045,628	40,769,724	63,376,113
1944	40,769,724	30,971,542	7,086	71,748,352	2,620,297	1,178,384	17,392,892	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,910	71,748,352
1945	36,432,909	39,536,950	9,241	75,979,100	2,676,482	1,276,252	15,876,537	9,462,017	4,097,272	42,590,540	75,979,100
1946	42,590,540	40,640,266	142,288	83,373,094	4,087,690	1,668,333	11,884,061	7,098,503	5,894,725	52,739,782	83,373,094
1947	52,739,782	28,217,354	86,104	81,043,240	4,446,128	1,745,212	4,757,373	7,760,607	6,283,433	56,050,487	81,043,240
1948	56,050,487	39,615,390	50,043	95,716,920	4,632,506	1,551,703	3,869,236	10,626,708	7,961,484	67,075,283	95,716,920



Table 7. - Warehousing Transactions in Beer, Fiscal Years 1920 - 48

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	886,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	886,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,988	-	53,666	7,588,526
1945	53,667	12,591,822	-	12,645,489	6,177,745	5,948,641	64,038	-	455,005	12,645,489
1946	455,005	6,910,528	-	7,365,533	2,596,574	4,566,786	67,318	-	134,866	7,365,533
1947	134,855	5,763,200	-	5,898,055	1,035,203	4,496,273	23,785	-	342,794	5,898,055
1948	342,794	6,839,460	-	7,182,254	3,368,130	3,464,265	19,226	-	330,633	7,182,254



# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports, as shown in Tables 8 to 10, have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor, nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 48

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119 <sup>1/</sup>	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440	6,911,081 <sup>1/</sup>	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925	6,259,438 <sup>1/</sup>	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909	5,776,438 <sup>1/</sup>	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906	5,551,248 <sup>1/</sup>	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941	1,479,606	5,487,562 <sup>1/</sup>	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942	1,390,192	5,326,270 <sup>1/</sup>	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943	1,284,116	5,908,062 <sup>1/</sup>	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944	823,422	4,214,462 <sup>1/</sup>	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818
1945	1,043,709	5,193,244 <sup>1/</sup>	76,225	120,565	303,153	649,905
1946	1,775,935	7,925,334 <sup>1/</sup>	26,550	25,925	595,732	1,647,551
1947	2,097,427	10,085,704 <sup>1/</sup>	17,015	23,973	928,664	2,661,066
1948	2,691,302	12,491,174 <sup>1/</sup>	36,662	57,049	619,249	1,748,209

<sup>1/</sup> The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whisky, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21, is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 48

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,606
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1/</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>1/</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>1/</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>1/</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 <sup>1/</sup>	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 <sup>1/</sup>	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 <sup>1/</sup>	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 <sup>1/</sup>	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941	3,463,772 <sup>1/</sup>	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942	2,079,458 <sup>1/</sup>	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,962	10,605
1943	2,536,605 <sup>1/</sup>	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,385	15,236
1944	2,182,628 <sup>1/</sup>	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331
1945	3,129,788 <sup>1/</sup>	17,860,978	5,968,602	5,391,767	51,167	107,959
1946	4,810,848 <sup>1/</sup>	26,766,855	4,567,667	4,468,762	51,913	89,313
1947	4,757,607 <sup>1/</sup>	29,865,798	4,108,944	4,376,028	29,977	57,170
1948	3,842,693 <sup>1/</sup>	23,630,381	4,024,332	4,236,106	40,557	84,103

<sup>1/</sup> Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921-48

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1/</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1/</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>1/</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>1/</sup>	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 <sup>1/</sup>	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 <sup>1/</sup>	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 <sup>1/</sup>	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38 <sup>1/</sup>	678	32	101	91	520
1941	42 <sup>1/</sup>	471	2	2	35	187
1942	3,077 <sup>1/</sup>	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943	69 <sup>1/</sup>	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944	31 <sup>1/</sup>	27	-	-	11,005	57,782
1945	273 <sup>1/</sup>	2,536	-	-	-	-
1946	113 <sup>1/</sup>	420	-	-	12	45
1947	382 <sup>1/</sup>	3,533	-	-	-	-
1948	3,420 <sup>1/</sup>	9,955	-	-	2	10

<sup>1/</sup> Proof gallons.



Apparent Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

Accurate measurement of the consumption of alcoholic beverages by Canadians is extremely difficult, if not impossible. Temporary additions to Canada's population through tourist travel are, at certain seasons, extremely large. In 1947, for instance, more than 22 million visitors crossed the international boundary into Canada. Sales of alcoholic beverages to certain of these visitors undoubtedly reach considerable proportions. Precise measurement is impossible, however, since no separate record is kept by the Liquor Boards of sales to non-residents of Canada.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13, an attempt has been made to indicate the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer, and wine, respectively, on the basis of the quantities produced, imported, exported, etc. It should be noted that these figures take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the boards or by licensees. For instance, the Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the consumption figures for these years. The method of estimation is explained in detail below.

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses, from where it is released for various purposes, as indicated in "Warehouse Transactions". (See Table 6). The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. In certain years, however, particularly in the late 1920's, the total domestic exports were considerably greater than the exports in bond. (See Table 11). The difference, presumably, was made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". The apparent consumption of spirits in the years 1920-42 was estimated by assuming that the total supply of spirits available for home consumption or for export was the sum of the quantities shown under "Entered for Consumption"; "Imports"; and "Exports in Bond". From this total available supply the total "Domestic Exports" and "Re-exports of Imported Goods", were deducted, the remainder indicating the "Apparent Consumption of Spirits" in Canada.

World War II introduced a new factor, namely, the export of large quantities of non-potable spirits for war use. For instance, spirits exported in bond were 3.4 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1943; 17.4 million proof gallons in 1944; 15.9 million proof gallons in 1945; and 11.9 million proof gallons in 1946; while exports of beverage spirits were 2.5 million proof gallons; 2.2 million proof gallons; 3.2 million proof gallons; and 4.8 million proof gallons, respectively, in those years. Hence, for 1943 and subsequent years the addition of the quantities "Entered for Consumption", and "Imports", less "Re-exports of Imported Spirits", is believed to provide the most accurate estimate of the consumption of beverage spirits in Canada.

Beer. - Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of, "Production"; changes in "Warehouse Stocks"; and "Imports"; and by deducting the "Domestic Exports" and "Re-exports of Imported Goods" from this total supply, the "Apparent Consumption of Beer" in Canada is obtained.

Wine. - The "Apparent Consumption of Domestic Wine" is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than subtracting exports from production, since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The "Apparent Consumption of Imported Wine" is arrived at by deducting, from the "Imports" into Canada, the "Re-exports" of foreign supplies.

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Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, Fiscal Years 1922 - 48

Year ended March 31-	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits 1/	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,298,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	2/	1,284,116	69	2/	4,729,919
1944	2,620,297	2/	823,422	3	2/	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	2/	1,043,709	273	2/	3,719,918
1946	4,087,690	2/	1,775,935	113	2/	5,863,512
1947	4,446,128	2/	2,097,427	382	2/	6,543,173
1948	4,632,506	2/	2,891,302	3,420	2/	7,320,388

1/ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons, as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.  
2/ See under Spirits, page 39.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1920- 48

Year ended March 31-	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,068	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,549
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943	108,980,813	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,847
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	-	110,223,815
1946	138,941,170	2,596,574	26,550	6,910,528	4,567,667	-	130,086,099
1947	135,800,380	1,035,203	17,015	5,763,200	4,108,944	-	146,980,904
1948	173,201,842	3,368,130	36,662	6,839,460	4,024,332	-	165,742,842

Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years, 1921 - 48

Year ended March 31-	N a t i v e		I m p o r t e d		Apparent Con- sumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)		Imports	Less Re-exports	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945	3,409,303	303,153	--	303,153	3,712,456
1946	3,979,857	595,732	12	595,720	4,575,577
1947	4,655,734	928,664	--	928,664	5,584,398
1948	4,594,361	619,249	2	619,247	5,213,608



## ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME

In the popular mind there is the belief that crime is associated with the consumption of liquor. In examining statistics to support this assumption it should be kept in mind that accurate interpretation of criminal statistics is exceedingly difficult. Crime by its very nature is unevenly distributed in various population classes and accurate interpretation of criminal statistics would necessitate allowance for such criminologically important population variables as age and sex distribution, urban-rural, regional, and other classifications, according to education, social and economic status, and so on. Such detailed breakdowns are seldom available.

While statistics of convictions are generally used as an index of crime they are, at best, merely indicative of apparent criminality. A conviction rate reflects not only criminal behaviour but the attitude towards criminal behaviour of the public and of the administrative and judicial personnel. These vary from time to time and from place to place. Conduct formerly legal may, by a change in law, become criminal; offences may be changed from a less to a more serious category, or the reverse. For instance, driving a car while drunk, formerly a non-indictable offence in Canada, was, in 1937, changed to an indictable crime. In wartime, statistics of crime are less reliable for comparative purposes because of special restrictions and new laws, shortage of personnel in law enforcement departments, shifting of population for overseas service and war industries, and the substitution of military for civil courts.

It should be remembered that non-indictable offences are affected more than indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. Differences of this nature, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian may affect the statistics of convictions.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases or decreases in crime and methods of liquor control. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors, extraneous to changes in drinking habits, which may affect the crime rate.

Table 14 shows, for the period 1937-1947, convictions for offences related to the use of liquor, both indictable (serious breaches of the law) and non-indictable (offences of a minor nature, which are dealt with by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace), as compared with convictions for all offences.

It is reasonable to suppose that wartime restrictions on the sale of cars, tires, and gasoline accounted to some extent for the decrease in the years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945, in the number of cases of "driving a car while drunk". With the lifting of these regulations, the figure reached pre-war proportions and, in 1946, was 49.6 per cent higher than in 1945. In 1947, convictions for this offence were 3.8 per cent below those of the previous year.

Table 15 shows total convictions for drunkenness and rates per 10,000 adult population, by provinces, 1937-47, based on the 1931 and 1941 censuses and as estimated for intercensal years.

The number of convictions for drunkenness among men, which declined slightly in 1943 and 1944, increased in 1945 by 12.4 per cent, in 1946 by 38.2 per cent, and in 1947 by 10.8 per cent. This upward trend may, to some extent, be due to the return of men from overseas and to readily available money. Between 1938 and 1947, convictions of men for drunkenness increased 89.8 per cent, while convictions of women increased 131.7 per cent. As will be seen from Table 15, the number of convictions of women for drunkenness is relatively small.



Table 16 shows offences against the Liquor Acts and the number per 10,000 adult population, by provinces, 1937-47. Offences against the Liquor Acts usually represent a breach of the conditions of sale. Such conditions have varied greatly under different methods of control. (See pages 1-15). In 1946, the number of convictions for offences against the Liquor Acts reached the highest figure on record, an increase of 50 per cent over 1945. In 1947, convictions for these offences declined by 14.6 per cent.

Table 17 shows the age and sex of persons committed for driving while drunk and for operating illicit stills from 1937 to 1947.

Table 18 shows the number and sex of juveniles convicted of drunkenness and breaches of the Liquor Acts, by provinces, for the period 1937 to 1947.

Table 14. - Convictions - Specified Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences,  
Canada, 1937-47

Year ended Septem- ber 30	Indictable Offences			Non-indictable Offences		
	All In- dictable Offences	Illicit Stills	Driving while drunk	All Non- indictable Offences	Drunken- ness	Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts
1937	37,148	460	1,439	420,212	34,606	11,142
1938	43,599	440	1,877	414,664	36,894	12,442
1939	48,107	324	1,736	428,608	36,007	13,513
1940	46,723	444	1,794	456,109	37,826	12,946
1941	42,646	325	1,984	547,556	40,002	15,369
1942	39,309	183	1,720	581,364	44,801	16,898
1943	41,752	116	1,266	465,315	42,292	15,099
1944	42,511	172	1,155	430,727	41,521	17,093
1945	41,965	278	1,269	455,918	46,745	22,237
1946	46,939	172	1,898	659,672	64,076	33,362
1947	44,056	85	1,825	752,458	70,868	28,486

Table 15. - Number of Convictions for Drunkenness and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937 - 47

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number of Convictions		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
											M.	F.												
1937.....	32,556	2,050	542	17	2,479	98	2,662	147	6,966	578	15,185	775	973	77	409	16	858	71	2,454	266	11	3	17	2
1938.....	34,907	1,987	575	20	2,539	89	2,607	123	6,756	464	16,697	888	1,179	107	834	14	867	55	2,828	225	17	-	8	2
1939.....	34,199	1,808	523	23	2,375	88	2,076	103	6,193	234	17,225	895	866	119	876	19	1,053	77	2,977	249	23	-	12	1
1940.....	35,695	2,131	454	13	3,499	108	2,410	105	6,706	280	16,728	1,095	1,398	129	555	25	1,155	116	2,748	256	18	3	24	1
1941.....	37,660	2,342	524	15	3,550	104	3,188	144	7,785	507	16,662	1,169	1,363	109	567	24	1,293	60	2,662	209	23	-	43	1
1942.....	41,956	2,845	583	23	4,225	162	4,080	137	9,791	609	16,367	1,255	1,369	211	545	25	1,258	135	3,683	281	36	7	19	-
1943.....	39,262	3,030	314	18	2,294	86	3,357	132	9,727	636	16,103	1,379	1,679	206	725	53	1,316	146	3,686	369	47	4	14	1
1944.....	38,515	3,006	383	12	1,962	106	4,143	149	8,337	506	15,847	1,411	1,281	170	794	70	1,401	138	4,305	439	49	5	13	-
1945.....	43,294	3,451	590	22	2,899	165	3,984	174	9,754	582	18,158	1,415	1,637	203	937	73	1,293	222	3,759	583	73	12	10	-
1946.....	59,820	4,256	1,423	55	4,574	180	7,513	241	6,781	386	27,672	2,026	2,460	225	1,737	110	2,374	222	5,173	801	76	9	37	1
1947.....	66,265	4,603	1,171	16	4,764	143	6,408	176	10,278	731	29,257	1,961	2,269	241	1,711	91	2,376	256	7,836	965	172	12	26	11
Convictions per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over																								
1937.....	82	6	164	6	128	5	182	11	69	5	113	6	37	3	12	1	29	3	76	10				
1938.....	87	5	171	6	130	5	175	9	66	5	122	7	44	4	25	1	29	2	86	8				
1939.....	84	5	157	7	120	5	137	7	59	2	125	7	32	5	26	1	35	3	89	9	1/			
1940.....	87	6	134	4	173	6	157	7	62	3	119	8	51	5	17	1	38	5	82	9				
1941.....	90	6	155	5	174	5	205	10	71	5	118	8	50	4	17	1	43	2	78	7	92	-	98	3
1942.....	99	7	181	8	202	8	258	9	87	5	113	9	50	8	17	1	42	6	103	9				
1943.....	92	7	96	6	107	4	212	9	85	6	110	10	61	8	23	2	43	6	101	11				
1944.....	89	7	117	4	91	5	262	10	71	4	107	10	46	7	25	3	45	5	115	13	1/			
1945.....	99	8	179	7	133	8	251	12	82	5	122	10	66	8	29	3	41	8	101	17				
1946.....	136	10	426	18	214	9	465	16	56	3	182	13	92	9	56	4	79	9	130	22				
1947.....	142	11	358	5	221	7	392	11	84	6	189	13	83	9	54	3	78	10	192	26				

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.

Table 16. - Number of Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937 - 47

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937.....	10,045	1,097	156	10	636	70	528	68	1,210	166	Number of Convictions		719	130	684	50	959	59	784	90	23	5	7	-
1938.....	11,454	988	318	15	737	57	454	33	1,631	206	5,436	437	813	73	558	48	772	38	716	77	14	2	5	2
1939.....	12,287	1,226	226	4	1,093	88	586	33	2,138	285	4,742	402	844	208	558	35	831	82	1,220	87	24	-	25	2
1940.....	11,630	1,316	197	18	1,067	82	348	31	1,805	297	4,860	512	824	173	875	52	780	51	812	91	33	4	29	5
1941.....	13,892	1,477	228	22	1,132	141	381	50	2,791	415	5,827	519	476	148	836	58	1,252	46	917	77	24	1	28	-
1942.....	15,471	1,427	172	16	1,218	105	420	57	2,595	442	6,386	515	1,021	109	924	58	1,251	43	1,428	80	23	1	33	1
1943.....	13,897	1,202	98	20	1,276	93	430	43	1,856	214	6,233	518	973	113	1,031	68	1,042	64	878	66	46	1	34	2
1944.....	15,897	1,196	56	-	2,117	123	763	51	1,168	119	7,763	579	938	119	982	48	1,046	62	957	90	115	4	22	1
1945.....	20,408	1,829	141	14	2,164	160	855	56	2,203	423	9,832	823	1,304	125	1,351	65	1,374	80	1,132	83	39	-	13	-
1946.....	31,324	2,038	339	35	3,287	149	1,353	58	1,996	278	14,831	948	1,856	203	2,598	99	2,406	108	2,465	150	56	1	137	9
1947.....	26,962	1,524	335	19	2,413	90	1,686	54	1,386	108	12,188	701	2,021	208	2,579	133	2,512	111	1,647	94	44	2	149	4
Convictions per 10,000 Population 16 Years of Age and Over																								
1937.....	25	3	47	3	33	4	36	5	12	2	32	3	27	5	20	2	32	3	24	3				
1938.....	29	3	94	5	38	3	30	2	16	2	40	3	30	3	17	2	26	2	22	3		1/		
1939.....	30	3	68	1	55	5	39	2	20	3	34	3	31	8	17	1	28	3	37	3				
1940.....	28	3	58	6	53	4	23	2	17	3	35	4	30	7	26	2	26	2	24	3				
1941.....	33	4	67	7	55	7	24	3	25	4	41	4	17	6	25	2	41	2	27	3	95	9	64	-
1942.....	37	4	53	6	58	5	27	4	23	4	44	4	37	4	29	2	42	2	40	3				
1943.....	32	3	30	7	59	5	27	3	16	2	43	4	35	5	32	3	34	3	24	2		1/		
1944.....	36	3	17	-	98	6	48	3	10	1	52	4	34	5	30	2	33	2	26	3				
1945.....	47	4	43	5	100	8	54	4	19	4	66	6	47	5	42	2	44	3	30	2				
1946.....	71	5	101	11	154	7	84	4	17	2	97	6	69	8	84	4	80	4	62	4				
1947.....																								

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence, the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.



Table 18. - Convictions for Driving while Drunk, and Illicit Stills, by Specified Age Groups, Canada, 1937-47

Year	Age and Sex of the Convicted																				Not given		Total	
	16-18 yrs.		19-20 yrs.		21-24 yrs.		25-29 yrs.		30-34 yrs.		35-39 yrs.		40-44 yrs.		45-49 yrs.		50-59 yrs.		60yrs. & over					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Driving While Drunk																								
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	16
1938	5	-	9	-	263 <sup>1/</sup>	3 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1,459	15	1,859	18
1939	6	-	20	-	135	-	234	4	244	1	247	3	160	2	114	-	139	2	29	-	392	4	1,720	16
1940	11	-	38	-	153	-	272	4	279	4	262	6	221	1	155	1	152	-	38	-	195	2	1,776	18
1941	47	-	36	1	177	1	278	5	268	7	287	8	235	2	188	-	177	1	57	-	208	1	1,958	26
1942	19	-	43	-	125	2	227	4	213	2	204	1	207	1	140	2	147	11	40	-	321	11	1,686	34
1943	13	-	35	-	87	3	142	1	169	3	156	2	158	2	94	-	129	2	34	-	231	5	1,248	18
1944	12	3	30	1	83	-	121	1	138	2	176	1	123	-	84	2	95	1	34	-	241	7	1,137	18
1945	21	-	27	1	97	1	124	3	130	1	167	1	130	1	94	3	111	1	43	-	306	7	1,250	19
1946	11	-	51	-	217	-	266	1	219	1	184	2	165	-	130	1	141	2	53	1	447	6	1,884	14
1947	14	-	33	1	177	3	275	2	233	-	197	1	175	1	136	1	131	1	43	-	401	-	1,815	10
Illicit Stills																								
1937	2	-	2	-	148 <sup>1/</sup>	15 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 <sup>2/</sup>	6 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	17	2	120	8	429	31
1938	3	-	3	-	146 <sup>1/</sup>	14 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	124 <sup>2/</sup>	12 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	27	3	103	5	406	34
1939	5	-	7	1	19	-	34	1	34	-	46	2	24	1	28	-	43	2	18	3	54	2	312	12
1940	4	2	9	-	24	3	44	2	48	5	57	2	52	2	50	4	55	4	35	1	39	2	417	27
1941	8	-	5	2	18	-	42	1	32	-	39	1	35	1	26	4	41	5	26	3	35	1	307	18
1942	1	1	8	1	9	-	16	1	19	1	17	3	20	1	8	1	27	3	16	-	30	-	171	12
1943	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	1	17	-	9	1	9	-	8	1	15	2	7	1	25	5	104	12
1944	4	-	1	-	13	-	8	-	14	-	19	4	27	4	12	4	29	1	11	-	20	1	158	14
1945	3	-	5	-	9	-	10	-	15	1	35	2	16	1	13	-	13	1	13	-	138	3	270	8
1946	2	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	8	1	8	1	26	-	12	-	14	-	6	1	79	3	166	6
1947	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	2	3	-	4	-	8	1	5	-	4	4	1	-	41	3	75	10

1/ 21-39 years, inclusive.

2/ 40-59 years, inclusive.

Table 19. - Convictions of Juvenile Offenders (Ages 15 and Under), Male and Female, for Drunkenness and Breaches of Liquor Acts, by Provinces, 1937- 47

Year	Canada		Prince Ed. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drunkenness																				
1937	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
1938	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1939	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1940	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1941	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1943	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
1944	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
1945	12	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	4
1946	17	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
1947	16	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6	9
Breaches of Liquor Acts																				
1937	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1938	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1939	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1941	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
1942	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	3	-
1943	37	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	10	-	4	1	8	-	-	-
1944	22	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
1945	27	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	14	3	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	1
1946	21	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
1947	19	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	4	-







## THE CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

### IN CANADA

#### Historical Summary

The use of alcoholic beverages is almost as old as human life itself. The dedication of wine to special deities- the god Osiris of the Egyptians, Dionysus of the Greeks, Bacchus of the Romans-indicates its importance to these peoples. Ancient Babylonian records depict the brewing of beer from cereals and indicate its use as a household beverage. The distillation of liquids was known to the ancient Chinese, Hindus and other eastern peoples. In Genesis (IX, 20-21) we read, "And Noah began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken".

Of ancient origin, too, are laws to regulate the use of alcoholic beverages. The Code of Hammurabi (circa 2100 B.C.) contained decrees regulating the activities of tavern keepers. From early times, Governments have used the taxation of alcoholic beverages as a means of raising revenue. They have sought also to control the evils of intemperance in the interests of social welfare. These evils have varied greatly according to differences in climate, diet, economic conditions, social customs and standards.

In general, the methods of legislative control of the liquor traffic have commonly comprised- (a) licensing, the oldest and most widely adopted method; (b) prohibition, either total or limited, the latter usually associated with local option or veto; and (c) monopoly of sale, usually by the State which retains control of the wholesale or retail sale, or both, and takes the profits as public revenue.

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. The spirits given in exchange for furs produced such devastating effects upon the native population that restriction of the traffic became necessary. In New France, an "arret" of 1663 declared that, "since the foundation of the Colony, the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication", and imposed penalties on those continuing the traffic.

In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted imposing heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Its sale to the white population was also restricted. The usual method of regulation was the issuing by the local authorities of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic developed in both the United States and the British North American Colonies. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853, the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number, or to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and, in 1866, the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855, the Municipal Councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856, the County Councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole county; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and in 1866, amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. New Brunswick, in 1855, passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy, and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864, the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act, 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor control. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes", (92-9); "Municipal Institutions in the Province", (92-8); "Property and Civil rights in the Province", (92-13); and, "Generally, all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province", (92-16). On the other hand, it was argued that the licences were given to the provinces solely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, the Dominion had jurisdiction as part of "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce", (91-2); or, as coming within the scope of "Criminal Law" (91-27); or, "of Customs and Excise", since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. Moreover, the Dominion had the right "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces".

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in respect of liquor legislation caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it, nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce, which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made, from time to time, for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the existing licences. From the date of the adoption of the Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes, by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers, and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards, (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer), at one time, to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons "as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force". Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence, and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence, were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by a majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the Dunkin Act.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (Russell v. the Queen), for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order, and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences, and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel, and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the liquor licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883, the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (Hodge v. the Queen), upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws, and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere



with the regulation of trade and commerce, and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. This decision validated the provincial law but there was still doubt as to whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and, in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament.

By the turn of the century, the constitutional dispute had been settled by successive decisions of the Privy Council which established that the provinces have complete control of the retail trade in liquor, the Dominion of its manufacture and importation. The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces. The Canada Temperance Act, which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces, is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation. The Canada Temperance Act still stands and under its authority a number of communities prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. Space limitations make it impossible to follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem but a few of the salient features are indicated below.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act, preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885, the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or Provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled, in 1887, by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed, in 1888 and 1889, in county after county, by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see page 2). In 1890, local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years, and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. Manitoba's licence and local option laws were based on those of Ontario and, in 1892, similar laws were applied to the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, where the number of licences was large in proportion to the population, tightened its licence regulations in 1891. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before World War I, considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes. These did not, however, entirely stop the consumption of liquor because they could not prohibit manufacture in one province for export into another.

Agitation for national prohibition had continued. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884, a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes", was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887, a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70, and, in 1889, by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892, a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was:- For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893, the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.



A Dominion-wide plebiscite, taken in 1898, showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of World War I, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in May, 1916, passed a law (6-7 Geo. V. c. 19), making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In November 1919, this Act was amended to include manufacture for illegal sale, and the Canada Temperance Act was amended by 10 Geo. V. c. 9, to prohibit importation and manufacture for illegal importation in any province, by Order in Council, after an approving referendum had been taken by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Provincial Legislature. A later amendment empowered the Federal Government to forbid export liquor operations, except by brewers and distillers, in provinces which barred liquor imports, provided a request for such action was made by a local legislature.

After World War I, the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken, from time to time, to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921, Quebec, British Columbia, and Yukon Territory discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted policies of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Prince Edward Island adhered to a policy of prohibition until 1948, but in the plebiscite of June 28, Government control of liquor sales won over prohibition by a more than 2 to 1 majority.

In 1928, the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act", (18-19 George V. c. 31), prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor, unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government, or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway, if in unbroken packages; the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes; or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

World War II brought additional controls designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and release manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry, and essential civilian activity.

War Order No. O.C. 14 prohibited the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes in Canada, on and after Nov. 1, 1942. The distilling of spirits was placed under the Chemicals Controller, the distilleries, in effect, being commandeered by the Government for the production of alcohol for war purposes, chiefly in the manufacture of munitions and synthetic rubber. From time to time, depending on war exigencies, the production of small quantities of beverage spirits was permitted. War Order C.C. 14 was rescinded by C.C. 14A, of August 30, 1945.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, Dec. 16, 1942) prohibited the advertising of spirits, wine, and beer, and limited their importation and sale. Manufacturers' sales of proof spirits were limited to 70 p.c., domestic wine to 80 p.c., and beer to 90 p.c. of the respective amounts sold in the base period (year ended October 31, 1942). Imports of spirits, wine, and beer, were similarly restricted. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit (except that taken out of bond or bottled prior to the date of the order), and the distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines, were also prohibited. Advertisements respecting spirits, wine, or beer, also the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer, or brewer of spirits, wine, or beer, or of a person who sells spirits, wine, or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers, or of an advertisement which, in the opinion of the Minister, is in the public interest, or the legal, financial, or other reasonable needs of the distiller, manufacturer, brewer, or seller, required to be published.

The restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order were gradually relaxed and by August 3, 1946 all except the prohibition of advertising had been removed. However, on March 19, 1946, so that additional

grain might be exported to areas where food shortages were acute, the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order was further amended (by authority of The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945) by P.C. 991, which limited the quantity of spirits which any distiller might produce from grain or malt during the year ending March 31, 1947, to 50 p.c. of the quantity so produced during the year ending March 31, 1946. Production in any one month was not to exceed 50 p.c. of the quantity produced in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The advertising prohibition lapsed with the lapsing of the wartime controls on March 31, 1947.

The Liquor Boards adopted various wartime restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of the available supplies. These included the discontinuance of special permits, reduced selling hours in retail outlets, establishment of quotas, etc. With the removal of the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order on sales by manufacturers, the Liquor Boards increased the ration allowance to consumers. Supplies continued to be limited by shortages of materials and manpower but, as the situation eased, restrictions were relaxed.

The Provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and there is considerable variation in the regulations. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of beer by brewers or others which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local producers to sell wine at retail, under certain restrictions. All the provinces restrict advertising either by provisions of the Liquor Control Acts or by regulations of the Liquor Control Boards. (For further details see the provincial summaries below).

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

##### Act

The Prince Edward Island Temperance Act, assented to March 25, 1948, and made effective by proclamation, July 1st, 1948.

##### Administration

By the Prince Edward Island Temperance Commission in which is vested the administration of this Act. The Commission is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as are all vendors and other officers required for the carrying out of the Act. The Commission is required to report from time to time to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act and to the Attorney General charged with the enforcement of the Act. Annual report must also be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. All property and money acquired by the Commission in connection with the administration of the Act is expressed to be the property of the Government. All fines are to be paid into the Provincial Treasury of the Province, provided that under certain circumstances one-third of the penalty is to be paid to the City Clerk of the various incorporated cities or towns.

##### Disposition of Profits

The expense of administering the Act is paid out of the revenue received by the Commission from the sale of permits and the sale of liquor, the net profits remaining, from time to time, are paid into the Provincial Treasury of the Province and appropriated to the public service of the Province.

##### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold.- All liquors, including beer and wine, in government liquor stores; there is no provision for sale of beer or any intoxicating liquor except in government liquor stores.

How Sold.- (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold.- (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of two dollars.

Note:- The data herein presented do not cover any part of the period subsequent to Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. It may be noted, however, that the sale of liquor in Newfoundland is regulated by a Liquor Control Board. A summary of Newfoundland legislation in respect of liquor control and statistics relating thereto will appear in the next edition of this bulletin.



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - (Cont'd.)

### Regulation of Sale.- (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - (2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, persons engaged in mechanical or manufacturing business or in scientific pursuits; clergymen, hospitals, military establishments, military and veterans' organizations, incorporated non-profit associations, temporary residents of the Province and special conferences.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the Province of Prince Edward Island; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society, or partnership.

Advertising. - The Prince Edward Island Temperance Act prohibits all forms of advertising. The prohibition, however, does not extend to the Commission and vendors' stores.

## NOVA SCOTIA

### Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, passed April 30, 1930.

### Administration

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation, and delivery of liquor; to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and, in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores, or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the Province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30.

### Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are charged against profits. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner, and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act, the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. An amendment of April 18, 1946 to the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act provided for the appointment of a "Tavern Licensing Committee", which would be authorized to issue, suspend, revoke, or cancel licences for the sale of beer and wine by the glass or open bottle in hotel dining rooms and taverns. This committee is now carrying out this duty following plebiscites which must be held in towns and municipalities which request them and, without which plebiscites, sales cannot be permitted.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Individual permits are required for the purchase of spirits, beer, and wine. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.



NOVA SCOTIA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale.- (Cont'd.)

- To Whom Sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the Province at least one month previous to the application.
- (2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years or over temporarily resident or sojourning in the Province.
- (3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.
- (4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.
- (5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) nor to any other persons disqualified by the Commission, or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Advertising. - Newspaper, magazine and radio advertising may be used if authorized by the Commission. The present policy is to allow only emergency notices. Billboards and posters, circulars, price lists, programmes, souvenirs, novelties, calendars, ash trays, etc., and street car cards are not allowed. Donations (financial, athletic trophies, etc.) are allowed. Exterior signs are permitted on premises where product is manufactured and on vehicles. Brand advertising is prohibited.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Act

The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force September 6, 1927.

Administration

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the Province, to control, manage, and supervise all government liquor stores, and in all other ways to administer the Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ended October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expenses of administration.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the Province may incur in the administration of the Act. The net profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - At government liquor stores; beer from beer warehouses or from licensed brewers on order of the Board.

How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages, (a) at government liquor stores; (b) by express or mail from head office mail order department; (c) delivered directly by brewers on order of the Board. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Six ounces may be sold by government liquor stores on a physician's prescription.

To Whom Sold.- Liquor may not be sold to minors, intoxicated persons, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

Advertising.- Newspaper, magazine and radio advertising may be used if approved by the Board. Billboards and posters, circulars, price lists, programmes, souvenirs, novelties, calendars, ash trays, etc. and street car cards are not allowed. Exterior signs are permitted on premises where product is manufactured and on vehicles. Brand advertising is prohibited.

## QUEBEC

### Act

The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

### Administration

The Quebec Liquor Commission has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted, and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under the Act is paid to the Commission, which pays all costs of administration. In 1936, the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

### Disposition of Profits

Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores; beer from brewers or brewers' warehouses to permittees authorized to sell to consumers; in hotels, inns, cafés, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, at banquets, etc. (See under "How Sold", below).

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine, or beer only, by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition, the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000, or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquors and wines from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such cases the brewers act as agents of the Commission and must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay, through the brewers to the Commission, a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles, and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in cafés, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the Province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities, such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which, at the same time, hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.

(7) Trading posts or industrial or mining establishments in New Quebec, or other territory in the northern part of the Province, designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case, the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit, and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists, and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.



QUEBEC - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

To Whom Sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under twenty years of age, or to interdicted persons, or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments.

Advertising. - Newspaper and magazine advertising is permitted but is restricted as to size and content. The distillers and brewers have adopted codes of advertising practices which have been approved by the Commission. Radio advertising is permitted of wines and beers only and with certain restrictions. Billboards, posters, and outdoor signs are restricted. Indoor signs are permitted but must be placed so as not to be visible from the outside. Street car cards are considered as indoor signs. Theatre programmes, menus in restaurants, etc. are permitted but are restricted. Ash-trays, coasters, pencils, matches, lighters, souvenir-lamps, novelties, give-aways of any other type or name (can-openers and calendars excepted) are not permitted. Donations, athletic trophies are permitted. Legal notices, financial reports, etc. are permitted. Brand advertising is permitted but pictures of bottles or other containers, illustrations of drinking scenes, etc. may not be used.

ONTARIO

Act

- (1) - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario, assented to April 5, 1927).
- (2) - The Liquor Licence Act, 1946.

Administration and Distribution of Profits

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has authority to control, manage, and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor; to make necessary regulations, and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality which has entered into an agreement with the Liquor Licence Board, such portion of fees payable by licence holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the Province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the Liquor Licence Act, 1946, "The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario", consisting of three members, was created. Its duties are to issue licences for the sale of spirits, beer, and wine in respect of such premises as the regulations may prescribe or define, and to review, consent to the transfer of, suspend, or cancel any such licence. All expenses of the Liquor Licence Board are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - Liquor of all kinds, from government liquor stores; beer from brewers' warehouses and brewers' retail stores; wine from wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; liquor of all kinds in hotels, inns, taverns, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding licences from The Liquor Licence Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor spirits, beer or wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a local option by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

In municipalities having a population of less than 50,000, no licences shall be issued for the sale of spirits by the glass unless and until a vote has been taken under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences. In such municipalities, no public house or dining room licences shall be issued without a vote under the provisions of the Liquor Licence Act in favour of the issuing of such licences unless the establishment requesting the licences had an authority under the Liquor Authority Control Act similar to the licences asked for, or can be classified as a hotel, club, military mess, railway car, or steamship. A majority of three-fifths of the votes polled in favour of the issuing of such licences is required.

In the three areas within the Province of Ontario where the Canada Temperance Act is in effect, namely, the counties of Peel, Huron, and Perth (with the exception of the city of Stratford) the provisions of The Liquor Control Act and the Liquor Licence Act have no force and effect.



ONTARIO - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

- How Sold. -
- (1) Spirits, imported beer, and imported wine, in sealed containers to individual permit holders; Canadian beer and Ontario wine from government liquor stores..
  - (2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.
  - (3) Canadian beer, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed brewers, or from a brewer's retail store.
  - (4) Ontario wine, in sealed containers, from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers.
  - (5) Liquor of all kinds with meals, in "Dining Room" and "Dining Lounge", and liquor without meals in lounges of licensed premises.
  - (6) Beer only in licensed public houses.

To Whom Sold. - Spirits may be sold to-

- (1) Holders of individual resident permits, which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age or over who have resided in the Province for at least one month.
- (2) Holders of individual non-resident permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue, by persons 21 years of age or over who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the Province.
- (3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.
- (4) To a patient, by a physician, in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.
- (5) Liquor may be sold to licence holders for resale and consumption in licensed premises.
- (6) Canadian beer and Ontario wine may be sold for residential consumption.
- (7) Liquor, beer, and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc. (except on a doctor's prescription), nor to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Advertising. - Newspaper and magazine advertising is permitted but must be of a public service or institutional nature. All copy and lay-out for each particular advertisement must be submitted to the Board for approval. Radio advertising is not permitted. Billboards and posters, circulars, price lists, and programmes, souvenirs, novelties and calendars, ash trays, etc. are not allowed, at present. Street car cards (with advertising of institutional type only) may be used with the approval of the Board. Donations (financial, athletic, trophies, etc.) are subject to the approval of the Board. Exterior signs are allowed on premises where product is manufactured and on vehicles. Brand advertising is prohibited.

MANITOBA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in the Government Liquor Control Act which came into force in 1923.

Administration

By the Government Liquor Control Commission, which has authority to control the possession, sale, and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores, or from licence or permit fees, or otherwise arising under this Act, are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act, and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the Province.

MANITOBA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

- Where and How Sold. - (1) Government Liquor Control Commission stores - spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, to permittees for consumption in residence.
- (2) For open consumption in beer parlours (beer only) operated by beer licensees in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.
- (3) For open consumption in clubs (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.
- (4) For open consumption in military canteens (beer only) licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission.
- (5) Beer vendor licensees, operated in hotels registered by the Government Liquor Control Commission, to permittees (beer only) for consumption in permittee's residence.
- (6) By druggists licensed by the Government Liquor Control Commission, spirituous, fermented, or malt liquors, in limited quantities, on doctor's prescription.
- (7) By brewer licensees (beer only) for delivery to permittee's residence, Government Liquor Control Commission stores, beer parlour, beer vendor, and canteen licensees, as and when authorized by the Government Liquor Control Commission. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission.
- (8) By distillers and wineries, for delivery to the Government Liquor Control Commission stores, as and when authorized.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage, medicinal, and culinary purposes.
- (2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.
- (3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises, but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.
- (4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age, to Indians, interdicted persons, to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit), to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests, to other than bona fide guests of hotels, to any person disqualified by the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, or by the Commission.

Advertising. - Newspaper and magazine advertising of the institutional type only is permitted. Radio advertising is not permitted. Outdoor signs are permitted in respect of brewery licensees on brewery licensed premises. Legal notices are permitted. All other forms of advertising (posters, street car cards, calendars, novelties, donations, etc.) are not allowed at present.

Amendments to the Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature, provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences, other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or, in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

A permittee may purchase the quantity shown in Section 48 (a) S.S. (1) of Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, R.S.M. 1940, namely, 55 ounces in any one day of spirituous liquors; 1 gal. wine; 1 case of beer (24 pints). Delivery to permittee's residence of spirituous liquor and wine has been suspended indefinitely.

SASKATCHEWAN

Act

The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925, brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration

By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores, and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of the Act. The Board is required to submit, semi-annually, a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Up to



SASKATCHEWAN - (Cont'd.)

Administration - (Cont'd.)

March 31, 1945, moneys received for permit fees were paid to the Provincial Treasurer. These receipts are now placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration including expenses of plebiscites, enforcements, etc.

Disposition of Profits

The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods: (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the Province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine, and spirituous liquors.  
(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.  
(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs, and canteens; beer only.  
(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine, and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages, where a general liquor store may be established is limited, and stores are established at 39 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same, and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village, and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How Sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises, beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises, and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere. Daily quantities of beer, wine, and spirits may be purchased within the limit of the quantities prescribed by the Liquor Act.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor, or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act.

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes or use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board.

Advertising. - At present, liquor advertising of any kind is not permitted.

ALBERTA

Act

The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation, May 10, 1924.

Administration

By the Alberta Liquor Control Board, in which is vested the administration of this Act, including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must report from time to time to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to become part of the general revenue of the Province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the profits arising from this Act, there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act, or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the Province.

Regulation of Sale

Where Sold. - All liquors, including wine and beer, in government liquor stores and warehouses; beer only, in licensed hotels, clubs, and canteens.

Beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters has voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition, signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle, in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.

(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provided that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales, both to beer licensees and to permit holders, are now made through the Board. The gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists, on a physician's order, for medicinal purposes, in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To Whom Sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, or the Province of Alberta; nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society, or partnership.

Advertising. - At present, liquor advertising of any kind is not permitted in Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIAAct

The Government Liquor Act, 1921; assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration

The administration of the Act, including the general control, management, and supervision of government liquor stores, is vested in the Liquor Control Board. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General, covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance, to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the Province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits

From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.



BRITISH COLUMBIA - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores; liquor of all kinds.  
(2) Beer parlours; beer only.  
(3) Veterans' clubs; beer only for sale to members and guests for consumption on premises.  
(4) Clubs; liquor of all kinds for sale to members and guests.

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises, or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquor need not be sealed. Individual permits are not necessary.  
(2) From liquor stores, or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.  
(3) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed beer parlours, and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.  
(4) To clubs who may purchase liquor and beer from the Board and sell by the glass for consumption on the premises only.  
(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors, and to sell it by the glass, or open bottle, to bona fide members, for consumption on licensed premises, in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To all persons over the age of 21 years who are not disqualified under the provisions of the "Government Liquor Act". Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals and persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific research, etc.  
(2) To beer licensees, who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption on the premises, or by the unopened bottle, for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.  
(3) To veterans' club licensees, who may purchase from the Board, and sell by the glass, or unopened bottle, to bona fide members of veterans' clubs, for consumption on the licensed premises.

Advertising. - All forms of advertising are prohibited except that contained in bona fide newspapers. Brand advertising is allowed but restricted as to size of advertisement.

YUKON

Act

The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 13, 1921.

Administration

By the Controller of the Territory, in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling, and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor, and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account, by cheque, signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits

All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).  
 (2) In licensed hotels (beer only)  
 (3) In licensed clubs (beer only)  
 (4) In canteens of the Armed Forces of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (beer only)

The Controller may issue licences to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or by the bottle, in limited quantities, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

- How Sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds, in sealed packages, from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.  
 (2) Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in licensed hotels.  
 (3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs, to club members only.

- To Whom Sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.  
 (2) To beer licensees, who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.  
 (3) Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinaries, or hospitals, may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

Advertising. - Liquor advertising is permitted. However, newspaper advertisements must cite that such advertising is not published or displayed by the Government of the Yukon Territory. No owner or occupier of any building (except Government Liquor Stores) shall permit any sign displaying any of the words "bar", "bar-room", "saloon", "tavern", "liquors", or any words describing any liquor that is intoxicating, to be upon the outside of, or kept up near to, or otherwise displayed from the building of any shop or room therein.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIESAct

Northwest Territories Act, chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

The Territorial Liquor Ordinance, chapter 23, Ordinances 1948. (A revision and consolidation of Liquor Ordinance of April 27, 1939, with amendments).

Administration

The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores, and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores, and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits

Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

Regulation of Sale

- Where Sold. - (1) Spirituous liquor, wine and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.  
 (2) Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises and from the premises of Branch 164 of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League at Yellowknife. All beer supplies for such premises under license or permit to sell beer must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.  
 (3) A cocktail lounge is operated under permit in hotel premises at Yellowknife and eligible persons may obtain therein spirituous liquor, wine, and beer. All liquor must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - (Cont'd.)

Regulation of Sale - (Cont'd.)

- Where Sold - (4) At Norman Wells, Imperial Oil Limited operates a liquor depot for local purposes, using supplies purchased from the Fort Smith store.
- (5) Officers commanding units of naval, military or air forces, or officers in charge of weather stations in the Northwest Territories may be permitted to sell liquor in messes or canteens of such forces or in the stores of such weather stations.

- How Sold. - (1) In sealed packages only, at the stores.
- (2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.
- (3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores, or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined, from time to time, by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.
- (4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed. Beer sold in Legion premises is only for consumption therein.
- (5) Spirits and wine may be sold by the drink in a hotel cocktail lounge at Yellowknife. Bottled beer also may be sold in the lounge.

- To Whom Sold. (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, may purchase Class "A" annual permits - \$1.00
- (2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits covering wine for sacramental purposes.
- (3) Class "C" permits may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards, for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.
- (4) Class "E" banquet permits may be issued to responsible organizations on the recommendation of a stipendiary magistrate.

Permittees are allowed to purchase at the Territorial Liquor Stores up to one bottle of spirits, one bottle of wine, and one case of beer per day. Up to six days' supply may be purchased at one time by local permittees. Larger quantities are allowed on mail order shipments.

- Advertising. - The display of advertisements of any description in or on any licensed premises is forbidden by the Regulations.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN CANADA

The gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Control Boards or Commissions, as shown in their annual published reports, are tabulated in Table I.

In addition to the sales of alcoholic beverages made by the Liquor Boards, certain provinces permit brewers to sell beer direct to the public. In Ontario, native wine may be sold in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers. Wherever possible, extra Liquor Board sales are shown separately.

It should be noted that the sales values as shown in Table I do not, in all cases, represent sales to the final consumer. Some provinces permit licensees to resell certain alcoholic beverages by the glass or open bottle. On the basis of the most reliable information available re appropriate mark-ups, it is estimated that the total retail sales of alcoholic beverages in Canada (the consumers' liquor bill), in the fiscal year 1948, amounted to \$572 million. The corresponding figure for 1947 was \$524 million.

It must be remembered that the above amounts do not represent the expenditures of Canadians alone. They include as well the amounts spent for alcoholic beverages by tourists and other visitors to Canada who number millions of persons annually. (See also page 41). It should be remembered, also, that a substantial proportion of the above amounts (more than 50 per cent) was returned to the Dominion and Provincial Governments as duties, taxes, and other revenue.

In comparing the figures of dollar sales over a series of years, the influence of price variations changes in tax rates, etc., should be kept in mind.

Further breakdowns of the sales in each Province, by type of beverage, are shown in the footnotes of Table I. Wherever possible, quantities as well as values are shown. It will be noted that information as to the quantities of the various beverages sold is not available for all Provinces.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> For an estimate of the apparent consumption, in gallons, of spirits, beer, and wine in Canada, see Tables 11-13.

Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia-</b>					
August 18-September 30..... 1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended September 30..... 1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 months ended November 30. 1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 <sup>1/</sup>	697,243
Year ended November 30..... 1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 <sup>2/</sup>	996,087
1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
1938	4,684,901	58,959	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
1943	15,324,148	118,988	5,496,386	116,981	5,613,367
1944	17,799,417	56,514	6,546,855	191,226	6,738,081
1945	19,133,013	92,017	7,223,411	205,500	7,428,911
1946	23,316,246	63,525	8,888,902	131,763	9,020,665
1947	21,950,605	60,211	8,152,820	92,867	8,245,687
1948	21,460,586	55,853	8,072,746	80,798	8,153,544
<b>New Brunswick-</b>					
Year ended October 31..... 1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
1942	8,070,651	34,789	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
1943	8,428,990	81,090	3,054,932	-	3,054,932
1944	9,463,966	126,691	3,497,089	-	3,497,089
1945	10,920,973	152,706	4,247,301	-	4,247,301
1946	16,628,760	115,608	6,890,562	-	6,890,562
1947	17,199,433	33,022	6,879,632	-	6,879,632
1948	16,661,291	37,840	6,606,291	-	6,606,291

1/ Twelve months ended September 30, 1935.

2/ Fourteen months ended November 30, 1936.

**Note re Prince Edward Island:-** The Prince Edward Island Temperance Act became effective July 1, 1948. Prior to this date the sale of alcoholic beverages was prohibited except for medicinal purposes. Sales under this regulation amounted to \$713,073 in 1945, \$1,188,855 in 1946, \$1,882,367 in 1947, and \$1,847,052 in 1948 (fiscal years ended March 31).



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec-					
Year ended April 30.....					
1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 months ended March 31-					
1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31.....					
1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417
1943	34,213,789	3,335,081	12,332,540	-	12,332,540
1944	36,562,856	3,097,206	14,034,564	-	14,034,564
1945	43,610,465	3,533,875	17,120,638	-	17,120,638
1946	50,233,863	6,900,971	23,095,957	-	23,095,957
1947	60,987,765	7,545,607	29,715,051	-	29,715,051
1948	56,163,127	8,322,744	28,073,133	-	28,073,133

Note:- In addition to the above are sales of beer in Quebec, as follows:-

Fiscal year ended April 30-	Beer Manufactured and Sold in Quebec	Beer Imported from Other Provinces
1922	\$ 15,050,819	\$ 467,135
1923	13,369,885	393,742
1924	14,639,650	327,690
1925	14,467,494	390,966
1926	16,834,384	587,462
1927	18,743,163	682,674
1928	19,841,455	777,905
1929	21,202,393	938,643
1930	21,653,875	1,097,874
1931	20,934,014	1,024,311
1932	18,377,182	1,149,008
1933	14,176,446	1,090,417
1934	13,129,808	1,010,946
1935	13,603,405	963,284
1936	13,447,882	1,055,081
1937	14,002,742	1,242,130
1938	16,019,116	1,578,668
1939	15,462,175	1,541,834
1940	15,517,627	1,412,787
Fiscal year ended March 31-		
1941 <sup>1/</sup>	17,114,364	1,663,556
1942	22,241,830	2,062,061
1943	27,603,117	2,470,760
1944	26,164,207	2,501,563
1945	29,295,719	2,839,683
1946	34,734,066	3,290,743
1947	37,788,972	4,091,412
1948	43,809,485	6,550,028

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
	Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Ontario-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 1-October 31..... 1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150
1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560
1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906
1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626
1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170
1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059
1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358
1934	27,752,675	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
Nov. 1-March 31..... 1935	8,110,589	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Year ended March 31..... 1936	18,530,658	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,189,816
1937	20,733,368	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
1938	22,830,002	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
1939	22,420,061	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
1940	22,820,689	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
1941	26,847,957	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
1942	33,035,844	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
1943	39,460,497	5,827,323	17,482,259	1,064,036	18,546,295
1944	43,907,838	5,436,241	19,863,390	1,161,513	21,024,903
1945	38,346,454	7,906,597	18,971,011	210,255 <sup>1/</sup>	19,181,266
1946	64,116,310	8,923,559	30,373,016	-	30,373,016
1947	73,983,727	9,841,428	34,998,052	-	34,998,052
1948	76,454,339	11,804,460	36,807,803	-	36,807,803

1/ Balance from previous year. An amendment to the Liquor Control Act assented to April 6, 1944, provided that all permit fees shall be payable to the Board and are now included as "Other Revenue".

Note:- In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from Liquor Board stores, as shown above, were the following:-

	Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores	Sales of Ontario Wines from Sales Offices and Winery Premises
	\$	\$
July 24-October 31.... 1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
Nov. 1, 1934-March 31. 1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
Year ended March 31... 1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28
1943	50,523,428.73	3,177,121.93
1944	48,647,605.09	3,264,069.83
1945	61,034,601.10	3,504,791.69
1946	66,879,189.66	4,780,567.98
1947	76,633,622.86	4,951,696.63
1948	89,365,375.35	4,767,864.33



Table 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Manitoba-</b>						
Year ended August 31.....	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161
September 1-April 30.....	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
Year ended April 30.....	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
	1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
	1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
	1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
	1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
	1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
	1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,363	-	1,753,363
	1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089
	1941	7,886,905	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498
	1943	12,367,759	966,108	3,738,980	-	3,738,980
	1944	12,571,892	1,110,741	3,831,368	-	3,831,368
	1945	15,298,548	1,442,302	4,379,365	-	4,379,365
	1946	20,267,473	1,725,999	6,101,353	-	6,101,353
11 months ended March 31..	1947	21,291,234	1,625,770	6,527,122	-	6,527,122
Year ended.....	1948	23,743,004	1,813,461	6,989,096	-	6,989,096
<b>Saskatchewan-</b>						
Year ended March 31.....	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,405,676
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106
	1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357
	1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185
	1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066
	1943	12,092,052	78,816	2,983,504	47,449	3,030,953
	1944	12,155,223	84,632	3,335,872	325,429	3,661,301
	1945	13,623,679	79,333	3,776,246	386,529	4,162,775
	1946	20,602,365	371,598	6,605,448	-	6,605,448
	1947	25,183,374	167,217	8,104,620	-	8,104,620
	1948	25,421,881	134,131	7,920,528	-	7,920,528

Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control - (Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
Alberta-		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 1-December 31.....	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,255	1,126,467
Year ended December 31.....	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680
	1927	4,858,849	565,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957
January 1-March 31.....	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,585	599,472
Year ended March 31.....	1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614
	1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552
	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	117,483	1,423,024
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
	1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728
	1937	7,660,709 <sup>1/</sup>	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813
	1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954
	1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124
	1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226
	1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627
	1942	13,197,621	263,634	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175
	1943	16,968,827	301,231	4,908,376	141,840	5,050,216
	1944	17,250,473	259,786	5,112,474	243,633	5,356,107
	1945	20,564,057	339,954	5,820,990	205,122	6,026,112
	1946	27,351,965	440,417	8,051,228	197,586	8,248,814
	1947	31,735,992	579,285	9,534,868	170,207	9,705,075
	1948	33,361,456	641,305	9,820,587	150,618	9,971,205

1/ On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn, and since that date all sales have been made through the Board.

British Columbia-						
June 15, 1921-March 31.....	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086
Year ended March 31.....	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,367	3,207,468
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222
	1926	13,434,345	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343
	1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829
	1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333
	1938	14,110,159	150,023	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165
	1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141
	1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948
	1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,465	60,017	4,841,482
	1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444
	1943	28,711,281	170,975	8,023,524	122,271	8,145,795
	1944	24,825,175	154,213	6,699,557	246,697	6,946,254
	1945	29,358,380	167,654	7,721,061	160,436	7,881,497
	1946	38,743,456	182,624	11,051,326	142,861	11,194,187
	1947	47,961,515	202,294	14,634,291	91,699 <sup>1/</sup>	14,725,990
	1948	55,249,376	246,578	16,598,430	-	16,598,430

1/ By an amendment to Section 11 of the "Government Liquor Act" the individual liquor permit was abolished and the sale of liquor under individual liquor permits was terminated on March 31, 1947.



Table 1.-Gross Sales, Other Revenue, and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Net Revenue from Liquor Control-(Cont'd.)

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yukon Territory-						
September 15, 1921-March 31....	1922	75,434	66	25,843	-	25,843
Year ended March 31.....	1923	210,781	10	70,283	-	70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486	-	71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647	-	26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
	1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390
	1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788
	1944	713,638	32,108	294,555	798	295,353
	1945	623,933	19,025	270,274	2,298	272,572
	1946	838,045	11,586	348,102	2,622	350,724
	1947	846,989	6,285	340,532	2,932	343,464
	1948	972,367	5,107	355,165	3,581	358,746
Northwest Territories-						
June 27, 1939-March 31.....	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
Year ended March 31.....	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391
	1944	255,234	10,710	108,273	1,269	109,542
	1945	217,266	10,375	89,393	793	90,186
	1946	303,802	10,457	125,485	2,094	127,579
	1947	659,005	10,717	206,228	3,424	209,652
	1948	687,869	8,036	196,371	2,702	199,073

Further analyses of sales by type of beverage, where possible, are shown below:-

NOVA SCOTIA  
(Fiscal Years ended November 30)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	92	94	91	130	116	161	115
Brandy.....	7,042	9,089	9,428	5,745	8,398	6,666	7,233
Gin.....	39,082	43,226	68,608	56,952	56,787	57,416	82,757
Rum.....	226,776	197,400	172,968	109,023	96,229	69,421	106,769
Whisky.....	124,243	152,035	168,313	174,852	163,450	167,030	227,904
Liqueurs.....	2,342	2,688	2,680	2,038	1,595	962	1,250
Total Spirits.....	399,577	404,502	422,088	348,740	326,575	301,556	426,028
Wines.....	153,147	157,499	140,729	97,344	101,243	93,192	118,528
Cider.....	18,277	18,363	23,422	15,920	11,797	12,179	16,447
Total Wines and Cider	171,424	175,862	164,151	113,264	113,040	105,371	134,975
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	2,705,752	2,617,016	2,962,747	2,439,710	2,221,064	2,014,495	2,149,402
Western.....	1,559,839	1,830,105	2,117,282	1,982,328	1,899,288	1,489,304	1,196,361
Imported.....	6,412	2,132	-	959	5,552	7,492	8,226
Total Beer.....	4,272,003	4,449,253	5,080,029	4,422,997	4,125,904	3,511,294	3,353,989
<b>Value-</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol.....	2,993	2,947	2,824	4,026	3,603	3,438	2,196
Brandy.....	210,815	265,841	269,648	160,345	231,215	168,644	145,871
Gin.....	983,478	1,063,725	1,716,662	1,378,044	1,372,259	1,259,237	1,395,432
Rum.....	5,744,070	5,117,777	4,392,071	2,623,663	2,182,612	1,481,571	1,776,873
Whisky.....	3,642,773	4,285,475	4,575,509	4,661,827	4,326,749	4,118,914	4,486,960
Liqueurs.....	82,252	90,263	85,595	65,207	50,996	27,697	27,896
Total Spirits.....	10,666,382	10,826,028	11,042,309	8,893,112	8,167,434	7,059,501	7,835,228
Wines and Cider.....	1,220,323	1,154,539	962,928	634,306	634,813	565,001	643,132
<b>Beer-</b>							
Domestic-							
N.S. and N.B.....	5,655,995	5,405,540	5,066,604	4,686,654	4,249,087	3,963,694	3,786,679
Imported and Western...	3,917,384	4,564,495	5,244,378	4,918,922	4,747,988	3,735,804	2,871,576
Total Beer.....	9,573,879	9,970,035	11,310,982	9,605,576	8,997,075	7,699,498	6,658,255
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	27	19	95	148	216
Total Sales.....	21,460,586	21,950,603	23,316,246	19,133,013	17,799,417	15,324,148	15,136,831

NEW BRUNSWICK  
(Year ended October 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol.....	19	30					
Spirits.....	311,597	322,480					
Wine.....	214,621	214,385					
Beer.....	2,735,663	2,928,217					
<b>Value-</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alcohol.....	824	1,116	3,066	3,580	5,021	17,365	42,400
Spirits.....	8,728,829	9,092,942	9,590,800	5,720,847	4,585,396	4,571,941	4,325,100
Wine.....	1,571,471	1,510,422	1,256,637	751,321	632,458	656,558	645,702
Beer.....	6,360,167	6,576,429	5,777,742	4,445,203	4,238,953	3,183,090	3,057,549
Containers.....	-	18,524	515	23	2,138	179	110
Less return sales.....	-	-	-	-	-	143	210
Total.....	16,661,291	17,199,433	16,628,760	10,920,974	9,463,966	8,428,990	8,070,651



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 QUEBEC  
 (Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	5,812	2,602	3,939	3,706	10,212	266,577	272,400
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	122,508	64,718	39,149	147,813	337,795	27,159	-
White whisky.....	-	-	-	1,705	16,977	42,841	87,459
Brandy- (Canadian)..	12,393	10,004	7,997	10,608	26,619	10,686	920
(Imported)..	97,542	155,860	129,131	84,371	63,129	99,432	79,515
Gin- (Canadian)..	633,217	722,633	784,154	663,066	464,555	466,540	314,490
(Imported)..	13,750	10,578	2,107	3,097	9,699	17,780	16,647
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liqueurs- (Canadian)..	22,092	16,615	11,232	11,044	7,656	8,646	2,808
(Imported)..	13,685	8,424	1,001	159	759	907	814
Rum.....	112,546	155,578	190,480	145,419	58,377	64,507	64,245
Rye.....	789,792	849,220	560,015	557,842	362,249	158,634	100,895
Scotch- (Canadian)..	186,096	239,415	149,909	155,513	175,522	243,000	145,355
(Imported)..	156,872	129,031	131,798	140,760	123,345	194,515	177,622
Miscellaneous.....	5,222	4,462	3,127	2,366	2,378	3,886	4,232
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>2,171,527</b>	<b>2,369,140</b>	<b>2,014,039</b>	<b>1,927,469</b>	<b>1,659,272</b>	<b>1,605,110</b>	<b>1,267,402</b>
<b>Wines-</b>							
Champagne.....	7,675	7,933	2,862	60	77	216	2,027
Claret- (Canadian)..	1,727	2,176	1,707	3,419	3,731	1,352	-
(Imported)..	15,633	12,034	8,071	7,050	4,082	6,241	8,709
Sauterne- (Canadian)..	20,284	17,583	1,550	2,190	6,490	2,312	-
(Imported)..	13,739	19,598	14,663	8,607	6,436	9,682	13,483
Port- (Canadian)..	221,272	363,795	284,589	266,916	278,925	350,774	282,079
(Imported)..	115,483	130,872	102,873	69,623	76,276	98,049	69,175
Sherry- (Canadian)..	709,737	884,030	637,491	762,019	531,667	881,610	743,735
(Imported)..	52,337	82,703	82,554	34,752	31,047	49,191	32,636
Burgundy- (Canadian)..	11,598	11,916	14,488	14,166	9,472	7,548	5,576
(Imported)..	15,960	14,890	11,773	6,409	5,874	9,830	6,011
Vermouth- (Canadian)..	21,343	26,088	22,321	21,471	16,591	13,329	9,830
(Imported)..	7,509	6,344	10,117	3,637	2,689	2,852	1,605
Miscellaneous.....	68,532	75,760	56,880	54,739	52,866	42,707	46,488
<b>Total Wines.....</b>	<b>1,283,133</b>	<b>1,655,722</b>	<b>1,251,939</b>	<b>1,255,058</b>	<b>1,026,223</b>	<b>1,475,693</b>	<b>1,221,354</b>
<b>Value-</b>							
<b>Spirits</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	211,741	95,017	143,193	124,337	390,933	6,346,766	5,421,775
Alcohol, 30 U.P.....	2,083,153	1,116,383	665,766	2,269,433	5,120,560	374,055	-
White Whisky.....	-	-	1	22,110	217,521	409,925	747,747
Brandy- (Canadian)..	330,332	241,227	187,599	234,681	571,151	168,546	14,019
(Imported)..	2,936,813	4,149,292	3,253,941	1,970,173	1,447,487	1,733,080	1,419,901
Gin- (Canadian)..	13,349,409	15,300,995	16,480,764	13,017,662	9,117,106	7,582,961	4,612,807
(Imported)..	377,135	287,345	55,975	78,700	256,935	388,017	334,035
Irish Whisky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,398
Liqueurs- (Canadian)..	516,251	393,354	270,119	244,068	164,323	152,368	48,459
(Imported)..	480,797	309,275	36,097	4,116	27,094	35,652	21,234
Rum.....	2,876,930	3,933,632	4,879,966	2,526,846	1,313,349	1,300,186	1,118,016
Rye.....	18,359,989	12,341,145	12,562,859	11,658,435	7,739,203	2,876,330	1,667,890
Scotch- (Canadian)..	4,712,135	5,717,608	3,559,618	3,484,839	3,851,992	4,494,129	2,459,104
(Imported)..	4,905,542	4,047,983	4,102,801	4,164,156	3,478,674	4,766,145	3,956,419
Miscellaneous.....	117,674	100,816	69,685	50,255	49,793	64,853	66,629
<b>Total Spirits.....</b>	<b>51,257,901</b>	<b>55,034,072</b>	<b>46,268,384</b>	<b>39,849,811</b>	<b>33,746,121</b>	<b>30,693,013</b>	<b>21,895,433</b>
<b>Wines-</b>							
Champagne.....	311,075	328,460	116,783	1,747	2,149	6,194	53,024
Claret- (Canadian)..	9,000	11,120	8,348	14,714	17,138	4,486	-
(Imported)..	118,803	113,123	66,742	51,617	29,830	43,436	56,714
Sauterne- (Canadian)..	73,014	83,349	7,390	9,398	26,872	7,520	-
(Imported)..	167,551	163,723	112,359	64,725	46,657	67,628	89,315
Port- (Canadian)..	1,033,896	1,555,225	1,172,266	901,970	909,076	913,028	674,628
(Imported)..	858,668	990,950	751,303	438,332	425,153	506,584	333,531
Sherry- (Canadian)..	3,211,992	3,702,096	2,579,621	2,545,697	1,694,479	2,211,510	1,745,398
(Imported)..	507,399	700,477	592,136	266,792	209,320	306,226	240,076
Burgundy- (Canadian)..	173,931	170,515	196,354	179,799	113,085	97,828	68,590
(Imported)..	178,973	149,577	132,823	65,561	51,805	78,573	53,802
Vermouth- (Canadian)..	217,974	231,264	198,713	161,325	116,446	86,956	62,702
(Imported)..	107,459	88,076	103,836	50,629	31,397	32,044	15,895
Miscellaneous.....	461,396	419,734	231,552	205,214	197,893	159,151	172,768
<b>Total Wines.....</b>	<b>7,431,131</b>	<b>8,707,689</b>	<b>6,270,226</b>	<b>4,957,520</b>	<b>3,871,300</b>	<b>4,523,164</b>	<b>3,566,443</b>



QUEBEC - (Concl'd.)  
Sales of Beer in Quebec

Fiscal Year1/	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Other Provinces		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	\$
1922	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923	22,017,521	13,369,885	588,836	393,742	207,413	127,500	694,557
1924	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,536	763,944
1925	26,111,658	14,467,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,688	369,706	1,053,938
1929	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	918,206
1937	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,385,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938	21,291,283	16,019,116	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939	20,630,997	15,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,405,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005
1943	28,493,611	27,603,117	2,510,546	2,470,760	15,291,934	16,296,950	1,705,229
1944	25,712,187	26,164,207	2,464,027	2,501,563	15,514,731	16,278,727	1,549,692
1945	29,429,762	29,295,719	2,816,716	2,839,683	16,549,785	19,091,363	1,773,555
1946	32,346,781	34,734,066	3,040,179	3,290,743	16,973,864	19,755,326	4,476,841
1947	34,524,288	37,788,972	3,684,620	4,091,412	16,783,443	19,409,337	5,540,291
1948	39,819,565	43,809,435	5,691,288	6,550,028	17,307,180	20,185,674	6,599,074

1/ 1922-40, fiscal year ended April 30; 1941, 11 months ended March 31; 1942-48, fiscal year ended March 31.

ONTARIO  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits, Domestic-</b>							
Brandy.....	60,837	51,191	41,784	29,807	37,091	31,176	35,329
Gin.....	342,518	540,690	412,540	151,248	268,912	300,693	326,321
Whisky.....	1,998,451	1,634,226	1,604,554	1,012,439	1,268,842	1,311,159	1,194,479
Liqueurs....	29,872	19,306	8,965	9,224	13,445	11,652	8,384
Miscellaneous.....	5,544	10,949	8,245	6,682	3,497	10,109	11,331
Total.....	2,437,222	2,256,362	2,076,118	1,209,400	1,591,793	1,664,789	1,576,144
<b>Spirits, Imported-</b>							
Brandy.....	46,921	68,631	84,105	53,190	52,522	37,643	38,186
Gin.....	15,995	12,948	6,185	5,306	15,866	14,792	15,753
Rum.....	202,095	458,893	291,046	95,123	84,125	79,127	66,937
Whisky.....	233,231	180,762	202,723	154,263	196,132	193,774	211,088
Liqueurs.....	30,413	12,284	783	719	986	1,142	2,015
Miscellaneous.....	579	368	74	66	207	246	1,078
Total.....	529,234	733,886	584,916	308,667	349,834	325,724	335,057
<b>Wines- Domestic.....</b>							
Imported.....	1,133,094	834,320	838,075	698,507	633,284	973,167	820,680
Beer- Domestic.....	1,492,327	933,988	780,843	1,366,943	678,310	938,778	846,566
Imported.....	8,323	9,683	20,944	29,888	21,641	28,192	24,290
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	5,704,391	4,987,369	4,406,358	3,658,187	3,318,767	4,006,755	3,652,588
<b>B.&amp;B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer).....</b>							
Wineries' Sales (Domestic Wineries).....	66,861,597	47,963,901	50,248,243	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744
Grand Total.....	1,108,133	1,169,434	1,195,109	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881
	73,474,121	64,120,704	55,849,710	50,324,407	41,990,774	45,698,226	42,348,213

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ONTARIO - (Concl'd.)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Value-\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, Domestic-							
Brandy.....	1,177,589	1,412,004	865,632	538,216	660,874	455,004	443,890
Gin.....	6,881,405	10,863,301	8,240,437	3,014,027	5,177,652	4,654,972	4,348,575
Whisky.....	44,698,490	34,825,356	34,272,137	21,292,253	24,777,327	21,464,665	16,939,065
Liqueurs.....	697,865	443,686	216,355	221,234	310,491	228,006	147,591
Miscellaneous.....	126,614	227,361	165,918	134,811	82,453	130,708	124,802
Total.....	53,581,963	47,771,708	43,760,479	25,200,541	31,008,797	26,933,355	22,003,923
Spirits, Imported-							
Brandy.....	1,115,225	1,728,796	1,876,774	1,152,370	1,139,401	694,992	677,278
Gin.....	381,130	314,645	150,429	130,135	385,280	307,622	299,801
Rum.....	5,127,308	10,905,609	6,786,816	2,167,132	2,008,685	1,638,059	1,279,965
Whisky.....	6,796,204	5,201,747	5,971,707	4,403,749	5,578,032	4,770,953	4,582,588
Liqueurs.....	919,002	376,466	24,734	21,711	34,534	35,941	52,426
Miscellaneous.....	19,403	15,777	949	1,771	6,343	6,344	24,853
Total.....	14,358,272	18,543,040	14,711,409	7,876,868	9,152,275	7,453,911	6,916,911
Wines- Domestic.....	4,680,682	3,550,705	3,003,845	2,369,193	2,085,189	2,774,557	2,181,094
Imported.....	1,261,180	2,492,869	1,228,843	431,623	413,040	647,344	471,636
Beer- Domestic.....	2,539,959	1,587,781	1,327,434	2,333,746	1,153,193	1,533,670	1,372,422
Imported.....	32,283	37,624	84,300	134,483	95,344	117,659	89,858
Total Sales from Liquor Stores.....	76,454,339	73,983,727	64,116,310	38,346,454	43,907,838	39,460,496	33,035,844
B. and B.W. Sales (Domestic Beer, exclusive of container value) ..	89,365,375	76,633,623	66,879,190	61,034,601	48,647,605	50,523,429	45,548,177
Wineries' Sales (Domestic Wines).....	4,767,864	4,951,697	4,780,568	3,504,792	3,264,070	3,177,122	2,903,584
Grand Total.....	170,587,578	155,569,047	135,776,068	102,885,847	95,819,513	93,161,047	81,487,605

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock.....	1,492,327	933,988	780,808	1,366,886	678,044	933,142	839,827
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses.....	-	-	35	57	267	5,636	6,739
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses.....	66,661,597	57,963,901	50,248,243	45,785,337	37,807,947	40,650,522	37,640,744
Total, Ontario Sales of Domestic Beer....	68,153,924	58,897,889	51,029,086	47,152,280	38,486,258	41,589,300	38,487,310
Sales to Other Provinces.....	6,775,044	5,068,504	4,251,807	3,874,106	3,460,560	3,269,717	2,923,485
Export Sales.....	1,292,147	1,784,058	1,401,483	1,704,639	2,071,002	1,280,491	1,394,525
Grand Total.....	76,221,115	65,750,451	56,682,376	52,731,025	44,017,820	46,139,508	42,805,320

Sales of Ontario Wines

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at Wineries.....	1,108,133	1,169,434	1,195,109	880,883	864,060	1,040,949	1,054,881
Sales to the Board....	1,103,985	861,486	817,770	681,371	614,675	856,741	834,519
Total Ontario Sales.	2,212,118	2,030,920	2,012,879	1,562,254	1,478,735	1,897,690	1,889,400
Sales to Other Provinces.....	1,903,939	2,240,527	1,850,650	1,554,265	1,542,432	1,806,083	1,537,579
Export Sales.....	21,389	28,190	58,581	49,769	61,602	5,315	4,766
Grand Total.....	4,137,446	4,299,637	3,922,110	3,166,288	3,082,769	3,709,088	3,431,745



MANITOBA

(Fiscal Years ended April 30, 1942-46; 1947, 11 Months ended March 31, and 1948, Fiscal Year ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits.....	379,992	361,136	326,870	214,608	214,771	273,613	273,463
Beer- Domestic....	8,580,047	7,843,036	8,346,703	6,767,773	4,803,497	4,361,877	4,240,896
Imported.....	1,474	329	15	4,038	2,614	4,108	3,999
Wines.....	248,265	245,353	194,130	176,293	169,897	246,609	228,033
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Spirits.....	9,418,947	8,876,817	7,961,394	5,209,650	5,136,461	Information not available	
Beer.....	1,424,187	11,115,194	11,337,074	9,275,741	6,712,504		
Wines.....	12,899,870	1,299,223	969,005	813,158	722,927		
Total Sales.....	23,743,004	21,291,234	20,267,473	15,298,549	12,571,892		

SASKATCHEWAN  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity-	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits-							
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	3,020	2,522	-	-	-	-	-
Gin.....	25,451	43,682	61,122	24,304	27,556	31,059	-
Whisky.....	143,837	162,587	89,593	87,706	141,281 <sup>1/</sup>	146,056 <sup>1/</sup>	-
Liqueurs.....	7,474	1,997	2,022	2,470	2,503 <sup>1/</sup>	2,107 <sup>1/</sup>	-
Miscellaneous...	2,806	1,842	1,555	-	-	-	-
Total.....	182,588	212,630	154,292	114,480	171,340	179,222	-
Imported-							
Brandy.....	9,305	12,430	11,755	7,804	7,055	9,625	Information
Gin.....	1,518	2,372	1,214	-	-	-	not
Rum.....	40,616	47,328	42,506	9,280	10,503	9,591	available
Whisky.....	52,632	32,310	43,042	33,028	2/	2/	-
Liqueurs.....	1,287	2,566	120	198	2/	2/	-
Miscellaneous...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	105,358	97,006	98,637	50,310	17,558	19,216	-
Wines- Domestic....	284,536	345,732	233,815	228,546	260,809 <sup>1/</sup>	341,995 <sup>1/</sup>	-
Imported....	50,824	61,312	29,760	23,348	2/	2/	-
Beer- Domestic....	7,316,840	5,360,619	5,863,054	3,853,394	3,218,961	2,866,616	-
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Spirits-							
Domestic-							
Brandy.....	87,192	69,021	-	-	-	-	-
Gin.....	611,696	1,011,962	1,452,878	-	-	-	-
Whisky.....	3,679,361	4,051,381	2,272,205	-	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	212,990	50,936	54,446	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous...	46,252	31,829	26,656	-	-	-	-
Total.....	4,637,491	5,215,129	3,806,185	-	-	-	-
Imported-							
Brandy.....	256,255	326,010	294,287	-	-	-	-
Gin.....	18,758	66,901	34,362	-	-	-	-
Rum.....	1,078,048	1,377,363	1,289,793	-	-	-	-
Whisky.....	1,726,548	1,053,238	1,399,539	-	-	-	-
Liqueurs.....	45,483	81,228	4,233	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	3,125,092	2,904,740	3,022,214	-	-	-	-
Total Spirits..	7,762,583	8,119,869	6,828,399	-	-	-	-
Wines- Domestic....	1,605,605	1,737,143	1,197,786	-	-	-	-
Imported....	425,360	511,368	259,608	-	-	-	-
Total Wines....	2,030,965	2,248,511	1,457,394	-	-	-	-
Total Spirits and Wines.....	9,793,548	10,368,380	8,285,793	5,799,646	6,301,207	5,788,995	Information
Beer- Domestic....	15,628,333	14,814,994	12,316,572	7,824,033	5,854,016	6,303,057	not
Grand Total.....	25,421,881	25,183,374	20,602,365	13,623,679	12,155,223	12,092,052	available

1/ Includes imported.

2/ Included with domestic.



ALBERTA  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
<u>Quantity</u>	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits, Domestic-							
Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	70	80	107	121	195	-	-
Alcohol, Proof.....	-	-	-	-	24	1,107 <sup>1/</sup>	969 <sup>1/</sup>
Alcohol, Absolute....	5	13	13	8	7	-	-
Canadian Whisky.....	191,917)						
Bourbon.....	345)						
Scotch Whisky Type...	24,000)	259,700	216,500	154,000	116,500	-	-
Rum.....	6,838)						
Gin.....	48,380)						
Brandy.....	4,617)						
Liqueurs.....	6,800	2,700	2,300	1,400	2,350	307,253 <sup>2/</sup>	262,706 <sup>2/</sup>
Total.....	282,972	262,493	218,920	155,529	119,076	308,360	263,675
Spirits, Imported-							
Scotch Whisky.....	71,706)						
Irish Whisky.....	452)						
Rum.....	44,530)	146,800	127,000	88,000	117,000	-	-
Gin.....	1,806)						
Brandy.....	12,498)						
Liqueurs.....	5,200	2,300	400	1,000	1,080	-	-
Total.....	136,192	149,100	127,400	89,000	118,080	-	-
Wines- Domestic.....	272,500	230,000	110,000	121,600	112,750	178,980 <sup>2/</sup>	138,156 <sup>2/</sup>
Imported.....	37,500	45,000	20,000	16,300	13,800	-	-
Beer, Ale and Stout...	11,103,000	10,900,000	9,325,000	7,253,700	5,600,000	5,701,070	4,917,381
<u>Value-</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquor.....	12,791,418	12,342,780	10,066,155	7,403,832	7,492,678	7,545,318	5,708,901
Beer.....	20,570,037	19,393,212	17,285,809	13,160,225	9,757,795	9,423,509	7,488,720
Total Sales.....	33,361,455	31,735,992	27,351,964	20,564,057	17,250,473	16,968,827	13,197,621

1/ Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.).

2/ Includes imports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Value-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Spirits-</b>							
Spirits, Rye Whisky, Bourbon Whisky, Scotch Whisky, Irish Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol.....	31,398,643	26,963,922	20,093,642	13,527,386	11,752,824	14,826,052	11,214,026
Liqueurs, Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters.....	419,089	226,064	70,211	55,785	82,941	144,372	111,541
Total.....	31,817,732	27,189,986	20,163,853	13,583,171	11,835,765	14,970,424	11,325,567
<b>Wines-</b>							
British Empire Wines-							
British Columbia.....	912,138	684,775	571,769	578,816	600,988	822,806	669,788
Australian.....	147,798	242,763	149,192	96,989	104,244	834,188 <sup>1/</sup>	167,348
Ontario.....	121,104	50,931	26,178	13,510	14,885	17,157	11,577
South Africa.....	69,841	11,535	21,454	-	1,154	161,154 <sup>1/</sup>	86,939
Total.....	1,250,881	990,004	768,593	689,315	721,271	1,835,305	935,652
<b>Other-</b>							
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy.....	468,591	364,222	230,456	134,803	124,113	133,555	92,056
Claret and Sauterne.....	3,658	-	-	-	-	77	6,139
Champagne and Sparkling Wines.....	58,068	50,629	16,229	-	45	1,200	14,740
Total.....	530,317	414,851	246,685	134,803	124,158	134,832	112,935
<b>Oriental Liquors.....</b>	-	-	-	67	7	1,897	69,621
<b>Malt Liquors-</b>							
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout-							
To Licensees.....	12,618,332	9,609,856	7,139,904	5,726,089	5,707,799	6,726,489	5,120,173
To Permit Holders.....	8,289,536	8,994,442	9,846,040	8,863,442	6,195,522	4,767,866	3,250,945
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale.....	686,315	747,978	577,384	269,109	172,772	204,540	65,920
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout.....	56,262	14,398	997	92,384	67,881	69,928	89,142
Total.....	21,650,445	19,366,674	17,564,325	14,951,024	12,143,974	11,768,823	8,526,180
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	55,249,375	47,961,515	38,743,456	29,358,380	24,825,175	28,711,281	20,969,955

1/ Includes rum and brandy not shown in the spirits section of this classification.

YUKON TERRITORY  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<u>Spirits-</u>							
Alcohol.....	-	-	5	2	2	2	1
Brandy.....	148	130	301	406	32	129	284
Gin.....	2,760	3,418	2,350	595	1,295	2,240	1,171
Rum.....	2,745	2,609	2,451	1,578	1,699	1,326	1,065
Rye Whisky.....	8,524	7,231	10,060	7,485	4,170	10,179	774
Scotch Whisky.....	3,288	1,697	1,548	2,189	2,386	3,071	2,306
Total Spirits.....	17,465	15,085	16,715	12,255	9,584	16,947	5,601
<u>Wines-</u>							
Domestic.....	1,525	2,568	1,722	1,595	1,943	1,582	632
Imported.....	1,372	662	286	287	378	547	319
<u>Liqueurs-</u>							
Cocktails, Vermouth.....	275)	63	19	18	20	135	118
Bitters.....	99)						
<u>Malt liquors-</u>							
Sold to private individuals	8,906	10,448	21,167	28,810	7,444	4,226	2,643
Sold to licensees.....	90,082	81,967	61,710	19,476	26,344	30,073	29,572
<u>Value-</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Spirits-</u>							
Alcohol.....	11	-	122	37	53	32	15
Brandy.....	6,196	5,481	13,544	16,495	1,018	3,516	9,555
Gin.....	68,063	89,152	56,390	15,788	48,882	55,819	29,317
Rum.....	114,395	117,408	102,955	56,778	66,464	52,713	40,611
Rye Whisky.....	232,244	195,238	271,613	222,232	351,392	281,062	20,030
Scotch Whisky.....	109,465	61,083	55,720	81,658	89,943	104,448	68,585
Total Spirits.....	530,374	468,362	500,344	392,988	557,752	497,590	168,113
<u>Wines-</u>							
Domestic.....	10,309	19,260	10,330	11,965	10,578	11,147	3,893
Imported.....	15,811	7,944	3,434	3,448	7,387	5,591	4,185
<u>Liqueurs-</u>							
Cocktails, Vermouth.....	4,147)	1,130	367	329	436	2,987	2,904
Bitters.....	2,813)						
<u>Malt Liquors-</u>							
Sold to private individuals	45,458	47,015	95,252	138,842	35,398	16,054	10,921
Sold to licensees.....	363,455	303,278	228,318	76,361	102,087	104,409	70,850
Total Sales.....	972,367	846,989	838,045	623,933	713,638	637,778	260,866

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
(Fiscal Years ended March 31)

Sales	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Quantity	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<u>Spirits</u> .....	9,559	9,220	5,112	3,496	4,185	5,452	2,778
<u>Wines</u> .....	1,851	1,352	1,273	2,651	494	1,780	1,289
Ale and stout.....	6,035	9	2,756	2,648	1,654	3,929	2,217
Beer to public at store.....	30,496	38,133	17,546	13,517	15,516	5,693	5,036
Beer to licensee.....	58,360	62,916	9,603	5,257	8,356	14,256	13,973
<u>Value-</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and Wines.....	327,922	337,137	200,473	136,799	167,210	200,661	105,841
<u>Beer-</u>							
To public.....)	359,947	321,868	103,329	80,466	88,024	63,390	60,792
To licensee.....)							
Total.....	687,869	659,005	303,802	217,265	255,234	264,051	166,633



## DOMINION REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Dominion revenue from alcoholic beverages, comprising excise duties, excise taxes, customs duties, and various fees and licences for specified years are shown in Table 2. Additional revenue is received from the sales tax, income, and excess profits taxes, but separate figures for these are not available.

Table 2 (a) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Spirits Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-49.

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty	Validation Fee	Licences	Import Duty	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	7,983,059	-	2,750	11,739,541	19,725,350
1924	9,367,887	-	3,375	12,288,813	21,660,075
1925	9,389,536	-	4,125	11,237,093	20,630,754
1926	10,928,078	-	4,500	13,679,152	24,611,730
1927	13,899,584	-	5,000	15,365,435	29,270,019
1928	18,261,412	-	6,125	23,085,747	41,353,284
1929	19,337,427	-	6,625	25,150,208	44,494,260
1930	18,527,456	-	7,750	23,577,674	42,112,880
1931	11,814,738	-	6,125	19,069,440	30,890,303
1932	8,154,287	-	7,125	13,617,437	21,778,849
1933	7,201,375	-	6,250	6,537,315	13,744,940
1934	7,176,513	323,482	5,750	5,894,311	13,400,056
1935	8,155,162	443,550	5,000	5,748,342	14,352,054
1936	7,401,581	600,417	4,750	4,871,941	12,878,689
1937	8,316,669	1,055,719	4,500	5,569,017	14,945,905
1938	9,844,227	918,607	5,250	6,430,436	17,198,520
1939	9,929,585	390,763	5,250	6,259,622	16,585,220
1940	12,478,114	374,117	5,250	10,764,127	23,621,608
1941	17,695,951	664,778	5,000	11,823,312	30,189,041
1942	21,994,307	416,576	4,500	10,899,784	33,315,167
1943	31,612,277	513,027	5,125	12,052,485	44,182,914
1944	30,908,236	441,258	5,250	9,692,345	41,047,089
1945	31,576,776	633,523	6,375	12,390,526	44,607,200
1946	47,766,498	1,042,625	5,500	21,584,538	70,399,161
1947	51,729,636	947,710	6,625	25,693,184	78,377,155
1948	53,360,650	770,880	6,250	30,806,868	84,944,648
1949	49,976,274	825,371	6,750	28,592,975	79,401,370

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923-49.

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	59,631	3,300	2,548,201	1,400	-	22,820	2,617,360	5,252,712
1924	85,074	3,200	3,278,407	1,650	-	40,571	4,245,735	7,654,637
1925	106,234	4,050	3,539,021	1,600	-	38,669	4,681,261	8,370,835
1926	108,638	4,250	3,839,174	1,600	-	63,963	5,485,487	9,503,112
1927	218,347	4,125	3,809,757	1,800	-	64,304	5,217,713	9,316,046
1928	234,220	5,025	4,274,966	2,100	-	95,029	6,349,341	10,960,681
1929	346,540	4,900	4,755,295	1,650	-	101,259	7,983,694	13,193,338
1930	342,098	5,550	4,493,801	1,850	-	108,201	7,508,222	12,459,722
1931	384,035	4,725	4,138,910	1,450	-	96,725	6,570,407	11,196,252
1932	385,503	4,300	3,633,438	1,450	-	82,198	6,320,613	10,427,502
1933	302,539	4,275	2,875,779	1,250	-	40,415	4,982,813	8,207,071

Table 2 (b) - Excise and Import Duty Revenue and Licence Fees on Malt and Malt Products Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years 1923- 49. (Concl'd.)

Fiscal Year	Excise Duty on Beer	Licences (Beer)	Excise Duty on Malt	Licences (Malt)	Excise Duty on Malt Extract	Import Duty on Beer	Excise Taxes on Ale, Beer, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	234,877	4,825	2,773,984	1,550	-	30,321	4,937,934	7,983,491
1935	1,143,910	4,275	6,263,464	1,500	168,705	32,714	1,840,227	9,454,795
1936	408,760	4,300	7,691,832	1,600	163,710	29,956	1/	8,300,158
1937	390,277	3,825	8,050,380	1,400	160,175	28,040		8,634,097
1938	363,208	3,625	8,852,924	1,400	132,210	22,481		9,375,848
1939	254,819	3,400	8,177,299	1,400	113,127	20,994		8,571,039
1940	281,164	3,800	11,402,151	1,400	123,446	21,063		11,833,024
1941	324,004	3,350	16,801,740	1,200	108,681	20,017		17,258,992
1942	414,018	3,325	25,241,291	1,200	102,730	12,961		25,775,525
1943	579,858	3,300	33,952,237	1,200	72,762	12,782		34,622,139
1944	371,956	3,325	35,080,381	1,200	222,250	27,736		35,706,848
1945	7,102,636	3,350	35,121,290	1,400	244,266	34,312		42,507,254
1946	6,646,438	3,200	41,382,052	1,400	177,152	18,429		48,228,671
1947	2,511,311	3,450	49,208,816	1,400	91,700	8,998		51,825,575
1948	3,819,875	3,175	53,625,293	1,700	67,878	16,780		57,534,701
1949	3,740,065	3,550	55,853,055	600	51,825	43,955		59,693,050

1/ Excise tax on ale, beer, etc., repealed July 1, 1934.

Table 2 (c) - Excise Taxes and Import Duty Revenue on Wine Collected by the Dominion Government, Fiscal Years, 1923 - 49.

Fiscal Year	Excise Taxes on Wine	Import Duty on Wine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1923	159,370	525,833	685,203
1924	151,580	742,593	894,173
1925	66,839	793,473	860,312
1926	95,458	863,280	958,738
1927	118,080	992,869	1,110,949
1928	170,987	1,637,307	1,808,294
1929	211,717	1,709,433	1,921,150
1930	299,465	1,357,539	1,657,004
1931	262,225	927,391	1,189,616
1932	258,061	682,667	940,728
1933	195,369	492,501	687,870
1934	213,631	429,675	643,306
1935	248,425	422,364	670,789
1936	203,466	339,040	542,506
1937	207,191	340,090	547,281
1938	239,787	333,257	573,044
1939	230,209	293,311	523,520
1940	419,839	289,241	709,080
1941	658,033	293,392	951,425
1942	1,444,915	183,276	1,628,191
1943	2,006,816	150,000	2,156,816
1944	1,710,217	219,538	1,929,755
1945	1,772,375	239,737	2,012,112
1946	2,066,109	541,123	2,607,232
1947	2,393,718	916,660	3,310,378
1948	2,341,585	580,226	2,921,811
1949	2,059,639	580,327	2,639,966

A brief summary of the wartime and post-war changes in the duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages, follows. The complete historical record of customs and excise duties cannot be set out here owing to space limitations. Further details may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

# Duties and Taxes on Domestic Spirituous Liquor, Beer, and Wine

## A. Under the Excise Act

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes, with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$9.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy, \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00, effective as from September 3, 1939. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$7.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$9.00).
- (3) On malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 12 cents per pound, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer, manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 35 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 18 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 24 cents). This excise duty was repealed effective October 1, 1948.

## B. Under the Excise Tax Act

- (1)a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September 2, 1939, the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to 40 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 50 cents).<sup>1/</sup>  
b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines. (Under the Budget of September, 1939, the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$2.00, and on June 24, 1942, to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent, payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, beer, and wine, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

# Duties and Taxes on Imported Spirituous Liquor, Beer, Wine, and Malt for the Manufacture of Beer

## A. Under the Customs Tariff

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g., whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., and on wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit, range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed, effective September 3, 1939, a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942, it was increased to \$5.00, and on March 3, 1943, to \$7.00).
- (3) Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Most-Favoured-Nation and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter, and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff, and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Most-Favoured-Nation and General Tariffs.

<sup>1/</sup> Effective October 21, 1949 a tax of 25 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds containing not more than 7 per cent of proof spirit, and a tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds except sparkling wines containing more than 7 per cent but not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit.



- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter, and stout, under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 30 cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon. On June 24, 1942, this was increased to 30 cents).
- (5) Wines- Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, under tariff item 162, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem, with the exception of vermouth, apertif and cordial wines containing 32 per cent or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles, which are admissible under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff at 20 cents per imperial gallon.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties, depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents. On April 30, 1941, this was increased to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and on June 24, 1942, to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cents).
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported, and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines, under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was increased to \$1.25, and on June 24, 1942, to \$1.75).
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, n.o.p. are dutiable at  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound, General Tariff. The Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff rate applicable to malt, whole, crushed, or ground, is  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per pound, and to malt flour, n.o.p., is  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder, n.o.p.; extracts of malt, crude or not, grain molasses, are dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; 25 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff; and 35 per cent ad valorem and 10 cents per pound under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter, and stout - The Budget of April 30, 1941, increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was removed by the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941, it was raised to 12 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 16 cents). This excise duty was repealed, effective October 1, 1948.
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939, increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On June 25, 1940, it was increased to 25 cents; on April 30, 1941, it was increased to 30 cents, and on June 24, 1942, to 40 cents). This excise duty on imported malt, as described, was repealed, effective October 1, 1948.

C. Under the Excise Tax Act.

On all spirituous liquors, beer, and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and beer, as given in Table 3, are from the Department of National Revenue, to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industrial Census. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6, and 7, are also from the Department of National Revenue.

Table 3. - Production of Spirits and Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1913 - 49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer	Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits	Beer
	Pf.Gal.	Gal.		Pf.Gal.	Gal.
1913	6,458,452	52,314,400	1931	9,286,780	59,073,685
1914	6,972,583	56,060,846	1932	7,099,637	52,297,431
1915	6,116,580	48,023,580	1933	4,345,834	40,664,625
1916	3,450,011	39,603,080	1934	6,411,230	40,920,623
1917	6,400,119	34,949,683	1935	4,321,457	52,078,590
1918	3,566,955	28,717,539	1936	6,553,190	57,154,948
1919	4,187,109	26,247,562	1937	8,723,005	60,308,148
1920	2,356,329	36,984,278	1938	10,198,330	67,561,250
1921	4,194,691	36,194,626	1939	9,642,830	63,331,620
1922	5,050,188	38,541,746	1940	11,821,317	66,496,129
1923	3,828,879	36,902,066	1941	14,641,842	79,006,028
1924	4,411,896	44,080,490	1942	17,569,476	101,081,682
1925	7,287,691	48,389,995	1943	19,657,698	108,980,613
1926	5,434,329	52,448,853	1944	27,203,337	104,062,427
1927	9,121,051	51,755,840	1945	35,555,059	122,530,269
1928	11,596,200	58,397,913	1946	34,625,339	138,941,170
1929	16,816,312	65,837,410	1947	21,571,074	155,800,830
1930	16,813,433	63,450,516	1948	28,198,327	173,201,842
			1949	23,643,036	178,552,891

Table 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-47

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1933	1,920,587 <sup>1/</sup>	1941	4,840,977 <sup>1/</sup>
1920	515,280		2,718,530 <sup>2/</sup>		4,188,797 <sup>2/</sup>
1921	421,713	1934	3,690,994 <sup>1/</sup>	1942	4,352,403 <sup>1/</sup>
1922	756,520		3,292,643 <sup>2/</sup>		4,612,892 <sup>2/</sup>
1923	858,651	1935	2,559,505 <sup>1/</sup>	1943	3,449,726 <sup>1/</sup>
1924	1,144,559		2,666,524 <sup>2/</sup>		3,500,525 <sup>2/</sup>
1925	1,388,265	1936	1,630,393 <sup>1/</sup>	1944	4,213,550 <sup>1/</sup>
1926	2,725,745		2,750,293 <sup>2/</sup>		3,735,095 <sup>2/</sup>
1927	2,731,748	1937	3,481,884 <sup>1/</sup>	1945	4,133,735 <sup>1/</sup>
1928	4,351,123		3,283,989 <sup>2/</sup>		3,862,963 <sup>2/</sup>
1929	6,162,774	1938	3,975,617 <sup>1/</sup>	1946	5,533,481 <sup>1/</sup>
1930	5,718,354		3,045,554 <sup>2/</sup>		4,875,098 <sup>2/</sup>
1931	3,205,334 <sup>1/</sup>	1939	3,998,232 <sup>1/</sup>	1947	6,088,004 <sup>1/</sup>
	3,499,881 <sup>2/</sup>		3,424,668 <sup>2/</sup>		4,976,060 <sup>2/</sup>
1932	2,912,985 <sup>1/</sup>	1940	5,153,380 <sup>1/</sup>	1948	5,038,621 <sup>1/</sup>
	2,707,960 <sup>2/</sup>		4,348,193 <sup>2/</sup>		4,244,794 <sup>2/</sup>

1/ Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

2/ Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk.

Table 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, Fiscal Years 1920 - 49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Process Including Deficiencies Brought Forward.	Manu- factures Including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re- distillation	Received from Other Sources	Total	Ware- housed	Spirits and Fusel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process Including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922	301,192	5,050,186	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	633	482,411	6,157,515
1925	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,230	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,897	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,690	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	13,840,893	13,840,893
1939	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	--	12,234,923
1940	--	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	--	140	15,068,429
1941	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	--	--	18,611,113
1942	--	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,081	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	--	--	23,051,930
1943	--	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	--	--	24,843,408
1944	--	27,203,337	3,947,672	109,526	31,260,535	30,971,542	288,993	--	--	31,260,535
1945	--	35,555,058	4,097,272	243,926	39,896,256	39,536,950	359,306	--	--	39,896,256
1946	--	34,625,339	5,894,725	548,195	41,068,259	40,640,266	327,993	--	--	41,068,259
1947	--	21,571,074	2,263,433	649,092	28,503,599	28,217,354	286,245	--	--	28,503,599
1948	--	28,198,327	7,966,851	3,767,340	39,932,518	39,616,390	316,128	--	--	39,932,518
1949	--	23,643,036	5,631,465	996,691	30,271,192	29,937,494	333,698	--	--	30,271,192



Table 6. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal Years 1920-49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	In Warehouse at beginning of Year Including Transits	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery	Otherwise Warehoused	Total	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond	Otherwise Accounted For	Taken for Re- distilla- tion	In Warehouse at end of Year Including Transits	Total
					Matured	Unmatured					
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920	10,875,566	4,266,940	305,004	15,247,510	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371	15,247,510
1921	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	14,352,329	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,617	14,352,329
1922	6,175,617	6,140,183	34,797	12,350,601	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769	12,350,601
1923	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	12,909,834	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	705,526	8,677,289	12,909,834
1924	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	14,457,367	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,588	1,198,038	8,718,502	14,457,367
1925	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	17,406,881	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495	17,406,881
1926	11,691,495	7,228,232	119,972	19,139,699	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396	19,139,699
1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	23,796,074	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	15,400,401	23,796,074
1928	16,400,401	18,361,517	11,016	30,262,734	1,896,357	1,034,875	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997	30,262,734
1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	40,596,430	2,016,802	1,054,307	3,495,228	2,058,542	2,058,542	30,845,707	40,596,430
1930	30,845,707	19,263,025	15,866	50,122,664	1,926,063	1,083,844	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,963	39,861,290	50,122,664
1931	39,861,290	11,115,524	102,950	51,082,774	1,180,558	1,083,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,251,321	41,940,409	51,082,774
1932	41,940,409	8,667,558	100,874	50,608,181	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,355,671	42,477,353	50,608,181
1933	42,477,353	6,195,337	8,737	48,681,387	769,537	915,506	1,991,994	2,363,138	1,872,180	40,774,308	48,681,387
1934	40,774,308	8,172,867	8,522	48,955,697	933,933	977,693	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,536,504	40,065,271	48,955,697
1935	40,065,271	5,429,171	54,570	45,549,012	1,063,929	818,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,787	36,937,429	45,549,012
1936	56,597,422	8,655,090	62,272	65,254,784	1,621,285	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,193,848	65,254,784
1937	34,193,848	11,108,964	25,191	45,328,003	1,900,714	905,970	5,280,985	4,745,476	2,343,878	30,140,082	45,328,003
1938	30,140,082	15,804,316	36,450	45,980,848	2,277,703	893,895	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	28,216,383	45,980,848
1939	28,216,383	12,091,019	36,388	40,343,800	2,299,474	927,037	1,986,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492	40,343,800
1940	28,701,492	14,925,482	16,348	43,643,322	2,032,967	857,697	1,876,364	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305	43,643,322
1941	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	50,995,759	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365	50,995,759
1942	36,038,365	22,689,028	35,158	58,725,550	2,944,321	1,069,215	2,036,392	3,784,691	5,267,363	38,750,497	58,725,550
1943	38,750,497	24,017,830	9,786	62,778,113	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	4,666,051	5,046,628	40,763,724	62,778,113
1944	40,763,724	30,371,542	7,066	71,142,332	2,620,597	1,176,384	17,392,892	10,176,196	3,947,672	36,432,310	71,142,332
1945	36,432,310	39,583,950	9,241	76,026,500	2,676,482	1,276,252	15,875,537	9,462,017	4,097,272	42,590,540	76,026,500
1946	42,590,540	40,640,260	142,238	83,273,094	4,087,690	1,668,353	11,894,061	7,096,503	5,994,725	52,739,782	83,273,094
1947	52,739,782	26,121,354	86,104	81,043,240	4,446,182	1,745,212	4,757,373	7,760,507	6,283,433	56,050,487	81,043,240
1948	56,050,487	39,618,590	50,943	95,719,920	4,632,506	1,551,703	3,869,236	10,626,708	7,961,484	67,075,283	95,719,920
1949	67,075,283	28,937,494	49,904	97,062,681	4,360,914	736,947	4,131,483	9,382,091	5,631,465	72,019,781	97,062,681

Table 7. - Warehousing Transactions in Beer, Fiscal Years 1920 - 49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	In Warehouse from last Year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666
1930	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935	117,695	11,169,798	-	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	131,377	886,488	72,720	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	94,107	6,813,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369
1944	51,832	7,536,054	640	7,588,526	726,817	6,744,055	63,988	-	53,666	7,588,526
1945	53,667	12,591,822	-	12,645,489	6,177,745	5,948,641	64,098	-	455,005	12,645,489
1946	455,005	6,910,528	-	7,365,533	2,596,574	4,566,786	67,318	-	134,855	7,365,533
1947	134,855	5,763,200	-	5,898,055	1,035,203	4,496,273	23,785	-	342,794	5,898,055
1948	342,794	6,839,460	-	7,182,254	3,368,130	3,464,265	19,226	-	330,633	7,182,254
1949	330,633	5,193,389	-	5,524,022	3,619,293	1,569,777	39,176	-	295,776	5,524,022



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Data on imports and exports, as shown in Tables 8 to 10, have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor, nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

Table 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,455,700
1927	1,587,475	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,595
1929	2,604,769	44,750,649	242,100	495,531	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,357	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,535	542,019	1,091,887
1936	976,563	7,209,119 <sup>1/</sup>	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937	1,126,440	6,911,081 <sup>1/</sup>	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938	1,297,925	6,259,438 <sup>1/</sup>	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939	1,265,909	5,776,438 <sup>1/</sup>	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940	1,612,906	5,551,248 <sup>1/</sup>	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941	1,479,606	5,487,562 <sup>1/</sup>	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942	1,390,192	5,326,270 <sup>1/</sup>	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943	1,284,116	5,908,062 <sup>1/</sup>	85,211	119,536	434,699	729,759
1944	823,422	4,214,462 <sup>1/</sup>	61,634	94,478	290,691	534,818
1945	1,043,709	5,193,244 <sup>1/</sup>	76,225	120,565	303,153	649,905
1946	1,775,935	7,925,334 <sup>1/</sup>	26,550	25,925	595,732	1,647,551
1947	2,097,427	10,085,704 <sup>1/</sup>	17,015	23,973	928,664	2,661,066
1948	2,691,302	12,491,174 <sup>1/</sup>	36,662	57,049	619,249	1,748,209
1949	2,474,076	15,178,903 <sup>1/</sup>	97,368	169,446	690,679	2,082,778

<sup>1/</sup> The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whisky, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21, is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those of previous years.



Table 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921 - 49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31-	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929	2,389,543	24,389,885	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933	1,996,113 <sup>1/</sup>	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934	2,551,030 <sup>1/</sup>	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935	2,205,249 <sup>1/</sup>	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936	2,995,181 <sup>1/</sup>	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937	5,289,344 <sup>1/</sup>	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,549
1938	4,734,678 <sup>1/</sup>	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939	2,087,956 <sup>1/</sup>	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940	1,704,410 <sup>1/</sup>	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941	3,463,772 <sup>1/</sup>	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942	2,079,458 <sup>1/</sup>	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943	2,536,605 <sup>1/</sup>	13,872,210	5,839,905	5,296,213	7,585	15,256
1944	2,182,628 <sup>1/</sup>	12,381,838	6,604,977	6,231,288	42,493	75,331
1945	3,129,788 <sup>1/</sup>	17,860,978	5,968,602	5,391,767	51,167	107,959
1946	4,810,848 <sup>1/</sup>	26,766,855	4,567,667	4,468,762	51,913	89,313
1947	4,757,607 <sup>1/</sup>	29,865,798	4,108,944	4,376,028	29,977	57,170
1948	3,842,693 <sup>1/</sup>	23,630,381	4,024,332	4,236,105	40,557	84,103
1949	4,178,916 <sup>1/</sup>	29,663,572	1,611,071	1,687,529	11,744	20,567

1/ Proof gallons.

Table 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Years 1921-49.

Fiscal Year ended March 31 -	Spirits		Beer		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1921	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,906	29,288
1922	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923	89,710	1,051,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929	245,185	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933	45 <sup>1/</sup>	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934	1,238 <sup>1/</sup>	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935	45 <sup>1/</sup>	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936	54 <sup>1/</sup>	717	-	-	61	383
1937	462 <sup>1/</sup>	4,106	-	-	173	1,938
1938	141 <sup>1/</sup>	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939	121 <sup>1/</sup>	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940	38 <sup>1/</sup>	678	32	101	91	520
1941	42 <sup>1/</sup>	471	2	2	35	187
1942	3,077 <sup>1/</sup>	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943	69 <sup>1/</sup>	1,432	-	-	35	180
1944	3 <sup>1/</sup>	27	-	-	11,005	57,782
1945	273 <sup>1/</sup>	2,536	-	-	-	-
1946	113 <sup>1/</sup>	420	-	-	12	45
1947	382 <sup>1/</sup>	3,533	-	-	-	-
1948	3,420 <sup>1/</sup>	9,955	-	-	2	10
1949	1,735 <sup>1/</sup>	10,109	-	-	235	2,433

1/ Proof gallons.

Apparent Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

Accurate measurement of the consumption of alcoholic beverages by Canadians is extremely difficult, if not impossible. Temporary additions to Canada's population through tourist travel are, at certain seasons, extremely large. In 1948, for instance, more than 25 million visitors crossed the international boundary into Canada. Sales of alcoholic beverages to certain of these visitors undoubtedly reach considerable proportions. Precise measurement is impossible, however, since no separate record is kept by the Liquor Boards of sales to non-residents of Canada.

In Tables 11, 12, and 13, an attempt has been made to indicate the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer, and wine, respectively, on the basis of the quantities produced, released for consumption, imported, exported, etc. It should be noted that these figures take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For instance, the Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the consumption figures for these years. The method of estimation is explained in detail below.

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes as indicated in "warehouse transactions". (See Table 6). The quantities shown under "entered for consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, some of this may be exported, as is shown by the fact that, in certain years, the total domestic exports of spirits were considerably greater than the exports in bond. (See Table 11). For the years 1922-42, the apparent consumption of spirits was estimated by deducting the total domestic exports and the re-exports of foreign supplies from the total supply available either for domestic consumption or for export. For the years subsequent to 1942 this method proved unworkable because the "exports in bond" were inflated by the inclusion of large quantities of non-potable spirits for war use. (For instance, in 1944, spirits exported in bond were 17.4 million proof gallons, while exports of beverage spirits were but 3.2 million proof gallons). For 1943 and later years, therefore, the apparent consumption of spirits for beverage purposes was estimated by adding the net imports to the quantities released for consumption. It may be noted that, for the years 1947-49, either method produces practically the same result.

Beer. - Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of, production, changes in warehouse stocks, and imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, the apparent consumption of beer in Canada is obtained.

Wine. - The apparent consumption of domestic wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than subtracting exports from production, since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wine is arrived at by deducting, from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

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Table 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, Fiscal Years 1923-49

Year ended March 31-	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in Bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits <sup>1/</sup>	Deduct Total Domestic Exports	Apparent Consumption
	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.	Pf.Gal.
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,283	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942	2,944,391	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943	3,445,872	2/	1,284,116	69	2/	4,729,919
1944	2,620,297	2/	823,422	3	2/	3,443,716
1945	2,676,482	2/	1,043,709	273	2/	3,719,918
1946	4,087,690	2/	1,775,935	113	2/	5,863,512
1947	4,446,128	2/	2,097,427	382	2/	6,543,173
1948	4,632,506	2/	2,691,302	3,420	2/	7,320,388
1949	4,180,911	2/	2,474,076	1,735	2/	6,833,255

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons, as follows:- Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof. 2/ See under Spirits, page 41.

Table 12. - Apparent Consumption of Beer in Canada, Fiscal Years 1923-49

Year ended March 31-	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Export (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	-	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,513	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	56,073,685	1,831,623	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933	40,684,325	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943	108,980,618	1,197,658	85,211	6,813,251	5,839,905	-	97,610,326
1944	104,062,427	726,817	61,634	7,536,054	6,604,977	-	90,709,847
1945	122,530,269	6,177,745	76,225	12,591,822	5,968,602	-	110,223,815
1946	138,941,170	2,596,574	26,550	6,910,528	4,567,667	-	130,086,099
1947	155,800,830	1,035,203	17,015	5,763,200	4,108,944	-	146,980,904
1948	173,201,842	3,368,130	36,662	6,839,460	4,024,332	-	165,742,842
1949	178,552,891	3,619,293	97,368	5,193,389	1,611,071	-	175,465,092



Table 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years, 1921 - 49.

Year ended March 31-	N a t i v e	I m p o r t e d			Apparent Con- sumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406	195,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,01
1941	4,310,295	502,354	55	502,319	4,812,614
1942	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945	3,409,303	303,153	--	303,153	3,712,456
1946	3,979,857	595,732	12	595,720	4,575,577
1947	4,655,734	928,664	--	928,664	5,584,398
1948	4,594,361	619,249	2	619,247	5,213,608
1949	4,020,542	690,679	235	690,444	4,710,986

## ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME

The belief that crime is associated with the consumption of liquor is fairly general. In examining statistics to support this assumption it should be kept in mind that accurate interpretation of criminal statistics is exceedingly difficult. Crime by its very nature is unevenly distributed in various population classes and accurate interpretation of criminal statistics would necessitate allowance for such criminologically important population variables as age and sex distribution, urban-rural, regional, and other classifications, according to education, social and economic status, and so on. Such detailed breakdowns are seldom available.

While statistics of convictions are generally used as an index of crime they are, at best, merely indicative of apparent criminality. A conviction rate reflects not only criminal behaviour but the attitude towards criminal behaviour of the public and of the administrative and judicial personnel. These vary from time to time and from place to place. Conduct formerly legal may, by a change in law, become criminal; offences may be changed from a less to a more serious category, or the reverse. For instance, driving a car while drunk, formerly a non-indictable offence in Canada, was, in 1937, changed to an indictable crime. In wartime, statistics of crime are less reliable for comparative purposes because of special restrictions and new laws, shortage of personnel in law enforcement departments, shifting of population for overseas service and war industries, and the substitution of military for civil courts.

It should be remembered that non-indictable offences are affected more than indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. Differences of this nature, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, may affect the statistics of convictions.

Considerations such as the above illustrate the difficulty of obtaining adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases or decreases in crime and methods of liquor control. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors, extraneous to changes in drinking habits, which may affect the crime rate.

Table 14 shows the number of convictions for offences related to the use of liquor, both indictable (serious breaches of the law), and non-indictable (offences of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace) as compared with convictions for all offences, 1937-48.

Wartime restrictions on the sale of cars, tires and gasoline accounted, to some extent, for the decrease in the number of convictions for "driving while drunk" in the years 1942-45. With the lifting of these restrictions, the figure reached pre-war proportions and, in 1946, was almost 50 p.c. higher than in 1945. There was a slight decline in convictions for this offence in 1947, and a much sharper one in 1948, in which year such convictions were 22 p.c. below the 1946 level and at practically the same level as in 1937.

Convictions for drunkenness, which declined slightly in 1943 and 1944, increased in 1945, 1946, and 1947. A slight decline occurred in 1948 but in that year the number of such convictions was still 70 per cent higher than in 1944 and 96 per cent higher than in 1939. The return of men from overseas and readily available money, doubtless, contributed greatly to the high level of convictions for this offence in the post-war years. Table 15 shows convictions for drunkenness and rates per 10,000 population, 16 years of age and over, by sex, for the Provinces, 1937-48. It will be noted that the number of women convicted for drunkenness is relatively small. Between 1939 and 1948, however, convictions of women for this offence increased 162 per cent.

Table 16 shows convictions for "offences against the Liquor Acts" and rates per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over, by sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1937-48. Offences against the Liquor Acts usually represent a breach of the conditions of sale. In 1946, convictions for offences against the Liquor Acts reached the highest figure on record, an increase of 50 per cent over those of the previous year. In 1947 and 1948, the trend was downward.

Table 17 shows convictions for "driving while drunk" and for operating "illicit stills", by age groups and sex, 1937-48. Table 18 shows the number of convictions of juvenile offenders for "drunkenness" and for "breaches of the Liquor Acts", by sex, for Canada and the Provinces, for the same years.

Table 14. - Convictions - Specified Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences,  
Canada, 1937-48.

Year ended Septem- ber 30	Indictable Offences			Non-indictable Offences		
	All In- dictable Offences	Illicit Stills	Driving while Drunk	All Non- indictable Offences	Drunken- ness	Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts
1937	37,148	460	1,439	420,212	34,606	11,142
1938	43,599	440	1,877	414,664	36,894	12,442
1939	48,107	324	1,736	428,608	36,007	13,513
1940	46,723	444	1,794	456,109	37,826	12,946
1941	42,646	325	1,984	547,556	40,002	15,369
1942	39,309	183	1,720	581,364	44,801	16,898
1943	41,752	116	1,266	465,315	42,292	15,099
1944	42,511	172	1,155	430,727	41,521	17,093
1945	41,965	278	1,269	455,918	46,745	22,237
1946	46,939	172	1,898	659,672	64,076	33,362
1947	44,056	85	1,825	752,458	70,868	28,486
1948	41,632	82	1,481	876,645	70,542	27,744



Table 15. - Number of Convictions for Drunkenness and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937 - 48.

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon Territory		Northwest Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937.....	32,556	2,050	542	17	2,479	98	2,662	147	6,966	578	15,185	775	973	77	409	16	858	71	2,454	266	11	3	17	2
1938.....	34,907	1,987	575	20	2,539	89	2,607	123	6,756	464	16,697	888	1,179	107	834	14	867	55	2,828	225	17	-	8	2
1939.....	34,199	1,808	523	23	2,375	88	2,076	103	6,193	234	17,225	895	866	119	876	19	1,053	77	2,977	249	23	-	12	1
1940.....	35,695	2,131	454	13	3,499	108	2,410	105	6,706	280	16,728	1,095	1,398	129	555	25	1,155	116	2,748	256	18	3	24	1
1941.....	37,660	2,342	524	15	3,550	104	3,188	144	7,785	507	16,662	1,169	1,363	109	567	24	1,293	60	2,662	209	23	-	43	1
1942.....	41,956	2,845	583	23	4,225	162	4,080	137	9,791	609	16,367	1,255	1,369	211	545	25	1,258	135	3,683	281	36	7	19	-
1943.....	39,262	3,030	314	18	2,294	86	3,357	132	9,727	636	16,103	1,379	1,679	206	725	53	1,316	146	3,686	369	47	4	14	1
1944.....	38,515	3,006	383	12	1,962	106	4,143	149	8,337	506	15,847	1,411	1,281	170	794	70	1,401	138	4,305	439	49	5	13	-
1945.....	43,294	3,451	590	22	2,899	165	3,984	174	9,754	582	18,158	1,415	1,837	203	937	73	1,293	222	3,759	583	73	12	10	-
1946.....	59,820	4,256	1,423	55	4,574	180	7,513	241	6,781	386	27,672	2,026	2,460	225	1,737	110	2,374	222	5,173	801	76	9	37	1
1947.....	66,265	4,603	1,171	16	4,764	143	6,408	176	10,273	731	29,257	1,961	2,269	241	1,711	91	2,376	256	7,836	965	172	12	26	11
1948.....	65,800	4,742	958	11	4,002	149	4,770	130	10,352	663	31,348	2,098	2,462	367	1,339	53	2,292	288	8,165	970	92	9	20	4

Convictions per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over

1937.....	82	6	164	6	128	5	182	11	69	6	113	6	37	3	12	1	29	3	76	10				
1938.....	87	5	171	6	130	5	175	9	66	5	122	7	44	4	25	1	29	2	86	8				
1939.....	84	5	157	7	120	5	137	7	59	2	125	7	32	5	26	1	35	3	89	9				
1940.....	87	6	134	4	173	6	157	7	62	3	119	8	51	5	17	1	38	5	82	9				
1941.....	90	6	155	5	174	5	205	10	71	5	118	8	50	4	17	1	43	2	78	7	92	-	98	3
1942.....	99	7	181	8	202	8	258	9	87	5	113	9	50	8	17	1	42	6	103	9				
1943.....	92	7	96	6	107	4	212	9	85	6	110	10	61	8	23	2	43	6	101	11				
1944.....	89	7	117	4	91	5	262	10	71	4	107	10	46	7	25	3	45	5	115	13				
1945.....	99	8	179	7	133	8	251	12	82	5	122	10	66	8	29	3	41	8	101	17				
1946.....	136	10	426	18	214	9	465	16	56	3	182	13	92	9	56	4	79	9	130	22				
1947.....	142	11	358	5	221	7	392	11	84	6	189	13	83	9	54	3	78	10	192	26				
1948.....	144	11	301	4	189	7	287	8	83	5	198	13	89	14	42	2	74	9	192	25				

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.

Table 16. - Number of Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, and Number per 10,000 Population, 16 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Canada and Provinces, 1937-48.

Years	Canada		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937.....	10,045	1,097	156	10	636	70	528	68	1,210	166	Number of Convictions		719	130	684	50	959	59	784	90	23	5	7	-
1938.....	11,454	988	318	15	737	57	454	33	1,631	206	4,339	449	813	73	558	48	772	38	716	77	14	2	5	2
1939.....	12,287	1,226	226	4	1,093	88	586	33	2,138	285	5,436	437	844	208	558	35	831	82	1,220	87	24	-	25	2
1940.....	11,630	1,316	197	18	1,067	82	348	31	1,805	297	4,742	402	824	173	875	52	780	51	812	91	33	4	29	5
1941.....	13,892	1,477	228	22	1,132	141	381	50	2,791	415	4,860	512	476	148	836	58	1,252	46	917	77	24	1	28	-
1942.....	15,471	1,427	172	16	1,218	105	420	57	2,595	442	5,827	519	1,021	109	924	58	1,251	43	1,428	80	23	1	33	1
1943.....	13,897	1,202	98	20	1,276	93	430	43	1,856	214	6,386	515	973	113	1,031	68	1,042	64	878	66	46	1	34	2
1944.....	15,897	1,196	56	-	2,117	123	763	51	1,168	119	6,233	518	938	119	962	48	1,046	62	957	90	115	4	22	1
1945.....	20,408	1,829	141	14	2,164	160	855	56	2,203	423	7,753	579	1,304	125	1,351	65	1,374	80	1,132	83	39	-	13	-
1946.....	31,324	2,038	339	35	3,287	149	1,353	58	1,996	278	14,831	948	1,856	203	2,598	99	2,406	108	2,465	150	56	1	137	9
1947.....	26,962	1,524	335	19	2,413	90	1,688	54	1,386	108	12,188	701	2,021	208	2,579	133	2,512	111	1,647	94	44	2	149	4
1948.....	26,354	1,390	305	24	2,186	88	1,242	32	1,386	133	13,153	738	1,796	125	2,235	76	2,587	83	1,361	82	38	1	65	8

Convictions per 10,000 Population 16 Years of Age and Over

1937.....	25	3	47	3	33	4	36	5	12	2	32	3	27	5	20	2	32	3	24	3				
1938.....	29	3	94	5	38	3	30	2	16	2	40	3	30	3	17	2	26	2	22	3				
1939.....	30	3	68	1	55	5	39	2	20	3	34	3	31	8	17	1	28	3	37	3				
1940.....	28	3	58	6	53	4	23	2	17	3	35	4	30	7	26	2	26	2	24	3				
1941.....	33	4	67	7	55	7	24	3	25	4	41	4	17	6	25	2	41	2	27	3	95	9	64	
1942.....	37	4	53	6	58	5	27	4	23	4	44	4	37	4	29	2	42	2	40	3				
1943.....	32	3	30	7	59	5	27	3	16	2	43	4	35	5	32	3	34	3	24	2				
1944.....	36	3	17	-	98	6	48	3	10	1	52	4	34	5	30	2	33	2	26	3				
1945.....	47	4	43	5	100	8	54	4	19	4	66	6	47	5	42	2	44	3	30	2				
1946.....	71	5	101	11	154	7	84	4	17	2	97	6	69	8	84	4	80	4	62	4				
1947.....	60	4	102	6	112	4	103	3	11	1	79	5	74	8	82	5	83	4	40	3				
1948.....	58	3	96	8	101	4	75	2	11	1	83	5	65	5	70	3	84	3	32	2				

1/ Estimates of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories by age groups for intercensal years are not available, hence, the convictions per 10,000 population 16 years of age and over in the Territories are shown only for the Census Year 1941.

Note:- M. = Male. F. = Female.

Table 17. - Convictions for Driving while Drunk, and Illicit Stills, by Specified Age Groups, Canada, 1937-48.

Age and Sex of the Convicted																											
Year	16-18 yrs.		19-20 yrs.		21-24 yrs.		25-29 yrs.		30-34 yrs.		35-39 yrs.		40-44 yrs.		45-49 yrs.		50-59 yrs.		60yrs. & over		Not given		Total				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Driving While Drunk																											
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	16	
1938	5	-	9	-	263 <sup>1/</sup>	3 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1,459	15	1,859	18
1939	6	-	20	-	135	-	234	4	244	1	247	3	160	2	114	-	139	2	29	-	-	-	-	392	4	1,720	16
1940	11	-	38	-	153	-	272	4	279	4	262	6	221	1	155	1	152	-	38	-	-	-	-	195	2	1,776	18
1941	47	-	36	1	177	1	278	5	268	7	287	8	235	2	188	-	177	1	57	-	-	-	-	208	1	1,958	26
1942	19	-	43	-	125	2	227	4	213	2	204	1	207	1	140	2	147	11	40	-	-	-	-	321	11	1,686	34
1943	13	-	35	-	87	3	142	1	169	3	156	2	158	2	94	-	129	2	34	-	-	-	-	231	5	1,248	18
1944	12	3	30	1	83	-	121	1	138	2	176	1	123	-	84	2	95	1	34	-	-	-	-	241	7	1,137	18
1945	21	-	27	1	97	1	124	3	130	1	167	1	130	1	94	3	111	1	43	-	-	-	-	306	7	1,250	19
1946	11	-	51	-	217	-	266	1	219	1	184	2	165	-	130	1	141	2	53	1	-	-	-	447	6	1,884	14
1947	14	-	33	1	177	3	275	2	233	-	197	1	175	1	136	1	131	1	43	-	-	-	-	401	-	1,815	10
1948	12	-	33	-	172	1	246	-	234	2	231	3	183	1	136	1	151	1	41	-	-	-	-	33	-	1,472	9
Illicit Stills																											
1937	2	-	2	-	148 <sup>1/</sup>	15 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 <sup>2/</sup>	6 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	120	8	429	31
1938	3	-	3	-	146 <sup>1/</sup>	14 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	124 <sup>2/</sup>	12 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	27	3	-	-	-	103	5	406	34
1939	5	-	7	1	19	-	34	1	34	-	46	2	24	1	28	-	43	2	18	3	-	-	-	54	2	312	12
1940	4	2	9	-	24	3	44	2	48	5	57	2	52	2	50	4	55	4	35	1	-	-	-	39	2	417	27
1941	8	-	5	2	18	-	42	1	32	-	39	1	35	1	26	4	41	5	26	3	-	-	-	35	1	307	18
1942	1	1	8	1	9	-	16	1	19	1	17	3	20	1	8	1	27	3	16	-	-	-	-	30	-	171	12
1943	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	1	17	-	9	1	9	-	8	1	15	2	7	1	-	-	-	25	5	104	12
1944	4	-	1	-	13	-	8	-	14	-	19	4	27	4	12	4	29	1	11	-	-	-	-	20	1	158	14
1945	3	-	5	-	9	-	10	-	15	1	35	2	16	1	13	-	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	138	3	270	8
1946	2	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	8	1	8	1	26	-	12	-	14	-	6	1	-	-	-	79	3	166	6
1947	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	2	3	-	4	-	8	1	5	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	41	3	75	10
1948	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	10	-	12	-	11	-	9	-	7	-	9	1	-	-	-	6	1	80	2

1/ 21-39 years, inclusive. 2/ 40-59 years, inclusive.

Table 18. - Convictions of Juvenile Offenders (Ages 15 and Under), Male and Female, for Drunkenness and Breaches of Liquor Acts, by Provinces, 1937-48.

Year	Canada		Prince Ed. Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drunkenness																				
1937	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
1938	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1939	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
1940	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
1943	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
1944	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
1945	12	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	4
1946	17	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	5
1947	16	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6	9
1948	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Breaches of Liquor Acts																				
1937	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1938	7	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1939	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
1941	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
1942	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	3	-
1943	37	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	10	-	4	1	8	-	-	-
1944	22	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
1945	27	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	14	3	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	1
1946	21	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
1947	18	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	4	-
1948	29	13	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	16	5	2	3	-	-	5	2	3	3



















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